

THE
BENGAL ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1833.

WITH

A Companion and Appendix

CONTAINING

CELESTIAL & TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA; CHRONOLOGICAL INFORMATION
EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA;
CIVIL, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS;
REGULATIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;
&c. &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

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LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Local Observations.

JANUARY.

This is one of the most pleasant months in the year; its temperature is cool and refreshing, and extremely congenial to all but the victims of gout and rheumatism. The air at mid day is generally clear and wholesome but the mornings and evenings are sometimes damp and foggy.

The thermometer ranges, in the shade, from 52 in the morning to 65 in the afternoon.

A northerly wind prevails during this month, but seldom blows with much strength. When it does and is accompanied with rain the cold is very disagreeable.

Vegetables of all kinds are now in the highest state of perfection, the markets abound with green peas, cauliflowers, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, yams, carrots, sprinage, green cucumbers, radishes, celery, lettuce, young onions, old cole, kochoo, french beans, soem, bengalls, red and white beet, &c. &c.

In the meat market there is a plentiful supply of beef, mutton, veal, lamb, pork, kid, poultry, &c. of the most superior kind.

Game also is to be had in great abundance—snipe, duck, teal, &c.

The fish market is well supplied at this season, with beekty, (the salmon of the East) moonjee, rowe, cutlah, quoye, sowle, selish, bholah, eels, bonspatali, and many others of inferior descriptions.

Fruit trees in general, begin to show their buds and blossoms this month; mangoe, peach, pumplenose, (shaddock), &c. &c. apples, &c.

The fruits in season are China oranges, loquats, plantains, pineapples, sugar cane, country almonds, limes, and figs, &c.

The following fruits and vegetables, are procurable not only in this month but throughout the whole year, viz—plantains, sugar canes, coconuts, guavas, pine apples, papaws or papais, custard apples, &c. &c. country almonds, tamarinds, omah, barbutty, mint, sage, cives, parsley, onions, &c.

FEBRUARY

The commencement of this month is generally cool and comfortable, particularly if the Northerly wind prevails, the weather afterwards becomes disagreeable, till a change of season takes place about the end of the month.

When the weather is variable, the wind blows principally from the N. W. veering round occasionally to the N. E. attended with clouds and drizzling rain, this continues till about the 20th, when the Southerly wind sets in. The weather now becomes mild and genial.

The days are sometimes hot, and the nights cold, with heavy dews.

The Thermometer in the shade ranges on a medium, from 58 in the morning to 75 in the evening.

The measles, in children, are very prevalent during the whole of this month.

Rheumatism and gout become less troublesome after the southerly winds have set in. Warm clothing at this period is rather unpleasant to new comers but not so to old Indians, whose blood is not so easily heated. Sometimes this month is rather showery, which protects the cold season till the middle of the following month.

The fish market has the addition of the small hilsah, (the herring.)

Meat and vegetables continue good and abundant.

The additional vegetables are a paragus, pumpkin and young cucumbers; and fruits, custard apples, mulberries, and small water melons.

MARCH

The weather, during the greater portion of this month, is just pleasantly warm, at least to old Indians; towards the latter part of it however the heat becomes occasionally oppressive even to them.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 68 in the morning to 82 in the afternoon.

Various operations of husbandry, generally commence this month, so soon as the ground is moistened by rain; this however sometimes happens at the latter end of February, and then it is occasioned by an unusual quantity of rain.

The meat market continues good

Fish to be had in abundance, and the market has the addition of the gooteah, a small and well flavored fish.

Green peas and turnips disappear this month, salad cabbages, carrots and celery are on the decline, but asparagus and potatoes continue excellent green mangoes and unripe footes are to be had, also ojarah, greens, and water cresses

Fruit is also plentiful—large water melons appear about the middle of the present month, and continue in perfection till the middle of June

The North-westers with thunder and lightning, and rain, generally appear towards the end of this month.

APRIL.

The beginning of this month is sometimes pleasant, particularly if the North westers are frequent, but the middle and latter part are disagreeable in the extreme, it is one of the worst months in the year

The Thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 92 in the afternoon, but when exposed to the sun, it rises to 110

The wind blows from the south, and is very strong throughout the month; and when the wind is hot from the absence of rain, it becomes oppressive. This state of the weather is very unfavorable to vegetation

The North westers are at times attended with dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, during which rain and hail fall in torrents. these storms sometimes occasion much damage. The North-westers continue at intervals till the beginning, and sometimes till the middle of May

This is an unfavorable season for meat, which begins to be flabby and poor, the fat spongy and yellow

The fish market, has the addition of the mangoe fish, so called from its annual visit to all the Bengal rivers, at this (the mangoe) season, to spawn, it appears as soon as the mangoe is in bud on the tree, and disappears at the close of the season, that is about the middle of July. This fish has perhaps, the most agreeable flavor of any in the world, and is so sought after, (by natives as well as Europeans) that, although not so large as a middle sized whiting, they are sold at the beginning of the month, at from 2 to 4 Rupees the score. before the end of May, as they become plentiful, they are sold at one Rupee the score and in June two to three score may be had for a Rupee. The fish market has also the addition of the carp, whagoor

Potatoes, asparagus, onions, cucumbers and a few cabbage sprouts are the only vegetables to be procured.

Water melons and musk melons are in great perfection —there is not much fruit now to be had in the market. Green mangoes for pickling, and cornuda for tarts are in great abundance.

MAY.

The present is considered a very bad month, the weather being parching hot, with no rain.

The thermometer ranges in the shade, on a medium, from 85 in the morning to 98 in the afternoon. if exposed to the full influence of the sunbeams, it will rise to 130 degrees, and sometimes higher

The weather, as we have already said, is most oppressive, especially the latter half of the month; the wind continues Southerly, and the heat is scarcely bearable —Of all months in the year, the present is the most trying particularly to those whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors. To be exposed to the sun without a covering, is extremely dangerous at any hour, from 10 to 5 o'clock, it would be ruin to any constitution, except to that of a native, inured to the climate by birth and practice, and even natives sometimes fall a sacrifice to the powerful influence of the sun. The heat in the first half of the month is sometimes relieved by North westers accompanied by refreshing showers; vivid lightning and loud thunder at times attend the North-westers.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Grapes of the largest size, peaches, pine apples, limes, rose-apples, leeches, jambrules, wampees, together with water melons, musk melons, pomegranates, custard apples, &c. &c. are in season.

The meat market is very inferior to that last month.

Fish continues good and abundant, the beekty excepted, which from the difficulty of its reaching the market in a firm state, becomes scarce. Mangoe fish is in great perfection this month.

Asparagus, potatoes, and cabbage sprouts, with indifferent turnips, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and onions are nearly all the vegetables now in the market. Pumpkins and other similar roots are however procurable.

JUNE.

The periodical rains set in about the middle of this month. Refreshing showers fall, occasionally which cool the air and encourage vegetation.

The thermometer, during the first half of this month, frequently rises to 99, in the shade, at noon; but in general the rains, which commence about the 15th keep the temperature much below this.

The weather throughout the whole of this month, is pleasant or oppressive, according to the quantity of rain which falls, if the weather be dry the heat is scarcely bearable, it is generally very close, not a breath of air from any quarter; but when the rains fall the temperature is not disagreeable.

Meat, as must be expected, is now very indifferent.

The fish market is much the same as during last month.

Mangoes and mangoe fish are in great abundance, and perfection. The Maldah mangoes arrive in Calcutta about the middle or latter end of this month, and they are considered, to be the best that can be procured in Bengal. Grapes, peaches, leeches, &c. disappear this month. Custard apples, pine apples, and guavas are in great perfection.

Asparagus and potatoes, onions and Indian corn, are the principal vegetables that remain.

JULY.

This month is attended with much rain; the winds are light and variable: the weather frequently gloomy, and sometimes stormy, with heavy falls of rain, whilst at intervals it is fair, and mild.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 89 in the afternoon.

The showery weather of the present and preceding month is productive of the most beneficial effects to the grain.

Meat continues lean and poor.

The fish market continues good. The moonjee, the rowe, the cutlah, the quoye, the aowle, the mahagoor, the chingree, the tangrah, and the clannuah, are procurable in this month, and indeed all the year round. The hilsa (or sable) fish now makes its appearance. This fish is delicious either boiled, baked, or fried, but it is generally considered very unwholesome. The natives devour it in such quantities, as to occasion great mortality among them. This fish, on being cured with tamarinds, forms a good substitute for herrings.—It is then known by the appellation of the tamarind fish.

Mangoes and mangoe fish disappear this month.

Pine apples, custard apples, and guavas continue in season.

The vegetable market is very indifferent:—asparagus is in perfection, but potatoes become poor and watery. Young bittoes, cucumbers and sweet potatoes are now procurable; also the cumruna and corinda.

AUGUST.

In the present month also there is abundance of rain;—the weather continues much the same as last—this and the preceding month are remarkable for heavy falls of rain, being the wettest in the whole year.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 80 in the morning to 90 in the afternoon.

Light and variable winds, and cloudy weather, with smart and light rain, prevail at the beginning of the month, the middle is sometimes fair, mild, cool, and pleasant; the remainder variable, attended, at times, with strong winds and heavy rain.

From the combined heat and moisture in this month and the preceding, vegetation springs up and spreads with astonishing rapidity.

The meat and fish markets are much the same as last month.

Pumpkin, melon (shar), &c., ripens this month; pine apples, custard apples, and guavas continue in perfection.

The vegetables procurable are sallad, asparagus, cucumber, brinjalls, muckum seem (a kind of vegetable), &c. &c. Turnips, cabbage sprouts, and some indifferent potatoes—mashed, eaten, cucumbers, and sausage, are to be had now and all the year round; but they are few, except at this season, when they become firm, good, and very palatable. The avigato pear is sometimes procurable at this period.

SEPTEMBER

The rains subside considerably during this month.

The wind continues light and variable, attended with occasional cloudy weather. The days are sometimes fair, mild, and bright,—and the temperature agreeable.

The Thermometer ranges from 78 in the morning to 85 in the afternoon.

The meat market is much the same as in last month.

The fish market experiences but slight improvement; for although there is abundance of fish, yet it is not always firm and good, except the bekty, which becomes larger and better flavored. The following are also in the market—the bhodah, dessey tangah, koutch, bhengus, guatorah, kowell, toonter, pyah, choudah, and the shell fish, bodye change, &c.

Vegetables very indifferent, potatoes not eatable,—yams come in season about this time.

In the fruit market, small cranees make their appearance, but very acid. Custard apples, pine apples, guavas, and pumpkins continue in season.

OCTOBER

The first half of this month, generally, yields a good supply of rain, and introduces the powerful influence of a second spring season upon all vegetable bodies.

The rainy season begins up generally between the 10th and 20th of this month; sometimes, however, it continues a little longer, but this is seldom the case; the concluding showers are frequently heavy, continuing from 6 to 24 hours, incessantly, after which the weather becomes fair, calm, and settled.

The thermometer ranges in the shade from 75 in the morning to 80 in the afternoon.

The winds are in general light and variable during the month, veering from south to N. W. thence to north and N. E.

The monsoon changes about the 21st of this month—after which light breezes set in from the north and north east.

As soon as the weather sets in fair, it is the propitious season for preparing the kitchen garden.

The meat markets begin to revive, and the fish market to improve, the bekty becomes firm and the other fish proportionably good, snipes make their appearance.

Vegetables and fruit continue much the same as last month, till the latter end of the present month, when, if the season is favorable, both experience a considerable improvement. Oranges become larger and better flavoured, and custard apples are in great perfection.

Young potatoes, sometimes, make their appearance this month, but they have very little flavor,—they are small and watery. Pomegranates are procurable, also kutbail.

NOVEMBER

The weather is clear and settled and the temperature reasonable. Sometimes the days are warm, but the mornings and evenings are cool and agreeable.

If the rains cease early in October and the cold weather follows shortly after, November becomes a beautiful and delightful month. Nothing can be more favorable than this season for the renovation of the health of the valitudinarian, after having experienced the debilitating effects of the hot weather.

Light northerly winds prevail this month.

The thermometer ranges from 70 in the morning to 75 in the afternoon.

The seeds committed to the soil during the last and present month start into life, with a vigorous upgrowth to other climes.

The meat market looks wholesome, beef, mutton, veal, pork and poultry, become firm and good.

Game comes in also this month, in considerable quantities, wild duck, snipe, teal, &c.

Abundance of fish is procurable, also firm and good, such as bekty, bamspath, gung-torah, mugal, carp, and mangoe fish with-at roes.

The vegetable market begins also this month, by the introduction of green peas, new potatoes, Lettuces, greens of different kinds, sprouts, &c., radishes, and turnips.

In the fruit market may be had oranges, lemons, pumpkins, pine apples, custard apples, papia, plantains, coconuts, country almonds, pomegranates, kutbail, &c.

DECEMBER

The weather continues fair, cool, and on the whole, extremely fine, throughout the month, with a light northerly wind.

The days and nights are cold and clear, and the mornings and evenings foggy, particularly at the latter end of the month.

The thermometer ranges from 65 in the morning to 70 in the afternoon.

The meat and fish markets are in great perfection, both as to quantity and quality; game of all kinds in abundance.

The vegetable market is excellent, yielding green peas, young potatoes, lettuces, young onions, radishes small and large, sweet potatoes, french beans, asparagus, brinjals, yam, carrots, turnips, greens, young cabbages and cauliflowers.

The fruit market continues much the same as last month—Brazil currants (tipperabs) make their appearance this month, together with baul and other fruits.

MARCH XXXI DAYS.

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MARCH XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
○ Full Moon,...	6	10	40	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter,....	13	11	41	Morning.
● New Moon,.....	21	4	54	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter,.....	29	4	38	Morning.
☉ Enters, ♈ Aries,.....	21	1	59	Morning.

English		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age	High Wat.		Hun. D. Mo. Month.
Ds. W.	Ds. Mo.					Mor	Eve.	
			h m	h m.	d	h. m	h m.	
Fri.	1	David, Archbishop of Menecia, and Titular Saint	6 13	5 47	10	10 19	10 43	19
Sat.	2	Chad Bp. of Lichfield.....[of Wales	6 12	5 48	11	11 20	11 44	20
F.	3	2d Sunday in Lent ...			12	12 22	—	40 12
Mon	4		6 11	5 49	13	1 22	1 46	22
Tues	5	Battle of Barossa, 1811..	6 10	5 50	14	2 10	2 42	23
Wed.	6	Peace of Serungapatam, 1792	6 9	5 51	15	3 11	3 38	24
Thur	7	Perpetua.....			16	4 7	4 31	25
Fri.	8		6 8	5 52	17	4 59	5 23	26
Sat.	9				18	5 49	6 13	27
F.	10	3d Sunday in Lent.....	6 7	5 53	19	6 39	7 3	28
Mon	11				20	7 29	7 53	29
Tues	12	Gregory, Martyr and Bp	6 6	5 54	21	8 20	8 44	30
Wed	13	Planet Georgium Sidus discovered. 1781.....	6 5	5 55	22	9 10	9 34	1
Thur.	14		6 4	5 56	23	9 59	10 23	2
Fri.	15		6 3	5 57	24	10 48	11 12	3
Sat.	16	..... [of Ireland.			25	11 36	—	4
F.	17	4th Sunday in Lent St Patrick, Titular Saint			26	12 24	—	46 5
Mon	18	Edward, K. of the West Saxons	6 2	5 58	27	1 6	1 30	6
Tues	19	1st Eclipse of the Moon B. C. 720.....			28	1 50	2 14	7
Wed	20		6 —	6 —	29	2 12	2 36	8
Thur	21	Benedict. Battle of Alexandria, 1801.....			30	2 31	2 58	9
Fri	22		5 59	6 1	1	3 17	3 41	10
Sat.	23	..... 1757. 5 58	6 2	2 4	1	4 25	4 49	11
F.	24	5th Sunday in Lent. Capture of Chandernagore ...			3	4 47	5 11	12
Mon	25	Annun. of B. V. Mary Lady Day.....	5 57	6 3	4	5 30	6 —	13
Tues.	26				5	6 27	6 51	14
Wed	27	Defeat of Tippoo by Genl Harris, 1799.....	5 56	6 4	6	7 21	7 45	15
Thur.	28		5 55	6 5	7	8 18	8 42	16
Fri.	29		5 54	6 6	8	9 17	9 41	17
Sat.	30	Capture of Paris, 1814.....	5 53	6 7	9	10 16	10 40	18
F.	31	6th Sunday in Lent.....			10	11 15	11 39	19

FALGON 1239.

CHOIT 1239.

FALGON 1239.

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CHOIT 1239.

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D. H. M.

○	Full Moon,	4	8	34	Night.
☾	Last Quarter,	12	6	1	Morning.
●	New Moon,	20	7	42	Morning.
☾	First Quarter,	27	11	27	Forenoon.
☉	Enters ♉ Taurus,	20	2	22	Afternoon.

English.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.				Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon's Age		High Wat.		Hind.	
Ds.	W.	Ds.	Mo.									Mor	Eve	Ds	Mo.
Mon.	1					h.	m.	h.	m.	d	h.	m.	h.	m.	
Tues.	2					5	52	6	8	11	12	12	—	36	20
Wed.	3					5	51	6	9	12	1	7	1	31	21
Thur.	4					5	50	6	10	14	2	52	3	16	23
Fri.	5									15	3	43	4	7	24
Sat.	6					5	49	6	11	16	4	35	4	59	25
F.	7					5	48	6	12	17	5	26	5	50	26
Mon.	8									18	6	18	6	42	27
Tues.	9					5	47	6	13	19	7	10	7	31	28
Wed.	10									20	8	—	8	24	29
Thur.	11					5	46	6	14	21	8	50	9	14	30
Fri.	12									22	9	38	10	2	1
Sat.	13					5	45	6	15	23	10	25	10	49	2
F.	14					5	44	9	16	24	11	10	11	34	3
Mon.	15					5	53	6	17	25	11	54	—	18	4
Tues.	16									26	12	38	1	2	5
Wed.	17									27	1	21	1	45	6
Thur.	18					5	42	6	18	28	2	5	2	29	7
Fri.	19					5	41	6	19	29	2	28	2	52	8
Sat.	20					5	40	6	20	1	2	51	3	15	9
F.	21					5	39	6	21	2	3	39	4	3	10
Mon.	22									3	4	30	4	54	11
Tues.	23					5	38	6	22	4	5	24	5	48	12
Wed.	24					5	37	6	23	5	6	21	6	45	13
Thur.	25									6	7	19	7	43	14
Fri.	26					5	36	6	24	7	8	17	8	41	15
Sat.	27									8	9	15	9	39	16
F.	28					5	35	6	25	9	10	11	10	35	17
Mon.	29					5	34	6	26	10	11	5	11	29	18
Tues.	30									11	11	57	—	21	19

APRIL XXX DAYS.

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MAY XXXI DAYS.

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MAY XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
○ <i>Full Moon</i> ,.....	4	6	40	Morning.
☾ <i>Last Quarter</i> ,.....	12	—	41	Morning.
● <i>New Moon</i> ,.....	19	7	33	Night.
☾ <i>First Quarter</i> ,.....	26	4	34	Evening.
☉ <i>Enters II Gemini</i> ,.....	21	2	39	Afternoon.

English	OBSERVATIONS			Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	High Wat		Wind.	
	Ds.	W.	h m				M r	Eve	Ds	Month.
FIXABLE DAYS										
h m p. i. d. h m h m										
Wed	1	St Philip & St James, Abol. of the Slave Trade, 1807	5	46	6	36	12	12	47	1 11 20
Thurs	2									
Fri.	3	Invention of the Cotton					11	2	25	2 52 22
Sat.	4	Singapore taken & Tipu's killed, 1799	5	42	6	24	15	3	19	3 43 23
F	5	4th Sunday after Easter. Synod on Disputants					16	4	17	4 36 24
Mon	6	St John the Evangelist. Placed at St. Helena, 21	5	31	6	23	17	5	3	5 27 25
Tues.	7						18	5	55	6 19 26
Wed.	8						5 33	6	31	7 10 27
Thur	9						21	7	8	8 — 28
Fri	10						5 29	6	31	8 24 29
Sat	11						5 28	6	32	9 9 30
F	12	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday					23	9	53	10 17 31
Mon.	13						5 27	6	33	10 46 1
Tues	14						25	11	11	11 43 2
Wed	15	First Battle of Singapore, 1791	5	25	6	33	26	12	2	— 26 3
Thur	16	Ascension Day or Holy Thursday. Battle of Al-					27	12	17	1 11 4
Fri	17						5 25	6	35	1 41 5
Sat	18						29	2	9	2 33 6
F	19	Sunday after Ascension Day. Dundee, Archbp	5	24	6	36	30	2	11	3 8 7
Mon.	20						1	3	18	3 12 8
Tues	21						2	4	15	4 30 9
Wed	22	Peace of Hamburg born, 1770					3	5	11	5 38 10
Thur	23						4	6	13	6 37 11
Fri.	24						5 23	6	37	5 7 12
Sat.	25						6	8	8	8 32 13
F	26	West Sunday. Augustus, 1st Archbishop of					7	9	2	9 26 14
Mon	27	Venerable Bede.....[Canterbury					8	9	53	10 17 15
Tues	28						5 22	6	38	9 10 43 11 7 16
Wed	29	King Charles 2d restored, 1660					10	11	31	11 55 17
Thur	30	General Peace Signed at Paris, 1814					11	12	20	— 41 18
Fri.	31						5 21	6	39	12 1 10 1 34 19

BOLSHACK 1240.

JOIST 1240.

JUNE XXX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

- Full Moon,..... 2 5 46 Evening.
- ☾ Last Quarter,..... 10 6 15 Evening.
- New Moon,..... 18 5 4 Morning.
- ☾ First Quarter,..... .. 24 9 22 Night.
- ☉ Enters ♋ Cancer,..... 21 11 10 Night.

English		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age.	High Wat		Hind.					
Ds.	W					Mo.	Mor.		Eve	Ds.	Mo.		
												Month.	Month.
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m		
Sat	1	Nicomede Id. Howe's Vic. over the French	5	21	6	39	13	2	—	2	21	20	
F.	2	Trinity Sunday..... [Fleet, 1794.					14	2	52	3	16	21	
Mon.	3						15	3	44	4	8	22	
Tues.	4						16	4	36	5	—	23	
Wed.	5	Bonface. Duke of Cumberland born, 1771...	5	20	6	40	17	5	26	5	50	24	
Thur.	6						18	6	14	6	38	25	
Fri.	7	Reform Bill Signed, 1832.....					19	7	1	7	25	26	
Sat.	8						20	7	45	8	9	27	
F.	9	1st Sunday after Trinity.....					21	8	28	8	52	28	
Mon.	10		5	19	6	41	22	9	10	9	34	29	
Tues.	11	St. Barnabas.....					23	9	52	10	16	30	
Wed	12						24	10	36	11	—	31	
Thur.	13	Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.....					25	11	21	11	45	1	
Fri.	14						26	12	9	—	33	2	
Sat.	15						27	1	1	1	25	3	
F.	16	2d Sunday after Trinity.....					28	1	57	2	21	4	
Mon.	17	St. Alban, Mart.....					29	2	27	2	51	5	
Tues.	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.....					1	2	57	3	21	6	
Wed.	19	Magna Charta signed, 1215.....					2	3	58	4	22	7	
Thur.	20	Translation of Edw King of the West Saxons..	5	18	6	42	3	4	58	5	22	8	
Fri.	21	Victory at Vittoria, 1813.....					4	5	57	6	21	9	
Sat.	22						5	6	53	7	17	10	
F.	23	3d Sunday after Trinity Battle of Plassey 1757.					6	7	45	8	9	11	
Mon.	24	Nativity of St John the Baptist.....					7	8	36	9	—	12	
Tues.	25						8	9	24	9	48	13	
Wed.	26						9	10	12	10	36	14	
Thur.	27	[4th Proclaimed 1830.....					10	11	1	11	25	15	
Fri.	28	Capture of Buenos Ayres, 1806 King William,					11	11	50	—	14	16	
Sat.	29	St. Peter. Ap. & Mart.					12	12	40	1	4	17	
F.	30	4th Sunday after Trinity.....					13	1	31	1	55	18	

JOIST 1240.

ASSAR 1240.

JUNE XXX DAYS.

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JULY XXXI DAYS.

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JULY XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

○ Full Moon,	2	6	27 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter,	10	10	1 Morning.
● New Moon,	17	1	4 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter,	24	3	28 Morning.
○ Full Moon,	31	8	56 Night.
☉ Enters ♊ Leo,	23	10	— Morning.

English.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age.	High Wat.		Hind.
Ds.	W.						Mor.	Eve	Month.
Ds.	Mo.								
				<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
Mon.	1			5 19	6 41	14	2 23	2 47	19
Tues.	2	Visitation of the B. V. Mary				15	3 13	3 37	20
Wed.	3					16	4 2	4 26	21
Thur.	4	Translation of St. Martin Bp & Confessor.				17	4 50	5 14	22
Fri.	5	[Battle of Maida, 1804				18	5 35	5 59	23
Sat.	6					19	6 18	6 42	24
F.	7	5th Sunday after Trinity				20	7 —	7 24	25
Mon.	8			5 20	6 40	21	7 42	8 6	26
Tues.	9					22	8 24	8 48	27
Wed.	10					23	9 8	9 32	28
Thur.	11					24	9 53	10 17	29
Fri.	12			5 21	6 39	25	10 43	11 7	30
Sat.	13	[Bastille & com. of the French Revolution, 1789				26	11 36	—	31
F.	14	6th Sunday after Trinity. Destruction of the				27	12 34	—	58 32
Mon.	15	St. Swithin		5 22	6 38	28	1 35	1 59	1
Tues.	16					29	2 8	2 32	2
Wed.	17					30	2 37	3 1	3
Thur.	18			5 23	6 37	1	3 39	4 3	4
Fri.	19					2	4 38	5 2	5
Sat.	20	Margaret, Vir & Mar of Antioch,				3	5 34	5 58	6
F.	21	7th Sunday after Trinity				4	6 27	6 51	7
Mon.	22	Magdalen. Battle of Salamanca, 1812		5 24	6 36	5	7 17	7 41	8
Tues.	23					6	8 6	8 30	9
Wed.	24	Gibraltar taken, 1704.				7	8 55	9 19	10
Thur.	25	St. Jas. Battle of the Pyrennees comend 1813.				8	9 44	10 8	11
Fri.	26	St. Anne, Mother to the B. V. Mary,		5 25	6 35	9	10 34	10 58	12
Sat.	27					10	11 24	11 48	13
F.	28	8th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Talavera,		5 26	6 34	11	12 15	—	39 14
Mon.	29	The French Revolution of 1830.				12	1 6	1 30	15
Tues.	30			5 27	6 33	13	1 56	2 20	16
Wed.	31					14	2 44	3 8	17

ASSAR 1240.

SRABON 1240.

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
☾ Last Quarter,.....	8	11	50	Night.
● New Moon,.....	15	8	29	Night.
☾ First Quarter,.....	22	—	23	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon,.....	30	—	49	Afternoon.
☉ Enters ♍ Virgo,.....	23	4	31	Afternoon.

English.	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age.	High Wat.		Hind.
Ds. W.	Ds. Mo.					Mor.	Eve	Ds. Mo. Month.

				<i>h m.</i>	<i>h m. d</i>	<i>h m.</i>	<i>h m.</i>	
Thur.	1	Lanmas Day Battle of the Nile, 1798	5	28	6 32 15	3	30	3 54 18
Fri.	2	Battle of the Pyrenees terminated, 1813....			16	4	14	4 38 19
Sat.	3	.....	5	29	6 31 17	4	57	5 21 20
F.	4	9th Sunday after Trinity.....			18	5	38	6 2 21
Mon.	5	.....	5	30	6 30 19	6	20	6 44 22
Tues	6	Transfiguration of our Lord.....			20	7	2	7 26 23
Wed.	7	Name of Jesus	5	31	6 29 21	7	46	8 10 24
Thur.	8	Batavia surrendered, 1811.			22	8	33	8 57 25
Fri.	9	.....	5	32	6 28 23	9	24	9 48 26
Sat	10	St. Lawrence.....	5	33	6 27 24	10	18	10 42 27
F.	11	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5	34	6 26 25	11	16	11 40 28
Mon.	12	.....			26	12	18	— 42 29
Tues	13	Queen Adelaide born, 1792.....			27	1	20	1 44 30
Wed	14	.....	5	35	6 25 28	2	22	2 46 31
Thur	15	Assumption of V Mary.....			29	2	52	3 16 32
Fri	16	.....	5	36	6 24 1	3	21	3 45 1
Sat	17	Battle of Roleia, 1808			2	4	17	4 41 2
F	18	11th Sunday after Trinity.....	5	37	6 23 3	5	11	5 35 3
Mon.	19	.....			4	6	2	6 26 4
Tues.	20	.....	5	38	6 22 5	6	53	7 17 5
Wed.	21	King William 4th born, 1765.....	5	39	6 21 6	7	43	8 7 6
Thur.	22	.....			7	8	34	8 58 7
Fri.	23	.....	5	40	6 20 8	9	25	9 49 8
Sat.	24	St Bartholomew Capture of Washington, 1814.			9	10	16	10 40 9
F	25	12th Sunday after Trinity	5	41	6 19 10	11	7	11 31 10
Mon	26	Capture of Fort Cornells, 1811.	5	42	6 18 11	11	57	— 21 11
Tues	27	.....	5	43	6 17 12	12	46	1 10 12
Wed.	28	St Augustine, Bp. of Hippo, C. D.....	5	44	6 16 13	1	33	1 57 13
Thur.	29	St. John the Baptist Beheaded.....	5	45	6 15 14	2	18	2 42 14
Fri.	30			15	3	1	3 25 15
Sat.	31	Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.....	5	46	6 14 16	3	43	4 7 16

SRABON 1240.

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BHADUR 1240.

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.

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SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.

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SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

☾	Last Quarter,	7	11	49	Forenoon.
●	New Moon,	14	4	11	Morning.
☾	First Quarter,	21	1	9	Morning.
○	Full Moon,	29	5	20	Morning.
☉	Eylers ♊ Libra,	23	1	15	Afternoon.

English.		OBSERVATION AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age.	High Wat.		Wind.			
Ds.	W.					Ds.	Mo.	Mor	Eve.	Ds	Month
			<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>				
F.	1	13th Sunday after Trinity Gales.....	5 46	6 14	17	4 25	4 49	17			
Mon	2	London burnt, 1666, O. S.	5 47	6 13	18	5 7	5 31	18			
Tues	3	.....			19	5 50	6 14	19		
Wed.	4	Fort of Alleghur taken, 1803	5 48	6 12	20	6 35	6 59	20			
Thur.	5	Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807			21	7 21	7 48	21			
Fri.	6	.....	5 49	6 11	22	8 15	8 39	22		
Sat	7	Enurchus	5 50	6 10	23	9 10	9 34	23			
F.	8	14th Sunday after Trinity Native of the B. V.	5 51	6 9	24	10 9	10 33	24			
Mon.	9	..... [Mary			25	11 9	11 33	25		
Tues	10	.....	5 52	6 8	26	12 —	—	26		
Wed	11	Battle of Delhi, 1803			27	1 10	1 31	27			
Thur.	12	..... [1750.	5 53	6 7	28	2 8	2 32	28		
Fri	13	Victory and Death of General Wolfe at Quebec, ...			29	2 35	2 59	29			
Sat	14	Holy Cross Day	5 54	6 6	1	3 3	3 27	30			
F	15	15th Sunday after Trinity	5 55	6 5	2	3 57	4 21	31			
Mon	16	.....	5 56	6 4	3	4 50	5 14	1		
Tues	17	Lambert, Bp & Mart	5 57	6 3	4	5 42	6 6	2			
Wed	18	.....			5	6 34	6 58	3		
Thur	19	.....	5 58	6 2	6	7 27	7 51	4		
Fri	20	.....			7	8 20	8 44	5		
Sat	21	St Mathew Ap & Mart.....	5 59	6 1	8	9 12	9 36	6			
F	22	16th Sunday after Trinity	6 —	6 —	9	10 3	10 27	7			
Mon	23	Battle of Assye, 1803			10	10 52	11 16	8			
Tues	24	.....	6 1	5 59	11	11 39	—	9		
Wed.	25	.....			12	12 25	—	10		
Thur.	26	St Cyprian,	6 2	5 58	13	1 9	1 33	11			
Fri	27	Battle of Busaco, 1810,			14	1 51	2 15	12			
Sat.	28	..... [of Wirt born, 1766	6 3	5 57	15	2 33	2 57	13		
F	29	17th Sunday after Trinity St Michael, Queen ...			16	3 15	3 39	14			
Mon.	30	St. Jerome	6 4	5 56	17	3 58	4 22	15			

BHADUR 1240.

ASSIN 1240.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter	6	10	3 Night.
● New Moon	13	1	1 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.	20	5	58 Evening.
○ Full Moon.....	28	9	42 Night.
☉ Enters ♍ Scorpio.	23	9	29 Night.

English.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age.	High Wat		Hind.		
Ds.	W.					Mo.	Mor.	Eve	Ds.	Month.
			h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	h. m.			
Tues.	1	Remigius, Bps. of Rheims. London University	6 5	5 55	18	4 43	5 7	16	ASSIN 1240	
Wed.	2	.....[opened 1828.	6 6	5 54	19	5 30	5 54	17	
Thur.	3	.....	6 7	5 53	20	6 20	6 44	18	
Fri.	4	.....	.....	.....	21	7 13	7 37	19
Sat.	5	.....	6 8	5 52	22	8 9	8 33	20	
F.	6	18th Sunday after Trinity. Faith V and M.	.....	.....	23	9 7	9 31	21
Mon.	7	.....	6 9	5 51	21	10 6	10 30	22	
Tues	8	.....	.....	.....	25	11 4	11 28	23
Wed.	9	St Denys, Arcop Bp and Mart.	6 10	5 50	26	12 —	— 24	24		
Thur.	10	.....	6 11	5 49	27	12 56	1 20	25	
Fri	11	Lord Duncan's Vic. off Camperdown, 1798	6 12	5 48	28	1 40	2 13	26		
Sat.	12	.....[Ed The Confessor	.....	.....	29	2 15	2 31	27
F	13	19th Sunday after Trinity Translation of King	6 13	5 47	30	2 42	3 6	28		
Mon.	14	.....	.....	.....	1	3 36	4 —	29
Tues	15	.....	6 14	5 46	2	4 29	4 53	30	
Wed	16	Death of Sir Philip Sydney at Zutphen, 1586.	.....	.....	3	5 23	5 47	1
Thur.	17	Ethelreda V. Q and Abbess of Ely.	6 15	5 45	4	6 17	6 41	2		
Fri.	18	St Luke, Ev	6 16	5 44	5	7 11	7 35	3		
Sat	19	Agri taken, 1803	6 17	5 43	6	8 3	8 27	4		
F	20	20th Sunday after Trinity	6 18	5 42	7	8 54	9 18	5		
Mon.	21	Lord Nelson's Vic and Death off Trafalgar, 1805.	6 19	5 41	8	9 42	10 6	6		
Tues	22	.....	6 20	5 40	9	10 28	10 52	7	
Wed.	23	Battle of Jaxar, E. J. 1764	.....	.....	10	11 13	11 37	8
Thur.	24	Battle with the Rohillas at Cutterah, 1794.	6 21	5 39	11	11 55	— 19	9		
Fri.	25	Crispin, Mart	.....	.....	12	12 37	1 1	10
Sat.	26	.....	6 22	5 38	13	1 19	1 43	11	
F.	27	21st Sunday after Trinity	6 23	5 37	14	2 1	2 25	12		
Mon.	28	St Simon and St Jude.	.....	.....	15	2 46	3 10	13
Tues.	29	.....	6 24	5 36	16	3 32	3 56	14	
Wed.	30	.....	.....	.....	17	4 22	4 46	15
Thur.	31	18	5 14	5 38	16		

LABTICK 1240.

ASSIN 1240

KARTICK 1240.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.

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NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.

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D. H. M.

☾	<i>Last Quarter,</i>	5	6	44	Morning.
●	<i>New Moon,</i>	11	11	48	Night.
☾	<i>First Quarter,</i>	19	1	57	Afternoon.
☉	<i>Full Moon,</i>	27	1	14	Afternoon.
☉	<i>Enters ♄ Sagittarius,</i>	22	5	58	Evening.

English.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age	High Wat.		Hin.
Ds. W.	Ds. Mo.						Mor.	Eve.	M Do. Month.
				<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
Fri	1	All Saints	Battle of Laswarec, 1803.	6 24	5 36	19	6 9	6 33	17
Sat	2	All Souls	[born, 1777	6 25	5 35	20	7 6	7 30	18
F	3	22d Sunday after Trinity	Princess Sophia	6 26	5 34	21	8 3	8 27	19
Mon	4	King Wilham landed, 1688.				22	9 —	9 24	20
Tues	5	Powder Plot, 1605, P S		6 27	5 33	23	9 55	10 19	21
Wed	6	Leonard Conf.				24	10 48	11 12	22
Thur	7			6 28	5 32	25	11 40	—	4 23
Fri	8	Princess Augusta Sophia born, 1768.		6 29	5 31	26	12 32	—	56 24
Sat	9			6 30	5 30	27	1 23	1 47	25
F	10	23d Sunday after Trinity				28	2 16	2 40	26
Mon	11	St. Martin Bp. & C		6 31	5 29	29	2 42	3 6	27
Tues	12					1	3 9	3 33	28
Wed	13	Britius, Bp Battle of Deg. 1804		6 32	5 28	2	4 3	4 27	29
Thur	14					3	4 58	5 22	30
Fri	15	Machatus Bp.		6 33	5 27	4	5 52	6 16	1
Sat	16		[Lincoln	6 34	5 26	5	6 4	7 9	2
F	17	24th Sunday after Trinity.	Hugh, Bishop of			6	7 35	7 59	3
Mon	18			6 35	5 25	7	8 22	8 46	4
Tues	19	Edmund, King and Martyr 870.				8	9 7	9 31	5
Wed	20			6 36	5 24	9	9 49	10 13	6
Thur	21					10	10 21	10 55	7
Fri	22	Cecilia, V. & M				11	11 12	11 36	8
Sat	23	St. Clement	[over the Sun, 1639			12	11 54	—	18 9
F	24	2d Sunday after Trinity.	1st Transit of Venus,	6 37	5 23	13	12 37	1 1	10
Mon	25	Catherine				14	1 22	1 46	11
Tues	26	The Great Storm of England, 1703.				15	2 11	2 35	12
Wed	27					16	3 3	3 27	13
Thur	28			6 38	5 22	17	3 58	4 22	14
Fri	29	Battle of Argum, 1803.				18	4 56	5 19	15
Sat	30	St. Andrew. Ap. & M.				19	5 53	6 17	16

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

☾	Last Quarter,.....	4	2	24	Afternoon.
●	New Moon,.....	11	1	5	Afternoon.
☾	First Quarter,.....	19	11	24	Forenoon.
○	Full Moon,	27	3	24	Morning.
☉	Enters ♍ Capricornus,.....	22	6	30	Morning.

English		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age	High Wat.		Hin.
Ds.	W.					Mor.	Eve	
Ds.	Mo.							Mo. Month.

			<i>h m.</i>	<i>h m.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>h m.</i>	<i>h m.</i>
F.	1	Advent Sunday.....	6 39	5 21	10	6 50	7 14 17
Mon.	2	France invaded by the Allied Powers, 1813.			21	7 45	8 9 18
Tues.	3	Mauritius surrendered, 1810.....			22	8 38	9 2 19
Wed.	4	.....			23	9 29	9 53 20
Thur.	5	.....			24	10 19	10 43 21
Fri.	6	Nicholas, Bp. of Myra, in Lycia	6 40	5 20	25	11 8	11 32 22
Sat.	7	Battle of Rangoon, 1824			26	11 58	— 22 23
F.	8	2d Sunday in Advent. Conco of the B. V			27	12 49	1 13 24
Mon.	9	.....			28	1 42	2 6 25
Tues.	10	.....	6 41	5 19	29	2 9	2 33 26
Wed.	11	.....			30	2 36	3 — 27
Thur.	12	.....			1	3 30	3 54 28
Fri.	13	Lucy V. & M.			2	4 23	4 47 29
Sat.	14	..... [1821			3	5 15	5 39 1
F.	15	3d Sunday in Advent 2d Battle at Rangoon,			4	6 4	6 28 2
Mon.	16	O Sapientia.....			5	6 50	7 14 3
Tues.	17	.....			6	7 33	7 57 4
Wed.	18	.....			7	8 15	8 39 5
Thur.	19	.....			8	8 56	9 20 6
Fri.	20	.....			9	9 36	10 — 7
Sat.	21	St. Thomas. Ap & Mart.	6 42	5 18	10	10 18	10 42 8
F.	22	4th Sunday in Advent			11	11 2	11 26 9
Mon.	23	.....			12	11 48	— 12 10
Tues.	24	Peace between England and America, 1814			13	12 38	1 2 11
Wed.	25	CHRISTMAS DAY			14	1 33	1 57 12
Thur.	26	St. Stephen, 1st Martyr			15	2 30	2 54 13
Fri.	27	St. John Ap. and Evang.			16	3 30	3 54 14
Sat.	28	Innocents Day... [Murdered, 1171.			17	4 29	4 53 15
F.	29	1st Sunday after Christmas Thomas a Becket			18	5 27	5 51 16
Mon.	30	6 43	5 19	19	6 21	6 45 17
Tues.	31	Silvester.....			20	7 13	7 37 18

UGORON 1240.

POUS 1240.

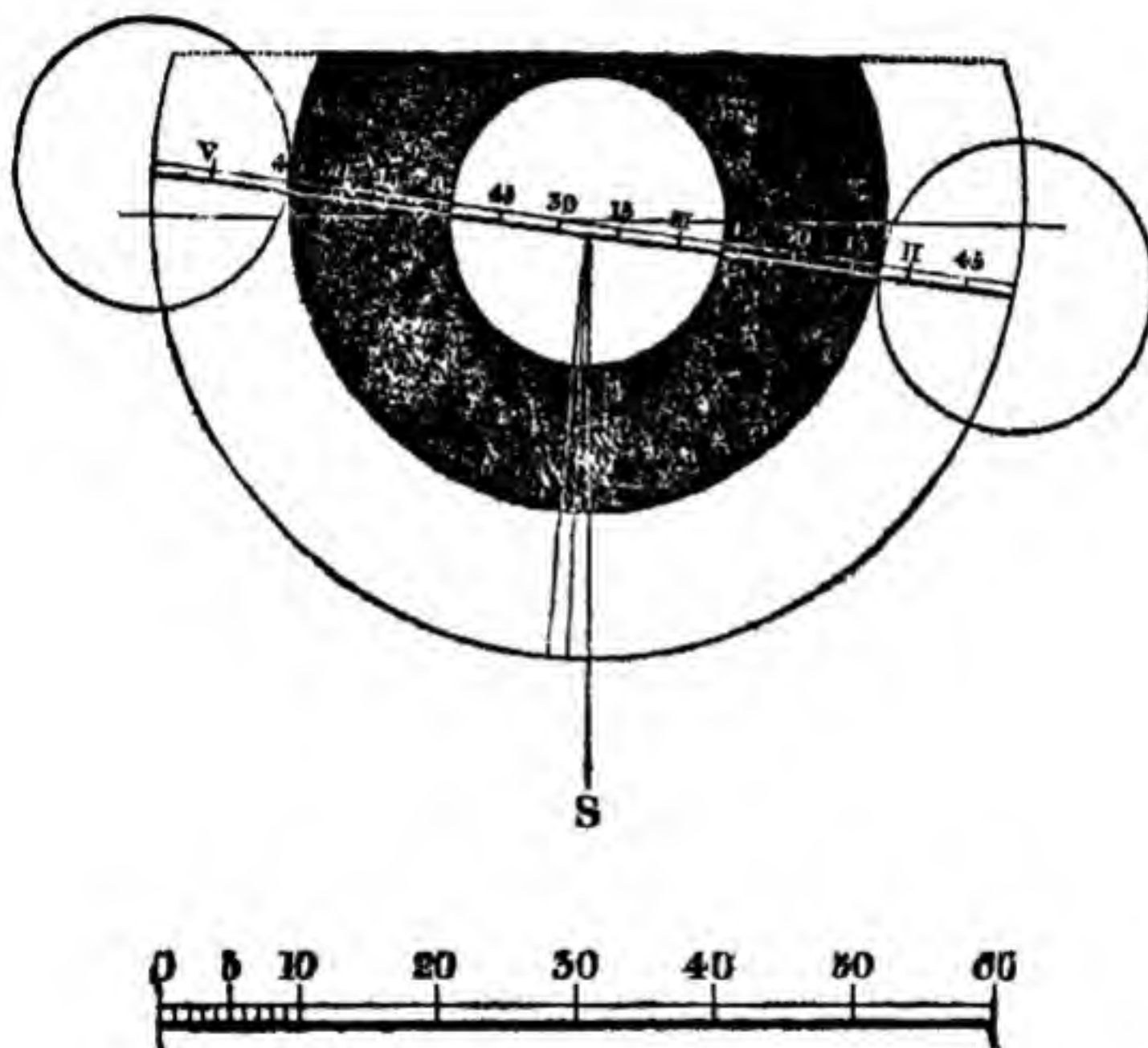
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DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.

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Memoranda
FOR THE
CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

DIAGRAM OF THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.
Which will happen on the 27th of December, 1833,



This Eclipse will commence at 36': 10" past 1 in the Morning, and the Moon will become totally eclipsed at 35': 55" past 2. She will begin to emerge from the Earth's shadow at 14': 25" past 4, and the Eclipse will end at 14 minutes after 5. Digits eclipsed 20°: 7': 20".

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1833.

Jan. 6th. The Moon eclipsed, invisible at Calcutta.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning of the Eclipse,.....	—	36	40	Afternoon.
Ecliptic Opposition,.....	1	39	25	Afternoon.
Middle,.....	1	47	10	Afternoon.
End of the Eclipse,.....	2	57	25	Afternoon.
Digits eclipsed, $5^{\circ} 42' 50''$ on the northern limb of the Moon, or from the southern side of the Earth's shadow.				

The Moon's latitude, at commencement of the Eclipse, $31' 5''$.

South ascending.

Jan. 21st. The SUN eclipsed, invisible at Calcutta.

Conjunction at 3h. 47m. in the morning in longitude $10^{\circ} 0' 57''$

Moon's latitude $55' 25''$ south descending.

July 2d. The Moon eclipsed, invisible at Calcutta.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning of the Eclipse,.....	4	55	10	Morning.
Ecliptic opposition,.....	6	26	55	Morning.
Middle,.....	6	33	10	Morning.
End of the Eclipse,.....	8	11	10	Morning.
Digits eclipsed, $10^{\circ} 15'$ on the southern limb of the Moon, or from the northern side of the Earth's shadow.				

July 17th. The SUN eclipsed, invisible at Calcutta.

Conjunction at 11h. 46m. 10s. in the morning, in longitude, $3s. 24^{\circ}. 34\frac{1}{2}'$.

Moon's latitude, $1^{\circ} 6' 15''$ North Ascending.

Dec. 27th. The Moon totally eclipsed, visible at Calcutta.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning of the Eclipse,.....	1	36	10	Morning.
Beginning of total darkness,.....	2	35	55	Morning.
Ecliptic opposition,.....	3	24	10	Morning.
Middle of the Eclipse,.....	3	25	10	Morning.
End of total darkness,.....	4	14	25	Morning.
End of the Eclipse,.....	5	14	—	Morning.
Digits eclipsed $20^{\circ} 7' 20''$ from the southern side of the Earth's shadow; or on the northern limb of the Moon.				

EMBER DAYS.

February,.....	27	June,.....	1
March,.....	1, and 2	September,.....	18, 20, and 21
May,.....	29, and 31	December,.....	18, 20, and 21

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday,.....	Feb. 3	Low Sunday,.....	April 14
Quinquagesima Sunday,.....	do. 17	Rogation Sunday,	May 12
Ash Wednesday, or 1st day of Lent, Feb 20		Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday, do. 16	
Mid-Lent Sunday,.....	Mar. 17	Whit Sunday,.....	do. 26
Palm Sunday'.....	Mar 31	Trinity Sunday,.....	June 2
Easter Day,.....	Apr. 7	Advent-Sunday,.....	Dec. 1

ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

1833.

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

Lunar Equation of Equinoctial Points.

23.	27	36,	9.....	January....1st.	.....	—16.	3
23.	27.	38.	3.....	April. ....1st.....	.....	—17.	0
23	27.	38,	2.	July.....1st.....	.....	—17	4
23.	27.	39,	7.....	October....1st.....	.....	—17.	7
23.	27,	39,	6.....	December.31st.....	.....	—17.	9

Mean obliquity on January 1st, 1833. 23°. 27'. 41". 3.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

<i>Northern Signs.</i>				<i>Southern Signs.</i>			
		S.	D. D			S.	D. D
1st	♈	ARIES.....	(0+.) 0	7th	♎	LIBRA.....	(6+.) 180
2d	♉	TAURUS.....	1 30	8th	♏	SCORPIO.....	7 210
3d	♊	GEMINI.....	2 60	9th	♐	SAGITTARIUS.....	8 240
4th	♋	CANCER.....	3 90	10th	♑	CAPRICORNUS.....	9 270
5th	♌	LEO.....	4 120	11th	♒	AQUARIUS.....	10 300
6th	♍	VIRGO.....	5 150	12th	♓	PISCES.....	11 330

THE PLANETS, &c.

☉	THE SUN	♂	MARS.	♄	CERES.
☾	THE MOON.	♃	JUPITER.	♅	PALLAS.
☿	MERCURY.	♄	SATURN.	♁	JUNO.
♀	VENUS.	♅	GEORGIAN, OR	♂	VESTA.
♁	THE EARTH.	♁	URANUS.		
The Moon's, or any other Planet's Ascending Node.					
The Descending Node.					
Conjunction, or Planets situated in the same longitude.					
Quadrature, or Planets situated in longitudes differing 3 Signs from each other.					
Opposition, or Planets situated in opposite longitudes, or differing 6 Signs from each other.					
N.	NORTH.	Inf.	INFERIOR.	Im.	INNERSION.
S.	SOUTH.	Sep.	SUPERIOR.	Em.	EMERSION.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F	Solar Cycle	22
Lunar Cycle, or Golden No.	10	Roman Indiction:	6
Epact	9	Julian Period	6546

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, in which all the varieties of the Dominical Letters will have happened, and they will return in the same orders as they did 28 years before. This Cycle commenced 9 years before the Birth of Christ.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden Number (and sometimes the Metonic Cycle, from Meton, an Athenian, who invented it about 432 years before the Birth of Christ) is a revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon, are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The prime, or Golden Number, is the Number of years elapsed in this Cycle. At the Birth of Christ, the Golden Number was 2.

The Roman Indiction, is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the times of taxing their provinces—Three years of this Cycle had elapsed at the Birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises by multiplying together 28, 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was also contrived as a period for chronological matters, and, is assumed, as a correct and fixed rule in calculations, by all the astronomers and chronologers throughout the Christian world. It's beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

The calculations of the Almanac are made according to apparent time, or that deduced by the passage of the Sun's centre over the meridian of Calcutta. This time is different from that shown by a well regulated clock or watch, which is called equated, or mean time; and this difference arises from the retardation or acceleration of the Sun's coming to the meridian, effected by three combined causes,—the obliquity of the Ecliptic to the Equator, his unequal apparent motion therein, and the precession of the equinoctial points.

To reduce the calculations to mean or equal time, the equation must be applied by adding or subtracting, as the clock or watch is faster or slower than the Sun.

The Hijree commenced at the period of the flight of Mahomet, or 622 years after the Birth of Christ; which, according to Solar time, makes the present year 1210-11, or 1248-49, of Lunar Time.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	BENGALEE.	MAHOMEDAN.
Sunday	Rubbeebar	Elwar
Monday	Soambar	Peer
Tuesday	Mongolbar	Mungul
Wednesday	Boodhbar	Bhood
Thursday	Breehspoteebar	Jummahraut
Friday	Shookrobar	Jumha
Saturday	Sunnecbar	Sunnychar

TERMS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

COMMENCE.		END.	
January	7th	February	3d
March	1st	March	28th
June	15th	July	12th
October	22d	November	18th

The Quarterly Sessions commence, conformably to the Acts of the Charter, on the same day as the Term, in each year respectively

N B.—When any of the days falls on a Sunday, the Term or Sessions commences on the following day.

HINDOO HOLIDAYS, 1833.

January 26 & 27.	Saturday & Sunday.	Sree Panchoomee.	2 days	Mang	15 & 16
February 17 & 18	Sunday & Monday.	Seebo Rattice	2 days	Falgun	7 & 8
March 6 to 8. ...	Wed to Friday....	Dole Jattria.....	3 days	Ditto... ..	24 to 26
Ditto 19.....	Tuesday	Baroomee	1 day	Chaitro... ..	7
Ditto 30	Saturday	Sree Ramnuboomee	1 day	Ditto	18
April 10 and 11	Wed & Thursday.	Churruak Poojah ..	2 days	Ditto	29 & 30
May 28	Tuesday.....	Dushoharah	1 day	Joisty	16
June 2	Sunday.	Chann Jattria.	1 day	Ditto	21
Do. 19.....	Wednesday.....	Ruth Jattria	1 day	Assaur	7
Do 27.....	Thursday	Oolta Ruth.....	1 day	Ditto	15
July 31	Wednesday....	Rakhee Poorneemah	1 day	Shrabun... ..	17
August 8 & 9 .	Thursday & Friday	Jummoo Ostonee..	2 days	Ditto. ..	25 & 26
October 13.....	Sunday.	Mohalyah	1 day	Aussin.....	28
Do 18 to 25	Friday to Friday ..	Doorgah Poojah ...	8 days	Kartik	3 to 10
Nov. 11 & 12....	Monday & Tuesday	Kallecka Poojah ..	2 days	Ditto... ..	27 & 28
Do. 13.....	Wednesday....	Birntesdetch	1 day	Ditto.....	29
Do 14 & 15...	Thursday & Friday	Kartick Poojah....	2 days	Ditto... 30 & Ug. 1	
Do. 20 & 21	Wed. & Thursday..	Juggodhatree do...	2 days	Uggrohayon..	6 & 7

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS, 1833.

January.....22	Mang	11	Tuesday.....	Rumzaun
February.....21	Falgun	11	Thursday	Shawall
March.....23	Chaitro	11	Saturday.....	Zel-kad
April.....21	Bysack	10	Sunday	Zel-haij
May.....21	Joisty	9	Tuesday	Mohorum
June.....19	Aussaur.....	7	Wednesday ...	Suffer
July.....18	Shrabun.....	4	Thursday.....	Rubbee-ul-wul.
August.....17	Bhadur	2	Saturday	Rubbee os saunee
September	Bhadur.....	31	Sunday	Jummadee ul-wul
October.....14	Aussin.....	29	Monday	Jummade-saunee
November.....13	Kartick.....	29	Wednesday....	Rujub
December 12	Uggrohayon..	28	Thursday	Shabaun

The Mahomedans keep Lunar time, and their months consist alternately of 29 and 30 days, but an intercalary day is added to the last month of every 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th, year, by which they become Bissextile, or years of 355 days.

The Hejira commenced at the period of the flight of Mahomet, or 622 years after the Birth of Christ, which, according to Solar time, makes the present year 1210-11, or 1248-49, of Lunar time.

Perpetual Diary.



MONTH.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January..	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
February.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
March...	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
April....	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O
May.....	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.
June.....	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday
July.....	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O
August...	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.
September	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.
October..	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
November	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
December	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	O	Sat.

Having the Dominical letter for the year at the top and the Month in the side column, will give the day of the week that begins the Month.

A General Table.

—00000—

SHOWING, by inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been since the correction of the Julian Calender by Pope Gregory XIII, which took place from the ides of October, 1582, or that can occur in any future times.

	A G	C B	E D	G F	B A	D C	F E
	F. E. D.	A. G. F.	C. B. A.	E. D. C.	G. F. E.	B. A. G.	D. C. B.
	1584	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	4	8
	1612	16	20	24	28	32	36
	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1704
	1708	12	16	20	24	28	32
	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
	64	68	72	76	80	84	88
	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1804	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1904	8	12	16	20	24
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52
	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
	84	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	4	8

The letters for the first, second, and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical Letters for 1600 were A B, so the Dominical Letter for 1601 was G, for 1602 F, and for 1603 E. So for 1796 the Dominical will be C B; consequently 1797, 1798, and 1799, must have A, G, and F: and the letter for 1800, (which is to be accounted a common year,) will be E; therefore 1801, 1802, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D, C, and B; and then 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A G: and from thence every fourth year will be leap-year.

An Almanac.

BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND

THE DAY OF THE MONTH IN ANY YEAR,

From A. D. 1820 to 1840, both inclusive.

TABLE I.		TABLE II.				TABLE III.	
Years.	Sunday Letters.	Golden Number.	Epact.	Solar Cycle.	Roman Indiction.		
1820	B A	16	15	9	8	MONTHS.	<div>Sunday.</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div> <div>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div> <div>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</div> <div>22 23 24 25 26 27 28</div> <div>29 30 31</div>
1	G	17	26	10	9		
2	F	18	7	11	10		
3	E	19	18	12	11		
4	D C	1	0	13	12		
5	B	2	11	14	13		
6	A	3	22	15	14		
7	G	4	3	16	15		
8	F E	5	14	17	1		
9	D	6	25	18	2		
1830	C	7	6	19	3	January October	A B C D E F G
1	B	8	17	20	4	May	B C D E F G A
2	A G	9	28	21	5	August	C D E F G A B
3	F	10	9	22	6	February March November	D E F G A B C
4	E	11	20	23	7	June	E F G A B C D
5	D	12	1	24	8	September December	F G A B C D E
6	C B	13	12	25	9	April July	G A B C D E F
7	A	14	23	26	10		
8	G	15	4	27	11		
9	F	16	15	28	12		
1840	E D	17	26	1	13		

With the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the Year, enter Table III, and opposite the Month find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Month or every Sunday in that Month.

N. B.—In every Leap Year there are two Sunday Letters; one serves for January and February, and the other for the remainder of the Year.

A Perpetual Almanac.

—00000—

YEARS.							MONTHS.		SUNDAYS.						
A.	G.	F.	E.	D.	C.	B.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1820	21	22	23		24	25			8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	27		28	29	30	31			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	32	33	34	35		36			22	23	24	25	26	27	28
37	38	39		40	41	42			29	30	31				
43		44	45	46	47	1	January	}	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
48	49	50	51		52	53	October								
54	55		56	57	58	59	May		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	60	61	62	6		64	August		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
65	66	67		68	69	70	Feb'y. March	} ..							
71		72	73	74	75		November		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
76	77	78	79		80	81	June		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
8	3		84	85	86	87	September	} ..							
	18	89	90	91		92	December		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
93	94	95		96	97	98	April	}							
99		1900	01	02	03		July		G	A	B	C	D	E	F

Under the word years, find the year; above which is the Dominical letter for that year: then against the months find the same letter, over which are placed the days of the month, for every Sunday in the month. In leap year, for January and February, use the letter above the blank space before the year; for all the rest of the months, use the letter for the year.

To find out when it is Leap Year, divide the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year; and if any remainder, it is 1, 2, or 3 years after Leap Year.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Miles.
To the Old Powder Mills, or Myers' farm	13
Budge Budge	23
Fultah	43
Diamond Harbour	63
Kedgerie	90
Saugor Point	110
The Floating light, where the Pilot leaves the Ship	146

N. B. The above distances are calculated for Ships: for Boats the distance is about one-third less.

TTING

SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	
m			
58	July	21	June
57		20	
54		12 31	"
51		18 25	
48	May	23 20	May
46		28 5	
41		5 8	
36		12 1	
31	Aug.	18 21	Apr.
27		23 20	
25		27 15	
20		31 11	
16	Sept	4 7	Mar.
13		8 3	
9		12 30	
5		17 25	
0	Oct.	22 20	Feb.
55		28 15	
51		3 10	
47		7 6	
44	Nov.	11 2	Jan.
40		15 26	
37		19 22	
33		23 18	
29	Dec.	27 14	"
24		3 8	
19		9 1	
16		16 25	
12	"	21 20	"
9		26 15	
6		2 9	
3		10 1	
2	"	21 -	"

to be Refraction, the Sun appears
 of Sun is quite above the

TABLE showing the Number of Direction, for finding Easter Sunday by the Golden Number and Dominical Letter.

GN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A	26	19	5	26	12	33	15	12	26	19	5	26	12	5	26	12	33	9	1
B	27	13	6	27	13	34	20	13	27	21	6	27	13	6	27	13	34	20	6
C	28	14	7	21	14	35	2	7	28	21	7	28	14	7	21	14	35	2	7
D	29	15	8	22	15	29	2	8	29	15	8	29	15	1	22	15	29	2	8
E	30	16	2	23	16	31	23	9	30	16	9	23	16	2	23	16	31	2	9
F	24	17	3	24	10	31	24	10	31	17	10	21	17	3	24	10	31	17	10
G	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11	32	18	4	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11

This Table is adapted to the New Style.

The earliest Easter possible is the 22nd of March, the latest the 25th of April. Within these limits are 35 days, and the number belonging to each of them, is called the number of direction; because, thereby, the time of Easter is found for any given year.

To find the number of direction, enter the table at the top of this page, with the dominical letter at the left hand and the golden number at the top, and where the columns meet, is the number of direction for that year; which number added to the 21st of March, shows on what day, either of March or April, Easter Sunday falls, in that year. Thus the dominical letter for the year 1829 is D, and the golden number is 6, by which the number of direction is found to be 29;

Hence $22 + d + e = 50$ th March, which is impossible.—But $d + e = 9 = 13$ th April, the day of Easter required.

TIDE TABLE.

This Table tells you when it will be High Water, at the undermentioned places; but of course if it blows hard against, or with the Tide: it will retard, or accelerate the time of High Water. The Tide runs down, or Ebbs after these hours, and, except in the Freshes, the Floods run about 5 hours, and the Ebb 7 hours.

Full and Change	Calcutta.	Myapore.	Fulta.	Diamond Harbour	Calpee.	Channel Creek.	Kedgerie.	Saugor.	Beef Buoy.	Western Reef.	Balsore Roads.	Madak River.	Point Palmyra.	Full and Change
0	H. 3 M. 00	H. 3 M. 15	H. 1 M. 15	H. 1 M. 00	H. 12 M. 45	H. 12 M. 30	H. 11 M. 30	H. 11 M. 00	H. 9 M. 45	H. 9 M. 36	H. 9 M. 24	H. 8 M. 25	H. 8 M. 30	0
1	H. 3 M. 04	H. 3 M. 03	H. 2 M. 03	H. 1 M. 48	H. 1 M. 33	H. 18 M. 18	H. 12 M. 18	H. 11 M. 48	H. 10 M. 33	H. 10 M. 24	H. 9 M. 48	H. 9 M. 13	H. 9 M. 14	1
2	H. 4 M. 36	H. 3 M. 51	H. 3 M. 51	H. 2 M. 36	H. 2 M. 21	H. 06 M. 06	H. 1 M. 06	H. 12 M. 36	H. 11 M. 21	H. 12 M. 12	H. 10 M. 36	H. 10 M. 01	H. 10 M. 06	2
3	H. 5 M. 24	H. 4 M. 39	H. 3 M. 39	H. 3 M. 24	H. 3 M. 09	H. 5 M. 54	H. 2 M. 54	H. 1 M. 24	H. 12 M. 09	H. 00 M. 00	H. 11 M. 24	H. 10 M. 49	H. 10 M. 54	3
4	H. 6 M. 12	H. 5 M. 27	H. 4 M. 27	H. 4 M. 12	H. 4 M. 57	H. 4 M. 42	H. 3 M. 42	H. 2 M. 12	H. 12 M. 57	H. 1 M. 48	H. 12 M. 12	H. 11 M. 37	H. 11 M. 42	4
5	H. 7 M. 00	H. 6 M. 15	H. 5 M. 15	H. 5 M. 00	H. 5 M. 45	H. 3 M. 30	H. 3 M. 30	H. 3 M. 00	H. 1 M. 45	H. 2 M. 36	H. 1 M. 00	H. 12 M. 25	H. 12 M. 30	5
6	H. 7 M. 48	H. 7 M. 03	H. 6 M. 03	H. 5 M. 48	H. 6 M. 33	H. 5 M. 18	H. 4 M. 18	H. 4 M. 48	H. 2 M. 33	H. 3 M. 24	H. 2 M. 48	H. 1 M. 13	H. 1 M. 18	6
7	H. 8 M. 36	H. 7 M. 51	H. 7 M. 51	H. 6 M. 36	H. 7 M. 21	H. 6 M. 06	H. 5 M. 06	H. 5 M. 36	H. 3 M. 21	H. 4 M. 12	H. 3 M. 36	H. 2 M. 01	H. 2 M. 06	7
8	H. 9 M. 24	H. 8 M. 39	H. 8 M. 39	H. 7 M. 24	H. 8 M. 09	H. 7 M. 54	H. 6 M. 54	H. 6 M. 24	H. 4 M. 09	H. 5 M. 10	H. 4 M. 24	H. 3 M. 49	H. 3 M. 54	8
9	H. 10 M. 12	H. 9 M. 27	H. 9 M. 27	H. 8 M. 12	H. 9 M. 57	H. 8 M. 42	H. 7 M. 42	H. 7 M. 12	H. 5 M. 57	H. 6 M. 48	H. 5 M. 12	H. 4 M. 37	H. 4 M. 42	9
10	H. 11 M. 00	H. 10 M. 15	H. 10 M. 15	H. 9 M. 00	H. 10 M. 45	H. 9 M. 30	H. 8 M. 30	H. 8 M. 00	H. 6 M. 45	H. 7 M. 36	H. 6 M. 00	H. 5 M. 25	H. 5 M. 30	10
11	H. 11 M. 48	H. 11 M. 03	H. 11 M. 03	H. 9 M. 48	H. 11 M. 33	H. 10 M. 18	H. 9 M. 18	H. 9 M. 48	H. 7 M. 33	H. 8 M. 24	H. 7 M. 48	H. 6 M. 13	H. 6 M. 18	11
12	H. 12 M. 36	H. 11 M. 51	H. 11 M. 51	H. 10 M. 36	H. 12 M. 21	H. 11 M. 06	H. 10 M. 06	H. 10 M. 36	H. 8 M. 21	H. 9 M. 12	H. 8 M. 36	H. 7 M. 01	H. 7 M. 06	12
13	H. 1 M. 24	H. 12 M. 39	H. 12 M. 39	H. 11 M. 24	H. 1 M. 09	H. 12 M. 54	H. 11 M. 54	H. 11 M. 24	H. 9 M. 09	H. 10 M. 00	H. 9 M. 24	H. 8 M. 49	H. 8 M. 54	13
14	H. 2 M. 12	H. 1 M. 27	H. 1 M. 27	H. 12 M. 12	H. 2 M. 57	H. 1 M. 42	H. 1 M. 42	H. 12 M. 12	H. 8 M. 57	H. 9 M. 48	H. 8 M. 12	H. 7 M. 37	H. 7 M. 42	14

Equation of Time.

Many persons suppose that they may, at all times of the year, set their clocks by the sun-dial; but this can only be done with the assistance of the following Table, except at four periods of the year, namely, on or about the 15th of April the 1st of September, the 24th of December, and the 15th of June. At all other times, this Table ought to be consulted; and when *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary; as, for example, on the 3d of June the clock should be set two minutes and fourteen seconds slower than the time shown by the sun-dial; and, on the contrary, on the 26th of June, the clock should be set two minutes and twenty-five seconds faster, the words *clock before sun*, being, in this case, written above the difference.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Day of Month.	Clock before Sun.	Clock before Sun.	Clock before Sun.	Clock before Sun.	Clock after Sun.	Clock after Sun.	Clock before Sun.	Clock before Sun.	Clock after Sun.	Clock after Sun.	Clock after Sun.	Clock after Sun.
1	3' 35"	13' 51"	12' 45"	3' 54"	3' 5'	2' 33"	3' 25"	5' 57"	0' 15"	10' 25"	16' 16"	10' 38"
2	4' 4	14' 0	2' 23	3' 36	3' 13	2' 24	3' 6	5' 54	0' 34	10' 43	16' 17	10' 14
3	4' 32	14' 7	12' 10	3' 18	3' 19	2' 14	3' 47	5' 49	0' 53	11' 2	16' 17	9' 50
4	4' 59	14' 13	11' 56	3' 0	3' 26	2' 4	3' 54	5' 44	1' 12	11' 20	16' 16	9' 26
5	5' 7	14' 18	11' 42	2' 42	3' 32	1' 54	4' 9	5' 38	1' 34	11' 38	16' 14	9' 1
6	5' 54	14' 23	11' 28	2' 25	3' 37	1' 43	4' 19	5' 33	1' 51	11' 55	16' 11	8' 35
7	6' 20	14' 27	11' 13	2' 7	3' 41	1' 32	4' 29	5' 25	2' 1	12' 2	16' 8	8' 9
8	6' 46	14' 30	10' 59	1' 50	3' 45	1' 21	4' 39	5' 18	2' 37	12' 9	16' 3	7' 43
9	7' 1	14' 32	10' 43	1' 33	3' 48	1' 10	4' 48	5' 10	3' 1	12' 45	15' 58	7' 15
10	7' 36	14' 34	10' 24	1' 17	3' 51	0' 54	4' 57	5' 1	3' 12	13' 0	15' 52	6' 45
11	8' 1	14' 35	10' 12	1' 1	3' 53	0' 46	5' 5	4' 52	3' 33	13' 15	15' 45	6' 20
12	8' 25	14' 35	9' 55	0' 45	3' 55	0' 34	5' 13	4' 43	3' 54	13' 30	15' 37	5' 54
13	8' 48	14' 34	9' 39	0' 29	3' 55	0' 21	5' 30	4' 32	4' 15	13' 44	15' 29	5' 23
14	9' 10	14' 33	9' 22	0' 14	3' 56	0' 9	5' 27	4' 22	4' 36	13' 58	15' 19	4' 54
15	9' 32	14' 30	9' 5	0' 1*	3' 56	0' 4†	5' 34	4' 10	4' 56	14' 11	15' 9	4' 25
16	9' 54	14' 28	8' 47	0' 16	3' 54	0' 17†	5' 40	3' 58	5' 18	14' 24	14' 58	3' 56
17	10' 15	14' 24	8' 30	0' 30	3' 54	0' 30†	5' 45	3' 46	5' 39	14' 36	14' 46	3' 27
18	10' 35	14' 19	8' 12	0' 41*	3' 52	0' 43†	5' 50	3' 33	6' 0	14' 47	14' 34	2' 57
19	10' 54	14' 14	7' 51	0' 58*	3' 49	0' 56†	5' 54	3' 20	6' 21	14' 58	14' 20	2' 27
20	11' 11	14' 9	7' 36	1' 11*	3' 46	1' 9†	5' 58	3' 6	6' 42	15' 8	14' 6	1' 57
21	11' 30	14' 2	7' 15	1' 21	3' 43	1' 29†	6' 1	2' 51	7' 3	15' 18	13' 51	1' 28
22	11' 47	14' 55	7' 0	1' 36	3' 39	1' 35†	6' 4	2' 37	7' 24	15' 27	13' 35	0' 58
23	12' 3	13' 47	6' 41	1' 4*	3' 34	1' 47†	6' 6	2' 22	7' 45	15' 35	13' 18	0' 28
24	12' 18	13' 39	6' 23	1' 59*	3' 29	2' 0†	6' 7	2' 5	8' 5	15' 43	13' 1	0' 2†
25	12' 33	13' 29	6' 4	2' 10*	3' 24	2' 13†	6' 8	1' 49	8' 26	15' 50	12' 42	0' 32†
26	12' 47	13' 20	5' 46	2' 20*	3' 18	2' 25†	6' 8	1' 33	8' 46	15' 56	12' 33	1' 2†
27	13' 0	13' 9	5' 27	2' 30*	3' 12	2' 38†	6' 8	1' 16	9' 6	16' 3	12' 4	1' 32†
28	13' 12	12' 54	5' 8	2' 40*	3' 5	2' 50†	6' 7	0' 58	9' 26	16' 6	11' 43	9' 1†
29	13' 23	12' 47	4' 50	2' 49*	2' 55	3' 2†	6' 5	0' 41	9' 46	16' 10	11' 27	8' 30†
30	13' 33		4' 31	2' 57*	2' 50	3' 14†	6' 3	0' 23	10' 6	16' 13	11' 0	8' 0†
31	13' 43		4' 13		2' 41		6' 0	0' 4		16' 15		8' 29

* Clock after Sun. † Clock before Sun.

N. B.—The following Table being calculated for the Latitude and Longitude of CALCUTTA, will answer correctly for that place alone, but by adding and subtracting the correction opposite the names of the following places, a very near approximation to the truth will be had at those stations respectively.

	m.		m.		m.
Agra, Add	43	Delhi, Add	46	Meerut, ... Add	15
Ahmednugur, ... do	54	Dinapore, Sub	2	Mhow, do	51
Ajmere, d	58	Dinapore Add	4	Tranapore, do	5
Allahabad, do	27			Tonghler, Add	9
Aligarh, do	12	Etawah,	39	Moorshedabad, . . do	1
Ameerapoor, . . Sub	30			Moradabad, do	9
Arrah, do	16	Fulta, ... Add	1	Mundah, do	30
Aurangabad, . . do	52	Furruckabad, ... do	6	Muttra, ... do	14
Azingarh, do	2	Futighur, do	36	Mymensing, Sub	6
Baitool, Add	42	Goalparah, Sub	8	Nagpore, Add	36
Balasore, Sub	6	Gubul, Add	11	Nattore, Sub	1
Bancoorah, Add	5	Goruckpore, do	29		
Banda,	34	Gualior do	12	Oodeypore, Add	21
Bareilly, do	37	Gyab, .. . do	11	Oojein, do	51
Bauleah, Sub	1				
Benares, Add	22	Hajeeunnj, Sub	5	Pa'myras, H. Add	6
Bhaugulpore, do	6	Hidgelee, ... Add	2	Patna, do	13
Bogwangolah,	0	Hurwar, do	12	Plassey, do	1
Bohal, Add	44			Prome Sub	26
Burdwan, do	2	Indore, do	51	Pubna, do	3
Burtpore, do	15			Puneah, Add	1
Burrissaul, Sub	3	Jessore, Sub	2		
Buxar, Add	18	Jeyapore, Add	52	Rajmahl, Add	2
Buxipore, Sub	2	Juanpore, do	24	Rongpore, Sub	3
		Jublepore, do	33		
Calpee, Add	35	Jugeegopa, ... Sub	8	Sacwan, ... Add	17
Cawnpore,	33	Jungeepore, do	1	Saharanpore, do	45
Chandernagore, ...	6			Sautipore,	0
Chanda, Add	37	Kedgerie, Add	1	Saugor, do	39
Chittagong, . . Sub	13	Kishenagar,	0	Shahjehanpore, do	35
Chunar, do	23	Keerpoy, do	2	Sickleully, do	3
Chuprah, ... Add	16	Keerpoy, Add	2	Singhboom, do	11
Colgong,	5	Kurnaul, Add	47	Singoojah, do	21
Commillah, Sub	10			Soorajghur, do	9
Commercolly, do	3	Laour, Sub	11	Sootee, do	2
Custee, do	2	Londeeanah, Add	51	Sumbhuipore, do	20
Cuttack, Add	11	Lucknow, do	31	Sylhet, Sub	12
Dacca, Sub	7	Meerpoore, Add	39	Terragully, Add	4
Deig, ... Add	46	Meerkaseraj, Sub	12	Tumlook, do	2

A TABLE

Showing the probable length of Passage from Saugor Roads to the different Ports in Asia and Africa throughout the Year.

SAILING IN THE MONTH OF	Madras.	Trincomalle	Pointe de Galle & Columbo.	Bombay.	Muscat.	Busheer.	Mocha.	Suez.	Mauritius	Cape of Good Hope.	Legue.	Prince of Wales-land	Manilla.	China.	Amboyna.	Batavia.	Bencoolen.	New South Wales.
January,	6	10	15	30	35	49	40	60	35	56	18	18	45	90	42	28	21	100
February,	10	15	18	38	50	62	56	80	4	63	10	20	40	90	45	35	25	100
March,	15	22	22	49	60	72	70	120	49	70	10	20	35	80	66	42	35	100
April,	20	30	33	56	70	84	80	uncertain	56	80	10	20	30	63	70	45	42	120
May,	25	35	50	70	70	90	70		60	90	10	20	30	40	90	63	44	120
June,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56		60	90	10	20	30	35	90	70	56	120
July,	35	50	60	70	60	90	56		60	90	10	20	30	35	90	7	56	120
August,	30	42	50	70	60	85	56	120	60	80	10	20	30	40	90	70	56	120
September,	20	30	38	63	60	85	56	100	56	70	12	25	35	60	70	63	43	110
October,	12	20	22	49	56	66	56	80	49	56	15	28	40	60	60	50	35	110
November,	8	12	17	35	49	60	49	80	3	6	12	20	45	90	50	40	25	100
December,		9	15	30	40	50	45	60	35	56	9	18	45	60	40	38	21	100

*Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of March till the 31st of October, Days 2.
Ditto 1st of November till 28th of February, Days 8.
Ditto,*

A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

Showing the Itinerian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindostan.

EXPLANATION.													
—													
From Agra to Trichinopoly, 1406 miles													
From Calcutta to Seringapatam, 1220 ditto													
Agra													
Benares | 380													
Bidjeeghur | 56 | 436													
Bombay | 950 | 984 | 850													
Calcutta | 1300 | 621 | 565 | 950													
Delhi | 1060 | 955 | 556 | 500 | 115													
Hydrabad | 900 | 1020 | 480 | 664 | 745 | 830													
Madras | 365 | 1350 | 1030 | 770 | 1029 | 1110 | 1190													
Oude or Fyzabad | 1170 | 810 | 360 | 625 | 1085 | 186 | 130 | 280													
Patna | 235 | 1267 | 900 | 660 | 400 | 1140 | 196 | 155 | 545													
Poonah | 1067 | 950 | 670 | 387 | 915 | 1200 | 98 | 898 | 930 | 796													
Seringapatam | 525 | 1215 | 1230 | 290 | 315 | 1330 | 1220 | 620 | 1213 | 1170 | 1215													
Surat | 702 | 245 | 1020 | 880 | 930 | 265 | 756 | 1310 | 177 | 837 | 905 | 680													
Trichinopoly | 927 | 225 | 750 | 1481 | 1275 | 208 | 540 | 1473 | 1240 | 845 | 123 | 1286 | 1466													

THE CONJURER.

OR A SMALL UNIVERSAL TABLE,

TO ANSWER A GREAT VARIETY OF PURPOSES AND PARTICULARLY THE FOLLOWING.

- 1 It shows the simple interest of any sum of money for any rate & time.
- 2 It reduces Current Rupees into Sicca Rupees.
- 3 It reduces Sicca Rupees into Current Rupees.
- 4 It reduces Factory Weight into Bazar Weight.
- 5 It reduces Bazar Weight into Factory Weight.
- 6 It reduces Bazar Weight into Tons, &c.
- 7 It reduces Tons into Bazar Weight.
- 8 It reduces Factory Weight into Tons, &c.
- 9 It reduces Tons into Factory Weight.

THE TABLE, AND MULTIPLIERS TO BE USED WITH THE TABLE.

9	0007500000	1	For interest mult. by the rate and time.		
8	0006666666	2	For Curt. Rupees to Sicca, better done by the pen.		
7	0005833333	3	For Sicca Rupees to Current ditto.		
6	0005000000	4	For factory wt. into bazar wt. mt. . . . by	1000	1-11
5	1004166666	5	For bazar weight into factory wt. . . . by		1320
4	0003333333	6	For bazar weight into tons by		44
3	0002500000	7	For tons into bazar weight by	30000	3-11
2	0001666666	8	For factory weight into tons by		40
1	0000833333	9	For tons into factory weight by		36000

EXAMPLES.

1st. What is the Interest of 50000 Rupees for 6 months and 3 days at 6 per cent per annum.

$$50000 \times 6 \times 6 \text{ months } 3 \text{ days} = 1830000$$

Multiply the Principal 50,000 by 6 the rate per cent. gives 300,000; and 300,000 by 6 months and 3 days, you get 1830000 for which collect from the Table.

Or divide 1830000 by 12, the quotient is 152500 and cutting off the two right hand figures, the Answer is Rs. 1525, as before.

Opposite 1 is 0000833.333
Ditto 8 is 000666.666
Ditto 9 is 00025,000

Answer, Rupees 1525.

2d. To reduce Current Rupees into Sicca Rupees, is best done by the Pen, as the multiplier would be too great to be of any use with the Table.

By the Pen, suppose 10000 Current Rupees to be reduced to Sicca Rupees, Multiply by 25 and divide by 29,—thus 10000×25 — Sa. Rs. 8620 11 0

the answer required 29

3d. To reduce Sicca Rupees to Current Rupees—Multiply by 116 and cut off the two right hand figures, the product will be the Answer.

Thus $1000 \times 116 = 1160,00$, or 1160 Current Rupees the Answer.

4th. To reduce Factory Weight to Bazar Weight—Multiply by 1000, 1-11 and collect from the Table.—Thus, suppose 1000 Factory Maunds were required to be reduced to Bazar Maunds, &c.

$$1000 \times 1000, 1-11 = 1090909,$$

Or thus, by the Pen.

Opposite 1 is	0000833,833
Ditto 9 is	00075,000
Ditto 9 is	000,750
Ditto 9 is	0.007

Divide 10909.09 by 12, the Quotient 909.09 is the answer as before. Note; two figures must be always cut off to the right, when dividing by 12

Answer, Bazar Weight 909.090

Or Bazar maunds....909 3sr. 10 chattacks

5th. To reduce Bazar Maunds to Factory Weight—multiply by 1320 and collect from the Table. Thus suppose 1000 Bazar Maunds were required to be reduced to Factory Maunds, &c.

$$1000 \text{ Baz. Mds} \times 1320 = 1320000$$

Or thus by the Pen, 132000, Divided by 12.

Opposite 1 is	0000833.333
Ditto 3 is	000250,000
Ditto 2 is	00016,666

Gives 110000; cut off the two right-hand figures, the answer is 1100 Factory Maunds, as before.

Answer, Factory Maunds. 1100

6th. To reduce Bazar Maunds into Tons, multiply by 44 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 1000 Bazar Maunds were to be reduced to Tons, &c.

$$1000 \times 44 = 44000$$

Opposite 4 is ...	00033,333
Ditto 4 is ..	0003.333

Or thus by the Pen, 44000 Divided by 12, gives 3666,666 cut off the two right hand figures and you get 36,666 or 36 Tons 13 cwt. 37½ lb. the answer as before.

Answer Tons 36.666

Or 36 tons 13 cwt. 37½ lb.

7th. To reduce tons to Bazar Maunds. multiply by 30000, 3-11 and collect from the Table. —Suppose 100 tons.

$$100 \times 30000, 3-11 = 3272727,27, \text{ \&c.}$$

Opposite 3 is	0002500,000
Ditto 2 is	000166.666
Ditto 7 is	00058,333
Ditto 2 is	0001.666
Ditto 7 is	000,583
Ditto 2 is	00,016
Ditto 7 is	0,005

Or without the Table, to save the addition,

Divide 32727,272 by 12, gives 2727,272, or 2727 Bazar Maunds 10 sr. 15 ch.

Answer, Bazar Maunds 2727,272

Or 2727 10 seer 15 chattacks

8th. To reduce Factory Maunds into Tons, multiply by 40 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 3000 Factory Maunds.

$$3000 \times 40 = 120000$$

Opposite 1 is 000083,333 Or divide 1200,00 by 12, the an-
Ditto 2 is 00016,666 swer is 100 tons, as before.

Answer Tons 100

9th. To reduce Tons into Factory Maunds, &c. multiply by 36000 and collect from the Table. Thus, suppose 100 Tons.

$$100 \times 36000 = 3600000$$

Opposite 3 is 0002500

Ditto 6 is 000500

Answer, Factory Mds. 3000

Or without the Table.—Divide by 12 and you have.

$$\frac{36000,00}{12}$$

= 3000 Factory Maunds,

12

The Answer as before.

It may be observed, that, in most instances, the operation by the Pen will be found much shorter than by any set of Tables whatever. But the object of Tables is not altogether the saving of time; they are intended rather as Checks on Calculations by the Pen, into which errors may sometimes creep. One Table only, has been used here for all the above different operations, in order to save the trouble of references to different Tables, which would take up more time, and the Tables more space. This has been effected by means of easy multipliers adopted for each subject. The Cyphers on the left hand of the figures in the Table are merely intended as guides to preserve at all times, the due number of places of figures to be taken out, which must be always equal, including the Cyphers, to the number of places in the given product, with three places more to the right, to answer for fractional parts, which is fully explained by the examples.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

If Exchange per one Sicca Rupee be	10 Rupers per one Factory Maund & 1/2 Net* per 1 lb.	1 Shilling per 1 lb. equals Net* per 1 Factory Maund.
20 d.	3.12 d.	38.4 Sa. Rs.
21	3.28	36.57
22	3.43	34.91
23	3.59	33.39
24	3.75	32.
25	3.90	30.72
26	4.06	29.53

* That is, deducting more than 14 per cent. from the Factory maund, to meet all charges and contingencies. The Factory maund, 74 lbs. 62-100 is thus taken at 64 lbs.

The use of this Table is obvious.

If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs. per maund, and Bills on London at 2s. per 1 R., what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bills indifferent? By column 2d—

Rs. D. Rs. S. d.
200 : 3.75 :: 200 : 6 3 the Answer.

The third column will give the same result.

If the London price of Indigo be assumed as 7 shillings per lb. and bills on London sell here at 23d.,—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss?

From column 3d—

Sh. Rs. Sh. Rs.
7 : 33.39 :: 7 : 233 1/2 Answer.

The same result is obtainable from column 2d.

TIME TABLE.

No. 1.—Shows the number of days from any given day in one month to the same day of any other month. It must be observed, that in Leap Year, if the end of the month of February be included in the time, one day must be added. If it be desired to find the number of days from a given day in one month to a different day in another, the difference between the dates must be added to, or subtracted from (as the case may be) the amount. For Example:—To find the number of days between the 5th of January and 12th of November.—

From 5th of January to 5th of November, - - 304 Days.

From 5th to 12th of November, - - - - - 7

311

If it be Leap Year, add - - - - - 1

Answer, - - - 312

No. 2.—Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

No. 1.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
January..	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February	31	365	337	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
March....	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April....	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May....	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June....	151	120	92	61	31	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July....	181	150	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	212
August..	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
September	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October.	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November.	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December.	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

No. 2.

Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.098	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.131	12	.394	20	.657	28	.92
5	.164	13	.427	21	.69	29	.953
6	.197	14	.46	22	.723	30	.986
7	.23	15	.493	23	.656		
8	.263	16	.526	24	.788		

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM 1ST JAN. TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

Days.	Jan- ary	Feb- ruary	March	April	May	June	July	Aug- ust	Sept- em- ber	Oct- ber	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 28th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule:* Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month, which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August following are 230 days, and to 30th October 303 Days.

II. To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—*Suppose* 27th July. *From* 365, the days in a year, take the number answering to 27th July viz. 208

Remainder 157 days required

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month—*Suppose* from 5th April to 28th November.—*Rule:* Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

28th November 332

5th April,..... 59

Answer..... 237

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—*Suppose* from 21st August, 1822, to 27th May, 1823—*(See Rules 1 and 2.)* *From* 265 Days in a Year.

Take the number of 21st August 233

232 days in 1823

Add the number of 27th May 147

Total..... 279 days required

A TABLE

SHOWING THE INCREASE OF COMPOUND INTEREST, AT SEVERAL RATES PER CENT.

A SUM BECOMES.												
RATES PER CENT.	Twice as much in about		4 times as much in about		8 times as much in about		16 times as much in about		32 times as much in about		64 times as much in about	
	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
5	14	74	28	148	42	222	53	96	71	5	85	79
6	11	326 $\frac{2}{3}$	23	288 $\frac{1}{3}$	35	250	47	211 $\frac{2}{3}$	59	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	135
7	10	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	174 $\frac{2}{3}$	30	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	348 $\frac{2}{3}$	51	70 $\frac{5}{12}$	61	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	9	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	9	45	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	191 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	302 $\frac{2}{3}$	24	453 $\frac{1}{3}$	32	604	40	75 $\frac{5}{7}$	48	90 $\frac{6}{7}$
10	7	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	192	21	288	29	19	36	115	3	211
11	6	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	96	19	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	192	33	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	288
12	6	40	12	80	18	120	24	160	30	200	36	240

Examples. What will 1 Rupee amount to, put out to Compound Interest for 280 years, at 7 per Cent per Annum?

Answer. To about 5,24,288 Rupees; out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days—200 years being 19 times the period of doubling, and 5 years, 153 days, over it.

TABLES OF EXCHANGE.

SICCA RUPEES INTO SONAT.

Sicca Rupees			Sonaut Rupees				Sonaut Rupees			Sicca Rupees			
R	A	P	R	A	P	D	R	A	P	R	A	P	D
100000			104504	8	0	865	100000			95689	10	5	793
50000			5225	4	0	432	50000			47844	13	2	897
4000			41801	12	9	94	40000			38275	13	9	518
30000			3135	5	7	459	30000			28706	14	4	138
20000			20900	14	4	973	20000			19137	14	10	759
10000			10450	7	2	486	10000			9568	15	5	379
5000			5225	3	7	243	5000			4784	7	8	690
4000			4180	2	10	595	4000			3827	9	4	552
3000			3135	2	1	946	3000			2870	11	0	414
2000			2090	1	5	297	2000			1913	12	8	276
1000			1045	0	8	649	1000			956	14	4	138
500			522	8	4	324	500			478	7	2	069
400			418	0	3	459	400			382	12	1	655
300			313	8	2	595	300			287	1	1	241
200			209	0	1	780	200			191	6	0	828
100			104	8	0	865	100			95	11	0	44
50			52	4	0	432	50			47	13	6	207
40			41	12	9	946	40			38	4	4	966
30			31	5	7	459	30			28	11	3	724
20			20	14	4	973	20			19	2	2	483
10			10	7	2	486	10			9	9	1	241
5			5	3	7	243	5			4	12	6	621
4			4	2	10	595	4			3	13	2	897
3			3	2	1	946	3			2	13	11	172
2			2	1	5	297	2			1	14	7	448
1			1	0	8	649	1				15	3	724
				12	6	436					11	5	793
				8	4	324					7	7	862
				4		162					3	9	931
				3	1	622					2	10	148
				2	1	081					1	10	966
				1	0	541						11	483
				0	9	405						8	612
				0	6	270						5	741
				0	3	135						2	871
				0	2	090						1	94
				0	1	045						0	957

Rupee		1s. per Rupee					2s. 6d. per Rupee						
D	F	£	s	D	F	D	P	£	s	D	F	D	P
		937						12500					
		468						625					
		375						500					
		281						375					
		187						250					
		93						125					
		46						62	10				
		37						50	0				
		28						37	10				
		18						25	0				
		9						12	10				
		4						6	5				
		3						3	0				
		2						2	15				
		1						1	0				
									5				
									12	6			
									10	0			
									7	6			
									5	0			
									2	6			
									1	10	2		
									1	3	0		
										7	2		
										5	2	500	
										3	3	000	
										1	3	500	
										1		625	
											3	750	
											1	875	
											1	250	
												525	

ALCUTTA.

11½d. per Rupee				2s. per Rupee				2s. 6d. per Rupee			
R	A	P	D P	R	A	P	D P	R	A	P	D P
2127	10	6	723	100000				80000			
063	13	3	362	50000				40000			
0851	1	0	289	40000				32000			
0638	4	9	217	30000				24000			
0425	8	6	145	20000				16000			
212	12	3	072	10000				8000			
106	6	1	536	5000				4000			
085	1	8	429	4000				3200			
063	13	3	322	3000				2400			
042	8	10	214	2000				1600			
021	4	5	107	1000				800			
510	10	2	554	500				400			
008	8	2	043	400				320			
006	6	1	532	300				240			
004	4	1	021	200				160			
102	2	0	511	100				80			
51	1	0	255	50				40			
40	13	7	404	40				32			
30	10	2	553	30				24			
20	6	9	702	20				16			
10	3	4	851	10				8			
7	10	6	638	7	8			6			
5	1	8	426	5	0			4			
2	8	10	213	2	8			2			
2	0	8	170	2	0			1	9	7	2
1	8	6	128	1	8			1	3	2	4
1	0	4	085	1	0				12	9	6
	8	2	043		8				H	4	8
	4	1	021		4				3	2	4
	3	4	851		3	4			2	8	0
	2	8	680		2	8			2	1	6
	2	0	511		2	0			1	7	2
	1	4	340		1	4			1	0	8
		6	170			8				6	4
		8	128			6				4	8
		4	085			4				3	2
		2	043			2				1	6

SICCA RUPEES INTO SONAT.

SICCA.				SONAT.		
Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
10	0	0	}	10	7	2
9	0	0		9	6	5
8	0	0		8	5	7
7	0	0		7	4	11
6	0	0		6	4	3
5	0	0		5	3	7
4	0	0		4	2	10
3	0	0		3	2	1
2	0	0		2	1	5
1	0	0		1	0	8
—	15	0	>..... EQUAL TO.....<	—	12	6
—	8	0		—	8	4
—	4	0		—	4	2
—	3	0		—	3	1
—	2	0		—	2	1
—	1	0		—	1	0
—	—	9		—	—	9
—	—	6		—	—	6
—	—	3		—	—	3
—	—	2		—	—	2
—	—	1		—	—	1

SONAT RUPEES INTO SICCA.

SONAT.				SICCA.		
Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
10	0	0	}	9	9	1
9	0	0		8	9	8
8	0	0		7	10	5
7	0	0		6	—	1
6	0	0		5	11	5
5	0	0		4	12	6
4	0	0		3	13	2
3	0	0		2	13	1
2	0	0		1	14	7
1	0	0		—	15	3
—	12	0	>..... EQUAL TO.....<	—	11	5
—	8	0		—	7	7
—	4	0		—	3	9
—	3	0		—	2	10
—	2	0		—	1	10
—	1	0		—	—	11
—	—	9		—	—	8
—	—	6		—	—	5
—	—	3		—	—	2
—	—	2		—	—	1
—	—	1		—	—	—

Table of Exchange.

Compare the relative value of Exchanges between London and Calcutta, computed according to the two modes in use in Calcutta viz. that of assigning a given quantity of Sterling Money to the Sicca Rupee, and that of adding a given ratio of Premium to the value in Sicca Rupees of English Money, calculated at the Exchange of 2s. 6d.

PART 1. Where the rate per Sa. Rs is fixed.				PART 2. Where the ratio of Premium is fixed.			
Rate per single Sa. Rupee.		Equivalent rate per cent of premium on the par Exchange		Rates of premium on the par Exchange.		Equivalent Rate per Single Sicca Rupee.	
S.	D.	per cent.	D. P	per cent.		S.	D. P
2	6	0	000	1		2	5 70
2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	840	2		2	5 11
2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	694	3		2	5 12
2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	564	4		2	4 84
2	5	3	448	5		2	4 57
2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	347	6		2	4 30
2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	263	7		2	4 03
2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	194	8		2	3 77
2	4	7	142	9		2	3 52
2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	109	10		2	3 27
2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	090	11		2	3 07
2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	917	12		2	2 78
2	3	11	111	13		2	2 54
2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	149	14		2	2 31
2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	207	15		2	2 08
2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	285	16		2	1 86
2	2	15	384	17		2	1 64
2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	504	18		2	1 42
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	647	19		2	1 21
2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	811	20		2	1 —
2	1	20	—	21		2	0 79
2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	212	22		2	0 59
2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	448	23		2	0 39
2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	711	24		2	0 19
2	0	25	—	25		2	0 —
1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	315	26		1	11 80
1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	659	27		1	11 61
1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	032	28		1	11 43
1	11	30	434	29		1	11 25
1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	868	30		1	11 07
1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	333	31		1	10 90
1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	831	32		1	10 72
1	10	36	363	33		1	10 55
1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	931	34		1	10 38
1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	538	35		1	10 32
1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	323	36		1	10 05
1	9	42	832	37		1	9 89
1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	578	38		1	9 73
1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	381	39		1	9 58
1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	148	40		1	9 42
1	8	50	—	41		1	9 27
				42		1	9 12
				43		1	8 97
				44		1	8 83
				45		1	8 68
				46		1	8 54
				47		1	8 04
				48		1	8 27
				49		1	8 13
				50		1	8 —

TABLE No. I.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 10 Rupees per Month for a Month of 30 Days, showing the Amount per Day.

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Days
1	R. A. P. 0 0 6	R. A. P. 0 1 0	R. A. P. 0 1 7	R. A. P. 0 2 1	R. A. P. 0 2 8	R. A. P. 0 3 2	R. A. P. 0 3 8	R. A. P. 0 4 3	R. A. P. 0 4 9	R. A. P. 0 5 4	11
2	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10	12
3	0 0 1	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 11	0 0 12	0 0 14	0 0 15	13
4	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 14	0 0 16	0 0 18	0 0 20	14
5	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 13	0 0 16	0 0 19	0 0 22	0 0 25	0 0 28	15
6	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 12	0 0 15	0 0 18	0 0 21	0 0 24	0 0 27	0 0 30	16
7	0 0 3	0 0 7	0 0 11	0 0 14	0 0 17	0 0 20	0 0 23	0 0 26	0 0 29	0 0 32	17
8	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 12	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	18
9	0 0 4	0 0 9	0 0 13	0 0 17	0 0 21	0 0 25	0 0 29	0 0 33	0 0 37	0 0 41	19
10	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 14	0 0 18	0 0 22	0 0 26	0 0 30	0 0 34	0 0 38	0 0 42	20
11	0 0 5	0 0 11	0 0 15	0 0 19	0 0 23	0 0 27	0 0 31	0 0 35	0 0 39	0 0 43	21
12	0 0 6	0 0 12	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 44	22
13	0 0 6	0 0 13	0 0 17	0 0 21	0 0 25	0 0 29	0 0 33	0 0 37	0 0 41	0 0 45	23
14	0 0 7	0 0 14	0 0 18	0 0 22	0 0 26	0 0 30	0 0 34	0 0 38	0 0 42	0 0 46	24
15	0 0 8	0 0 15	0 0 19	0 0 23	0 0 27	0 0 31	0 0 35	0 0 39	0 0 43	0 0 47	25
16	0 0 8	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 44	0 0 48	26
17	0 0 9	0 0 17	0 0 21	0 0 25	0 0 29	0 0 33	0 0 37	0 0 41	0 0 45	0 0 49	27
18	0 0 9	0 0 18	0 0 22	0 0 26	0 0 30	0 0 34	0 0 38	0 0 42	0 0 46	0 0 50	28
19	0 0 10	0 0 19	0 0 23	0 0 27	0 0 31	0 0 35	0 0 39	0 0 43	0 0 47	0 0 51	29
20	0 0 10	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 44	0 0 48	0 0 52	30
21	0 0 11	0 0 21	0 0 25	0 0 29	0 0 33	0 0 37	0 0 41	0 0 45	0 0 49	0 0 53	
22	0 0 11	0 0 22	0 0 26	0 0 30	0 0 34	0 0 38	0 0 42	0 0 46	0 0 50	0 0 54	
23	0 0 12	0 0 23	0 0 27	0 0 31	0 0 35	0 0 39	0 0 43	0 0 47	0 0 51	0 0 55	
24	0 0 12	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 44	0 0 48	0 0 52	0 0 56	
25	0 0 13	0 0 25	0 0 29	0 0 33	0 0 37	0 0 41	0 0 45	0 0 49	0 0 53	0 0 57	
26	0 0 13	0 0 26	0 0 30	0 0 34	0 0 38	0 0 42	0 0 46	0 0 50	0 0 54	0 0 58	
27	0 0 14	0 0 27	0 0 31	0 0 35	0 0 39	0 0 43	0 0 47	0 0 51	0 0 55	0 0 59	
28	0 0 14	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 44	0 0 48	0 0 52	0 0 56	0 0 60	
29	0 0 15	0 0 29	0 0 33	0 0 37	0 0 41	0 0 45	0 0 49	0 0 53	0 0 57	0 0 61	
30	0 0 15	0 0 30	0 0 34	0 0 38	0 0 42	0 0 46	0 0 50	0 0 54	0 0 58	0 0 62	

THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part IV.

LIST OF

Sovereigns of Europe,

**GOVERNORS GENERAL, COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF,
JUDGES, SHERIFFS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES,
TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,
&c. &c. &c.**

Sovereigns of Europe.

<i>Kingdoms, &c.</i>	<i>To whom subject.</i>	<i>When born.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Great Britain, &c....	William IV....	Aug 21, 1765	June 26, 1830
France, &c.....	Louis Philippe .	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 8, 1830
Spain.....	Ferdinand VII .	Oct. 14, 1784	Mar. 19, 1808
Portugal.....	Maria de Gloria.	April 4, 1819	1826
Russia.....	Nicholas.....	July 2, 1796	
Austria.....	Francis II.....	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 1, 1792
Prussia.....	Frederic Wm. III	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797
Sweden and Norway.	Charles XIV....	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1808
Denmark.....	Frederick VI....	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808
Netherlands.....	William.....	Aug. 20, 1772	May 15, 1815
Turkey.....	Mahmoud II....	July 20, 1785	July 18, 1808
Ionian Islands.....	Antonio Comuto	.....	1804
ITALY.			
Lombardy and Venice	(Francis II.)		
Sardinia.....	Charles Felix...	April 6, 1765	Mar. 13, 1821
Naples and Sicily...	Francis J Joseph.	April 19, 1777	Feb. 4, 1825
Rome.....	Pius VIII.....	Nov. 20, 1761	Mar. 31, 1829
Tuscany.....	Leopold II.	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma.....	Maria Louisa...	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena.....	Francis IV.	Oct. 6, 1779	
Lucca.....	Charles Louis. .	Dec. 23, 1799	
GERMANY.			
Hanover.....	(King of Gr. Br.)		
Bohemia.....	(Emp. of Austria)		
Brandenburgh.....	King of Prussia	Dec. 27, 1755	
Saxony.....	Anthony.....		
Bavaria.....	Louis Charles. .	Aug. 25, 1786	
Wirtemburgh.....	William.....	S pt. 27, 1781	
Baden.....	Charles Leopold	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel.....	William II.....	July 23, 1777	
Hesse Darmstadt....	Louis XI.	Dec. 26, 1777	
Holstein.....	King of Denmark		
Luxemburgh.....	King of Nethd.)		
Brunswick.....	Victoria.....	April 25, 1806	
Mecklenburgh.....	George V.....	Aug. 12, 1779	
Nassau.....	William George	June 14, 1792	
Saxe Weimar.....	Charles Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Born A D</i>	<i>When Began to reign</i>	<i>Reigned Y M.</i>	<i>Reign ended</i>	<i>Buried at</i>
William I	1027	1066, Oct. 14	20 11	Sept. 9, 1087	Caen, Normandy
William II	1057	1087, Sept. 9	12 11	Aug. 2, 1100	Winchester
Henry I	1068	1100, Aug. 2	35 4	Dec. 1, 1135	Reading
Stephen	1105	1135, Dec. 1	18 11	Oct. 25, 1154	Feversham

The Saxon Line Restored.

Henry II	1133	1154, Oct. 25	34 8	July 6, 1189	Fontevrault
Richard I	1156	1189, July 6	9 9	April 6, 1199	Fontevrault
John	1165	1199, April 6	17 6	Oct. 19, 1216	Worcester
Henry III	1207	1216, Oct. 19	56 1	Nov. 16, 1272	Westminster
Edward I	1239	1272, Nov. 16	34 8	July 7, 1307	Westminster
Edward II	1284	1307, July 7	19 7	Jan. 25, 1327	Gloucester
Edward III	1312	1327, Jan. 25	50 5	June 21, 1377	Westminster
Richard II	1366	1377, June 21	22 3	Sept. 29, 1399	Westminster

The Line of Lancaster.

Henry IV	1367	1399, Sept. 29	13 6	March 20, 1413	Canterbury
Henry V	1389	1413, Mar. 20	9 5	Aug. 31, 1422	Westminster
Henry VI	1421	1422, Aug. 31	38 6	March 4, 1461	Windsor

The Line of York.

Edward IV	1442	1461, Mar. 4	22 1	April 9, 1483	Windsor
Edward V	1471	1483, April 9	0 2	June 22, 1483	Unknown
Richard III	1442	1483, June 22	2 2	Aug. 22, 1485	Leicester

The Families United.

Henry VII	1456	1485, Aug. 22	23 8	April 22, 1509	Westminster
Henry VIII	1492	1509, April 22	37 9	Jan. 28, 1547	Windsor
Edward VI	1537	1547, Jan. 28	6 5	July 6, 1553	Westminster
Mary	1516	1553, July 6	5 4	Nov. 17, 1558	Westminster
Elizabeth	1533	1558, Nov. 17	14 4	March 24, 1603	Westminster

The Union of the Two Crowns.

James I	1566	1603, Mar. 24	22 0	March 27, 1625	Westminster
Charles I	1600	1625, Mar. 27	23 10	Jan. 30, 1649	Windsor
Charles II	1630	1649, Jan. 30	36 0	Feb. 6, 1685	Westminster
James II	1633	1685, Feb. 6	4 0	Feb. 13, 1689	Paris
Mary II	1662	1689, Feb. 13	5 10		Westminster
William III	1650	1689, Feb. 13	13 1	March 8, 1702	Westminster

The Union of the Two Kingdoms.

Anne	1665	1702, Mar. 8	12 3	August 1, 1714	Westminster
George I	1660	1714, Aug. 1	12 10	June 11, 1727	Hanover
George II	1683	1727, June 11	33 4	Oct. 25, 1761	Westminster
George III	1738	1760, Oct. 25	59 3	Jan. 29, 1821	Windsor
George IV	1762	1820, Jan. 29	10 6	June 26, 1831	Windsor
William IV	1765	1830, June 26			

Sovereigns of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

WILLIAM IV. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover, born Aug. 21, 1765. Succeeded his brother, George IV, June 26, 1830. Married, July 11, 1818, to Adelaide, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born Aug. 13, 1792.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.

1. Augusta Sophia, Nov. 8, 1768.
2. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770, married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse Hombourg, born July 30, 1769, who died April 2, 1829.
3. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 20, 1778. *Issue*: George Frederick, May 27, 1819.
4. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Jan. 27, 1773.
5. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Feb. 24, 1774, married, May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797, *Issue*: George William, March 26, 1819, and Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822.
6. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, April 25, 1776.
7. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.

NIECE OF THE KING.

Alexandrina Victoria (daughter of the late Edward Duke of Kent, by Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg,) born May 24, 1819.

NEPHEW-IN-LAW OF THE KING.

Leopold George Frederick, King of Belgium:

COUSINS OF THE KING, (ISSUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.)

Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.
 William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, born Jan. 15, 1776; married July 22, 1816, to his cousin, the Princess Mary.

Austria.

FRANCIS II. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, and President of the German Confederation, born Feb. 12, 1768. succeeded his father Leopold II. July 7, 1792; married 1. Jan. 6. 1788, Princess ELIZABETH of Wittenburg, who died 1790.

II. August 14, 1790, MARIA TERESA, daughter of Ferdinand IV. king of Sicily, who died April 13. 1807; *Issue*:—

1. Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma.

2. Ferdinand, King of Hungary and Prince Royal of the Hereditary States of Austria, April 19, 1793

3. Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno,) March 1, 1798.

4. Carolina Ferdinanda, April 8 1801; married Oct. 7, 1819, to Frederick, Prince Regent of Saxony.

5. Francis Charles Joseph, Dec 7, 1802.

6. Mary Ann Frances, June 8, 1804.

III. Jan. 9, 1808, MARIA LOUISA BEATRIX, daughter of his uncle Francis, Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816.

IV. Nov. 10, 1816, CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of the King of Bavaria.

ARCHDUKES.—PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Charles, Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia, born Sept. 5, 1771.

Joseph, Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary, born March 9. 1776.

Antony, Grand Master of the Teutonic order, born Aug. 3., 1779.

John, born January 10, 1782.

Louis, born December 13. 1784.

Rodolph, Cardinal and Archbishop of Olmutz, born Jan. 8, 1788.

Germany.

(Confederated Independent States.)

BOHEMIA, 4*.

FRANCIS II. King of Bohemia, (Emperor of Austria.)

BRANDENBURGH, 4.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III. Margrave of Brandenburg, (King of Prussia.)

SAXONY, 4.

ANTHONY. King of Saxony, born 27th Dec. 1755, succeeded his brother Frederick, May 12, 1827.

Joint Regent. Prince Frederick, nephew of the King, born May 18, 1797, married to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria.

BAVARIA, 4.

LOUIS CHARLES, King of Bavaria, born August 25, 1786, married October 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick Duke of Heldenburg Hausen, *Issue*:—

1. Maximilian, November 28, 1811.

2. Matilda, August 30, 1813.

* * * The number denotes the votes each state has in the Diet.

3. Otho, June 1, 1815.
4. Leopold, March 14, 1821.
5. Adeline, March 19, 1823.
6. Hildegarde, June 10, 1825.
7. Alexandrina, August 26, 1826.
8. Albert, July 19, 1828.

HANOVER, 4.

WILLIAM IV King of Hanover, (King of Great Britain) *Viceroy*, His Royal Highness, Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

WILLIAM, King of Wirtemberg, Duke of Suabia and Teck, born Sept. 27, 1781; married 1, January 24, 1816, Catharine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenbourg; born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819; *Issue*:—

1. Maria Charlotte, October 30, 1816.
2. Sophia, June 17, 1818.
11. April 15, 1820, Paulina, daughter of his uncle Duke Alexander, born Sept. 11, 1800, *Issue*:—
3. Catherine, August 24, 1821.
4. Charles, *Prince Royal*, March 6, 1823.
5. Augusta, October 14, 1826.

BADEN, 3.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Grand Duke of Baden, born Aug. 26, 1790. Succeeded his brother, Louis William, March 30, 1830 married July 25, 1810, to Sophia, daughter of Gustavus IV, ex-king of Sweden; *Issue*:—

1. Alexanderina, born Dec. 6, 1820.
2. Louis, Aug. 15, 1824.
3. Frederick, Sep. 9, 1826.
4. William, Dec. 18, 1829.

HESSE CASSEL, 3.

WILLIAM II. Grand Duke of Hesse, born July 23, 1777, married Feb. 13, 1797, **AUGUSTA**, daughter of William II. King of Prussia; *Issue*:—

1. Caroline, born July 29, 1799.
2. Frederick, August 20, 1802.
3. Maria, (Duchess of Saxe Meiningen) September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

LOUIS II. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born Dec. 26, 1777, succeeded his father, Louis X. April, 1830, married June 19, 1804. **WILHELMINA LOUISA**, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden; *Issue*:—

1. Louis, born June 19, 1806.
2. Charles, April 23, 1809.
3. Alexander, July 15, 1823.
4. Maximilian, Aug. 8, 1824.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

FREDERICK VI. Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

LUXEMBERG, 3.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

WILLIAM, *Prince Regent* of Brunswick and Lunenburg, born April 25, 1806, Appointed on the emigration of his brother Duke Charles, September, 1830.

MECKLENBURGH, 3.

GEORGE V, Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born Aug. 12, 1779, married Aug. 12, 1817, Mary Wilhelmina, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel; *Issue* :—

1. Louisa, May 21, 1818.
2. George, October 17, 1819.
3. Caroline Charlotte, January 10, 1821.
4. Ernest Adolphus, January 11, 1824.

NASSAU, 2.

WILLIAM GEORGE, Duke of Nassau, born June 14, 1792, married June 24, 1813, CHARLOTTE LOUISA, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Hildbourghausen, who died March, 1825; *Issue* :—

1. Teresa, August 17, 1815.
2. Adolphus, *Hereditary Prince*, July 24, 1817.
3. Maurice, Nov. 21, 1820.
4. William, Aug. 12, 1823.
5. Mary, January 29, 1825.

SAXE WEIMAR, 2.

CHARLES FREDERICK, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and Head of the House of Saxe, born Feb. 2. 1783, married August 3, 1804, to Maria, sister of the emperor of Russia; *Issue* :—

- Maria, Feb. 3, 1808.
 Augusta, September 30, 1811.
 Charles, June 24, 1818.

 Russia.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland, born July 6, 1796, married July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA, (formerly CHARLOTTE,) daughter of the King of Prussia, born July 13, 1798; *Issue* :—

1. Alexander, April 29, 1818.
2. Mary, August 18, 1819.
3. Olga, September 11, 1822.
4. Alexandra, June 24, 1825.
5. Constantine, September 21, 1827.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

* Maria, Princess of Saxe Weimar, February 16, 1786.

Ann, Princess of Orange, January 18, 1795.

Michael, February 9, 1798, married February 20, 1824, Paulina, niece of the King of Wirtemberg, born January 9, 1807.

Prussia.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, K. G. born August 3, 1770, married December 14, 1793, **LOUISA AUGUSTA**, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who died July 3, 1810. *Issue*:—

1. Frederick William, *Prince Royal*, October 15, 1795, married November 29, 1823, Louisa, sister of the King of Bavaria.
2. William Louis, March 22, 1797.
3. Charlotte (Empress of Russia), July 13, 1798.
4. Charles, June 29, 1801.
5. Alexandrina, February 23, 1803, married September 24, 1820, to Prince Frederic of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.
6. Louisa, February 1, 1808, wife of Prince Fredrick of Orange.
7. Albert, October 4, 1809.

France.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE, King of the French, born Oct. 6, 1773, elected King on the deposition of Charles X. August 7, 1830, married Nov. 25, 1809, **MARIA AMELIA** sister of the King of Sicily, born April 26, 1782; *Issue*:—Ferdinand Duc de Chartres, September 3, 1810.—Louisa, Duchesse d'Orléans, April 3, 1812.—Mary, Duchesse de Valois, April 12, 1813.—Louis Cha., Duc de Nemours, October 25, 1814.—Clementina, June 3, 1817.—Francis, Duc de Joinville, August 14, 1818.—Henry, Duc de Anmale, June 16, 1822, and Anthony, Prince of Conde, July 31, 1824.

The ex-King, Charles X. was born Oct. 9, 1757, married Nov. 6, 1773, **MARIA TERESA**, sister to the King of Sardinia, who died at Gratz, in Hungary, June 2, 1805; *Issue*: Louis Antoine Duc d'Angoulême, born Aug 6, 1775, married June 10, 1799, to Maria Teresa, daughter of Louis XVI, born December 19, 1778.

Spain.

FERDINAND VII., King of Spain and the Indies, born Oct. 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, March 19, 1808, married I. September 29, 1816, to **ISABELLA MARIA**, Infanta of Portugal, born May 1, 1797; died December 26, 1818. II, **MARIA JOSEPHINA**, niece of the King of Saxony, died May 1829. III, Dec. 4, 1829 **MARIA CHRISTINA**, second sister of the King of Naples, born April 27, 1806; *Issue*:—

Maria Ysabella, Oct. 1830.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Don Charles Isidor, *Infant of Spain*, born March 29, 1798, married September 29, 1816, to Maria Frances, Infanta of Portugal, *Issue*:—Charles Louis, January 31, 1818, John Charles, May 15, 1822; Ferdinand, October 13, 1824.

Don Francis de Paula, *Infant*, born March 10, 1794, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, eldest sister of the King of Naples. (*Issue*: Isabella, May 18, 1821; Francis, May 13, 1822; Henry, April 17, 1823; Louisa, June 12, 1824; Edward, April 4, 1826. Josephine, May 25, 1827.

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 14, 1819. Attained the throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro D'Alcantara, (Ex-Emperor of Brazil,) son of the late King, May 2, 1826.

Sweden.

CHARLES XIV. (formerly Marshal Bernadotte,) King of Sweden and Norway, born January 26, 1764; elected Crown Prince of Sweden, Aug. 21, 1810, succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles XIII, February 5, 1818, married August 16, 1798, **EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY**, born November 8, 1781; *Issue*:—Joseph Francis Oscar, *Crown Prince*, born July 4, 1799, married June 3, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, born March 14, 1807; *Issue*:—Charles Duke of Scania, May 3, 1826; Gustavus, Duke of Upland, June 18, 1827; Oscar, Duke of Ostrogotuea, Jan. 21, 1829.

Denmark.

FREDERICK VI. King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania, K. G. born January 28, 1768, married July 31, 1790, **SOPHIA FREDERICA**, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, born October 28, 1767, *Issue*:

1. Caroline, October 28, 1793.

2. Wilhelmina, January 17, 1808.

Crown Prince, Prince Christian Frederick, his cousin, born September 18, 1786, married 1, February 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh. (*Issue*:—Frederick, October 6, 1808,) 11, May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein Augustenburg, born June 28, 1796.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange—Nassau and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, K. G., born August 24, 1772, married, October 1, 1791, **WILHELMINA**, sister of the King of Prussia, born November 18, 1774, *Issue*:—

1. William, *Prince Royal* (a Gen. in the British service,) December 6, 1792, married February 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Emp. of Russia. *Issue*:—William, February 19, 1817; Alexander, August 2, 1818; Frederick, June 13, 1820; and Sophia, April 8, 1824.

2. Frederick, February 28, 1797, married May 21, 1825, Louisa, third daughter of the King of Prussia.

3. Marianna, May 19, 1809.

Switzerland.

(Confederation of twenty-two Independent Cantons.)

LANDAMAN M. Emanuel Frederic Fischer Avoyer of Berne.

Italian States.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

FRANCIS II. King of Lombardy and Venice, (Emperor of Austria.)

SARDINIA.

CHARLES AMADEUS, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born August 16, 1800, succeeded his uncle, Charles Felix, May, 1831, married Sept. 3, 1817, **THERESA**, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany : *Issue*.

1. Victor Emmanuel, March 14, 1820.
2. Ferdinand, Nov. 15, 1822.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

FERDINAND II. King of Naples and the Sicilies, born Jan. 12, 1810. Succeeded his father Francis, Nov. 8, 1830.

ROME.

GEORGE XVI. (Maurice Cappellari) Sovereign Pontiff, born September 18, 1765, elected Cardinal March 25, 1825, elected Pope February 1831.

TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II. Grand Duke of Tuscany (nephew of the Emperor of Austria), born October 3, 1797, married November 16, 1817, Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony, born November 15, 1799; *Issue* :—

1. Caroline, November 19, 1822.
2. Augusta, April 1, 1825.
3. Mary, January 9, 1827.

PARMA.

MARIA LOUISA, Grand Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, (daughter of the Emperor of Austria,) born December 12, 1791, married April 2, 1810, to **NAPOLEON BONAPARTE**; *Issue* :—

1. Francis Joseph Charles Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, born March 20, 1811.

MODENA.

FRANCIS IV. Duke of Modena, Massa, Reggio, and Mirandolo, (cousin of the Emperor of Austria,) born October 6, 1779, married June 20, 1812, **MARIA BEATRICE**, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia. *Issue* :—

1. Theresa, July 14, 1817.
2. Francis, June 1, 1819.
3. Ferdinand, July 21, 1821.
4. Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1824.

LUCCA.

CHARLES LOUIS, Duke of Lucca, born December 23, 1799, married June 16, 1819, **MARIA THERESA**, Princess of Sardinia; *Issue* :—

1. Ferdinand, January 14, 1823.

Turkey.

MAHMOUD II, Grand Signior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born July 20, 1785, called to the throne on the deposition of his uncle, Selim III. July 28, 1808; *Issue*;—

1. Abdul Medschid, April 20, 1823, and several daughters.

Ionian Isles.

PRINCE ANTONIO COMUTO, President of the Ionian Republic, succeeded in 1804, on the death of Prince Theoric.

Lord Commissioner, Sir Frederick Adam.

United States of America.

President, Andrew Jackson, inaugurated March 4, 1829.

Vice-President, John C. Calhoun.

Secretary of State, Henry Clay.

Secretary of the Treasury, Richard Rush.

Secretary at War, — Porter.

Secretary of the Navy, Samnel Southard.

Attorney General, William Wirt.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Maine, William King.

New Hampshire, Samuel Bell.

Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln.

Rhode Island, William C. Gibbs.

Connecticut, Oliver Wolcott.

Vermont, Richard Skinner.

New York, Martin Van Bruen.

New Jersey, Isaac H. Williamson.

Pennsylvania, Joseph Heister.

Delaware, Joseph Haslett.

Maryland, Samuel Stevens.

Virginia, James Pleasants.

North Carolina, Gabr. Holmes.

South Carolina, John L. Wilson.

Georgia, John Clarke.

Kentucky, John Adair.

Tennessee, William Carroll.

Ohio, Jeremiah Marrow.

Louisiana, Thomas B. Robertson.

Mississippi, Walter Leake.

Indiana, Will. Hendricks.

Illinois, Edward Coles.

Alabama, Israel Pickens.

Missouri, Alexander M'Neir.

Native Governments.

KING OF THE SIKHS.

His Highness, Maha Raja RANAJIT SINGH, King of the Seikhs.

His dominions comprise Lahore, Cabul, the Punjab, Cashmere, Peshawour, Moultan, part of Sind, &c; he is the son of MAHA SINGH and about fifty-two years of age; has three sons, viz. KHEUGA SINGH, SHAIR SINGH, and TARA SINGH; but the two latter are not recognised by him as such.

The Government of the Seikhs had been formerly divided among a number of petty independent chieftains under the *Khālsā* or commonwealth, "to the established rules and laws of which, as fixed by GURU GOVIND, it was their moral and religious duty to conform." The ancestors of RANAJIT SINGH had been in possession of but a few villages, until his father, by feudatory depredations, and the conquest of Lahore, laid the foundation of the present considerable power of his son, who has now subdued almost all the petty Seikh chiefs.

KING OF OUDE.

His Majesty, ABU NASEER KUTUBUDDIN SOLIMAN JAH SULTANE ADAL NOWSHEREWAN ZEMAN PADSHAH, King of Oude. Succeeded his father on the 9th October, 1827, and is about twenty-five years of age; has two sons, MIRZAS KAIWAN JAH and FARHDOUN BUKHT; is the son of GAZIUDDIN HYDER PADSHAH, the son of Newab SAADUT ALLY, the brother of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA, the son of SUJA-UD-DOWLA, the son of MONSOOR ALLY KHAN, otherwise called Vizier SEFDAR JUNG, the nephew and son-in-law of SADDUT KHAN.

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from MEER MAHAMMED AMEEN, a nobleman of Persia, who, like many others, who took refuge in the neighbouring countries, during the great revolution of their country, in consequence of the ambition of NADIR SHAH, who rebelled in 1732, fled to India in the reign of BEKHADOUR SHAH, and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of SAADUT KHAN. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of AFRAMED SHAH to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law. On the death of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA without any male issue, his spurious son, VIZIER ALLY, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was, after a reign of four months deposed, and SAADUT ALLY, the brother of ASOPH-UD-DOWLA, ascended the *musnud* on the 21st of January, 1798. In 1819, SHAH ZEMIN relinquished the title of Newab, and assumed that of King.

KING OF NEPAL.

Maharaja RAJ RAJENDRA VIKRAM SAH, King of Nepal, succeeded his father at the early age of two years; is now sixteen and a half years old; has an infant son born last year; is the son of GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH, the son of PRITHWI PAL SAH, the successor of RUN BAHADUR, the son of PURTHI NARRAIN, the Goorkhali conqueror of Nepaul, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the present Rajah's father is one of those, which Princes whose caprice is the law, have met with. **GIRIVAN JUDDHA VIKRAM SAH** having caused a pagoda, like that of Juggernath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited dissatisfaction amongst his people; and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, immediately killed by the Causy Bhimsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the *Musnud*. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, on whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Causy's order. Nepal is tributary to China from the year 1792.

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness Nawab **ASOPH JAH MOOZUFFIER-UL-MOOMALIK MERRA FURKODAH ALI KHAN BAHADOOR FUTEH JUNG**, Nizam of Hyderabad, Ascended the *Musnud* on the 24th of May, 1829; is the successor of **ASOP JAH JAH BEHADOOR**; the successor of **SECUNDER JAH** the eldest son of **NIZAM ALI KHAN**, the younger brother of **SALABUT JUNG**, the successor of **MOZUFFIER JUNG**, the nephew of **NASUR JUNG**, the second son of **NIZAM-UL-MOOLK**, who obtained the Soubadary of the Deccan in 1717, in the reign of **Ruflee-ul-Durjet**.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October, 1800, the subadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When **Asoph Jah Nizam-ul-moolk** returned from Delhi, in 1740, whither he had been called to repel the invasion of **Nadir Shah**; he fought in 1741, his son **Nizam-ud-dowla**, whom he had appointed his regent, and who had rebelled against him. **Nizam-ul-moolk** died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1800, a period of 52 years, four princes had ascended the *Musnud*, and were successively assassinated. **Muzuffer Jung** was grandson to **Nizam-ul-moolk**. **Nizam-ali** made Hyderabad his capital.

RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness, Maharajah **JANKO RAO Scindia**, Rajah of Gwalior, Succeeded to the Scindia Government on the 18th June, 1827, is now fourteen years of age; was elected by **Baiza Bai**, the widow of **DOWLET RAO Scindia**; the nephew of **MADHAJEE Scindia**, the son of **RANOJEE Scindia**.

The family of Scindia are Sudras, of the tribe of **Kumbhee**, or cultivators. **Ranojee** was employed by **Peishwa Bajerow**, as the bearer of his slippers, from which situation he rose to eminence; and when **Bajerow** succeeded his father, **Biswanath Row**, in the office of **Peishwa**, in May, 1720; came into Malwa in 1731; **Ranojee** was a Marhatta chieftain of the first rank. So that the Sovereign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed more than between a hundred and one hundred and ten years.

RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

His Highness, Maharajah **BALWONT SINGH**, Rajah of Bhurtpore, succeeded his father in August, 1824; was displaced by one of his

cousins, **DURJUN SAL**, in March, 1825, but reinstated by the British Government, on the 19th of January, 1826; is yet a minor in age; the son of **BULDEB SINGH**, the second brother of **RAKADHAR SINGH** the eldest of the four sons of **RUNJUT SINGH**, the son of **KAIRY SINGH**, the brother of **RUTUN SINGH**, the brother of **JOWAHUR SINGH**, the son of **SOORAJ MULL**, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts, (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhurt-pore is,) in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna, is dated in 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During **Aurengzebe's** last march towards the Deccan, **CHURAMIN**, the Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhurt-pore. The present prince, like many of his predecessors, is not legitimately descended. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the Pant Ranee.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness, **Maharaja BISHEN SINGH**, Rajah of Kotah. The son of **KISHOUR RAO**, the son of **Maha Rao OMID SINGH**.

RAJAH OF INDOOR.

His Highness, **Maharaja MOULHUR RAO Holkar**, Rajah of Indoor, succeeded his father in 1811, immediately after his death; is now 24 years of age; the son of **JESWONT RAO Holkar**, the brother of **CASI RAO**, the eldest of the four sons of **TUKAJEE Holkar**, a chief who was elected to the Government of the Holkar state by **ANILIA BAI**, otherwise called **ALIA BAYE** on the death of her son **MALLEE ROW**,

The Holkar family are of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or, more properly, Hulkur, is from **Hul** a village, and **Kur**, an inhabitant. **MOULHAR RAO I.** was the first prince of the Holkar family; and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728; the district of Indore was assigned to him in 1733. He had only one son, **Kundi Row**, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left one only son **Mallee Row**. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of **MOULHAR RAO**. The original family being thus extinct, **ANILYA BAI** elected **TUKAJEE HOLKAR** to the principality. He had four sons, **CASI Row** and **MOULHAR Row** by his wife, and **Jeswont Row** and **Etojee** by his mistress.

RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYEPOOR.

His Highness, **Maharaja SEWAI SINGH**, Rajah of Joynagar, or Jyepoor, is the son of **JAGAT SINGH**, the son of **PRATAP SINGH**, the son of **MADHO SINGH**, the son of **RAM SINGH**, the son of **SEWAI JYSINGH**, who lived in the time of **MEHAMED SHAH**.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPOOR OR MARWAR.

His Highness, **Maharaja MAUN SINGH**, Rajah of Joudhpoor or Marwar is a distant relation of **BHIM SINGH**.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died near Cabul, in 1581, Aurungzebe, one of whose best generals the Maharaja was, gave orders forcibly to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe, regained their former possession. **APIT SINGH**, the grandson of Jeswont Singh, having reigned, The Rajah of Joudhpoor is of the tribe of Khattore Rajpoots.

RAJAH OF BOGHELKUND.

His Highness Maharaja **BRWANATH SINGH**, Rajah of Bogheikund. The principality of Bogheikund is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

RAJAH OF BHOONDEE.

His Highness Rao Rajah **RAM SINGH**, Rajah of Bhoondée. The Bhoondée Rajah is of the Hara tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson, in 1804, the Bhoondée Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress; and his court has been uniformly friendly to the English; yet, at the peace of 1805, he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas." *Hamilton, page 173.*

RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

His Highness, Rana **BHIM SINGH**, Rajah of Oudeypore; has a son, Prince **JAWAN SINGH**.

The family of the princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodia tribe of Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the Rajpoot tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mohamedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended, in the female line, from the celebrated Nooshirvan, who was King of Persia at the birth of Mohamed, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendents of Hossein, the son of Ali,

RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness, Maharaj **RAITEN SINGH**, Rajah of Bikanere, the son of **SURAT SINGH**.

The country of Bikanere is governed by the Khattore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jants.

NEWAB OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness, Prince **AZEEM JAH Bahadoor**, Naibi-Mooktar Newab of the Carnatic.

GOVERNORS GENERAL IN BENGAL.

Alexander Dawson,.....	18 July, 1749
William Fytche,.....	6 July, 1752
Roger Drake,.....	10 Aug. 1752
Colonel Robert Clive,.....	27 June 1758
J. Z. Holwell,.....	28 Jan. 1760
Henry Vansittart,.....	27 July, 1760
John Spencer,.....	3 Dec. 1764
Lord Clive,.....	3 May, 1765
Harry Verelst,.....	29 Jan. 1767
John Cartier,.....	20 Dec. 1769
Warren Hastings,.....	13 Apr. 1772
Sir John Macpherson,.....	1 Feb. 1785
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	12 Sept. 1786
Sir John Shore,.....	28 Oct. 1793
Sir Alured Clarke,.....	6 Apr. 1798
Marquis Wellesley,.....	17 May, 1798
Marquis Cornwallis,.....	30 July, 1805
Sir Geo. Hilario Barlow,.....	10 Oct. 1805
Earl of Minto,.....	31 July, 1807
Marquis of Hastings,.....	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam,.....	13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst,.....	1 Aug. 1823
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,.....	4 July, 1828

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Elijah Impey, Knight,.....	1774
Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,.....	1791
Sir John Anstruther, Bart.	1798
Sir Henry Russell, Bart.	1806
Sir Ed Hyde East, Knight,.....	1813
Sir R. H. Blosset, Knight.....	1823
Sir Christopher Puller Knight,.....	1824
Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight,....	1825
Sir William Oldnall Russel, Knight,.....	1832

PUISNE JUDGES.

Sir Robert Chambers, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1774
Mr. S. C. Le Maitre,	.....	.....	.....	1774
Mr. Hyde,	.....	.....	.....	1774
Sir William Jones, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1783
Sir William Dunkin, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1791
Sir James Watson, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1793
Sir Henry Russell, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1796
Sir William Burroughs, Bart,	.....	.....	.....	1806
Sir John Royds, Knight,	.....	.....	.....
Sir F. Macnaghten, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1815
Sir Antony Buller, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1816
Sir John Franks, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1825
[Sir Edward Ryan, Knight,	.....	.....	.....	1827
<i>to John Robert James Kent</i>				<i>1833.</i>

SHERIFFS OF CALCUTTA.

<i>Sheriff.</i>	<i>Deputy.</i>	
James MacRabey, .....	.....	1775
Samuel Montague, .....	..... Samuel Tolfrey,	1776
William Wodsworth, ..	..... Harry Stark,	1777
John Richardson, .....	..... Stephen Bagshaw,	1778
Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, Bart..	..... Harry Stark,	1779
Alexander Vanrixtell, ..	..... Harry Stark,	1780
Herbert Harris, .....	..... Thomas Boileau,	1781
John Hare, .....	..... Edward Brampton,	1782
Jeremiah Church, .....	..... Edward Brampton,	1783
Robert Morse, .....	..... William Hickey,	1784
Phillip Young, .....	..... William Smoult,	1785
Stephen Cassan, .....	..... William Smoult,	1786
Edmund Morris, .....	..... William Smoult,	1787
William Lawson, .....	..... William Smoult,	1788
John Wilton, .....	..... William Smoult,	1789
William Orby Hunter, ..	..... William Smoult,	1790
Charles Fuller Martyn,	..... William Smoult,	1791
Anthony Lambert, .....	..... William Smoult,	1792
William Smoult, .....	..... William Smoult,	1793
James Duncan, .....	..... John Stapleton,	1794
Levi Ball, .....	..... William Hickey,	1795
Ralph Uvedale, .....	..... James Taylor,	1796

<i>Sheriff.</i>	<i>Deputy.</i>	
Francis Macnaghten, ..	James Taylor,	1797
James Vanzant,	Donald Macnabb,	1798
Walter Ewer,	Edward Lloyd,	1799
James Brice,	Edward Lloyd,	1800
Edward Thornton,	William Hickey,	1801
Henry Stone,	Edward Lloyd,	1802
Edward Benjamin Lewin,	William Hickey,	1803
Richard Fleming,	James Taylor,	1804
Stephen Laprimaudaye,	William Hickey,	1805
Henry Churchill,	William Hickey,	1806
James Archibald Simpson,	James Taylor, ..	1807
William Fairlie,	William Hickey,	1808
James Archibald Simpson,	Charles Whalley,	1809
Patrick Moir,	Charles Whalley,	1810
Robert Cutler Fergusson,	Charles Whalley,	1810
Josias Dupre Alexander,	James Taylor, ..	1811
John B. Birch,	Robert M. Thomas,	1812
George Saunders,	William Scott,	1813
J. H. Fergusson,	James Taylor,	1814
Charles D'Oyly,	Robert M. Thomas,	1815
J. W. Fulton,	Benjamin Comberbach, ..	1816
E. C. Macnaghten,	B. Turner,	1817
G. Templer,	C. G. Strettell,	1818
P. Maitland,	W. A. Brewer,	1819
H. Compton,	William Smoult,	1820
G. Warde, ..	C. G. Strettell,	1821
James Calder,	W. H. Abbott,	1822
W. H. Macnaghten, ..	W. H. Smoult,	1823
R. McClintock,	C. G. Strettell,	1824
W. H. Macnaghten,	W. H. Smoult,	1825
W. Prinsep,	B. Waddington,	1826
Trevor Plowden, ...	C. G. Strettell,	1827
Browne Roberts,	Charles Hogg,	1828
James Calder,	Geo. Collier,	1829
Thomas Benson,	R. Vaughan,	1830
Nathaniel Alexander, ..	P. Homfray,	1831
William Melville,	R. Bird,	1832
George Mouney,	J. H. Swinhoe,	1833

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, IN BENGAL.

Brigadier General Carnac, resigned,.....	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces,.....	1767
Brigadier General Sir Rt. Baker,.....	1769
Colonel Charles Chapman,.....	1773
Colonel Alexander Champion,.....	1774
Lieutenant General John Clavering,.....	1774
Brigadier General Giles Sibbert, Prov. Comd. of the Forces,	1777
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.....	1779
Lieutenant General Giles Sibbert, (a second time,).....	1780
Lieutenant General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.	1785
Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	1786
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie, (tempy,).....	1790
Colonel Arthur Ahmuty,.....(tempy,).....	1793
Major General Sir Robt. Abercromby K. B.....	1793
Major General Charles Morgan,..... (tempy,).....	1797
Major General Sir A. Clarke, K. B.....	1797
Major General Sir James Craig, K. B. to the Prov. Comd.	1800
Lieutenant General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake,).....	1801
The Most Hon. Chas. Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time,)	1805
Major Genl. W. Dowdeswell, Provincial Comdr-in-Chief,..	1807
Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Kt. Provincial ditto,.....	1807
Lieutenant General George Hewett,.....	1807
Major General William St. Leger,..... (tempy,).....	1810
Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B.	1812
General the Marquess Hastings,.....	1813
General the Hon'ble Sir Edward Paget,.....13th January,	1823
General Lord Viscount Combermere,.....7th October,	1825
General, the Earl of Dalhousie.....1st January,	1830
General Sir Edward Barnes,.....	1832
General Lord M. C. Cantelero	Oct. 1833

LXXXIV TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

IN THE NAME AND ON THE BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY.

GEORGE, P. R.

George the III. by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these presents shall come greeting :—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Precedence amongst Persons holding appointments in the East Indies.—In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare, and it is our will and pleasure that the following rules be observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons hereafter named; viz. :—

The Governor General.

The Vice-President, or Governor General for the time being.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the Council of the respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army at the several Presidencies, according to relative rank in their respective services.

Military and Naval Officers above the Rank of Major General.

All other Persons to take place according to what shall appear to have been the general usage of the several Presidencies.

The Archdeacons to be considered as next in rank to the senior Merchants.

All Ladies to take place according to the Rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several Ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, the thirty-first day of May, 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of our reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

[ORDER OF PRECEDENCE ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDING WARRANT.]

The Governor General.

The Vice President, or Deputy Governor.

The Governor of Madras.

The Governor of Bombay.

The Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Bishop of Calcutta.

The Members of the Council, according to their situations in the Council of their respective Presidencies.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.

The Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies, according to relative Rank in their respective services.

General and Flag Officers, according to ranks and dates of Commission.

Lieutenant Generals and Vice Admirals.

Major-Generals and Rear Admirals.

Captain of the Fleet, as Junior Rear Admirals.

Brigadier Generals, Commodores with Broad Pendants, and 1st Captain to the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Colonels, Post Captains of 3 years, and Commodores H. C. Marine.

H. C. Advocates General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Senior Merchants, The Archdeacons of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonels, Post Captains under 3 years, Members of the Medical Board, and Senior Captains H. C. Marine.

Junior Merchants, Majors, Chaplains, Masters and Commanders, Commanders of Regular Indiamen, and Junior Captains H. C. Marine. Commanders H. C. Marine.

Factors, Captains in the Army, Lieutenants in the Navy, Surgeons, Lieuts. H. C. Marine, and Commanders of extra Indiamen and Packets.

Writers, Lieutenants in the Army, 2d Lieutenants H. C. Marine, Assistant Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons.

Second Lieutenants in the Army.

Cornets and Ensigns.

Midshipmen of the Navy, Cadets, and Volunteers H. C. Marine.

LXXXVI TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA,
According to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, explanatory of the Warrant of Precedence published in 1815,

- Lady of the Governor General.
- Lady of the Vice President in Council.
- Ladies of the Governors of Madras, and Bombay,
- Lady of the Chief Justice of Bengal.
- Ladies of the Chief Justices of Madras and Bombay.
- Lady of the Bishop of Calcutta.
- Ladies of Members of the Supreme Council.
- Ladies of Members of Council at Madras, and Bombay.
- Daughters of Peers and Ladies of Peer's Sons, down to the Ladies of the eldest Sons of Barons, inclusive*.
- Ladies of Puisne Judges of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
- Lady of Recorder of Prince of Wales Island.
- Lady of the Commander-in-Chief.
- Ladies of Viscount's younger Sons.
- Ladies of Baron's younger Sons.
- Ladies of Baronets.
- Ladies of Knights of the Bath.
- Ladies of the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
- Ladies of the eldest Sons of Baronets.
- Daughters of Baronets.
- All other Ladies according to the general usage.

* *For relative rank of the Daughters of Earls, and the Ladies of the elder and younger Sons of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, vide Peerage.*

G. O. G. G. Fort William, 8th Oct. 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (Paragraphs 2 and 3,) from a Letter (No. 90 of 1830) from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 9th June, be published in, General Orders:—

“ Para. 2. We very willingly accede to the proposition which you have made to us, in behalf of our Military Servants, and we accordingly direct, that Lieutenant Colonels shall rank with Senior Merchants, Majors with Junior Merchants, Captains with Factors, and Subalterns with Writers, according to the dates of their respective Appointments and Commissions.

„ Para 3. Brevet Commissions will be valid in fixing the comparative rank of Military with Civil Servants.”

CIVIL & MILITARY SERVANTS.

Members of Council	take rank of all	Military Officers.
Senior Merchants	with	Lieutenant Colonels.
Junior Merchants	„	Majors.
Factors	„	Captains.
Writers	„	Subalterns.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Admirals	with	Generals.
Vice Admirals	„	Lieutenant Generals.
Rear Admirals	„	Major Generals.
Commodore and 1st Captain to Commander-in-Chief..	„	Brigadier Generals.
Captains of 3 years' post	„	Colonels.
Other Post Captains	„	Lieutenant Colonels.
Commanders	„	Majors.
Lieutenants	„	Captains.

MEDICAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Members of the Medical Board .. with ..	.....	Lieutenant Colonels.
Superintending Surgeons	„	Majors.
Surgeons	„	Captains.
Assistant Surgeons	„	Lieutenants.

BENGAL ALMANAC.

Memoranda.
FOR THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.

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JANUARY XXXI DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
○ Full Moon,.....	6	1	39	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter,.....	13	5	21	Morning.
● New Moon,.....	21	3	47	Morning.
☾ First Quarter,.....	29	6	18	Morning.
☉ Enters, ♒ Aquarius,.....	20	11	13	Forenoon.

English.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon's Age.	High Wat		Min.	
Ds	W					D	Mo	Mo	Month.
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m		
Tues	1	Circumcision Union of Ireland, with Great	6 41	5 19	11	10 16	10 40	19	POUS 1239.
Wed	2	..... [Britain, 1801	.....	.....	12	11 7	11 51	20
Thur	3	.....	.....	.....	13	12 2	— 29	21
Fri	4	.....	.....	.....	14	1 1	1 25	22
Sat	5	Capture of Onore, 1783	.....	.....	15	2 3	2 27	23
F	6	Epiphany Poulcherri taken, 1761	6 40	5 20	16	3 6	3 30	24	
Mon.	7	.....	.....	.....	17	4 8	4 32	25
Tues	8	Laurian Lt Rodney deft the Span Fleet, 1780	.....	.....	18	5 7	5 31	26
Wed	9	.....	6 39	5 21	19	6 2	6 26	27
Thur	10	Cape of Good Hope captured, 1806	.....	.....	20	6 3	7 18	28
Fri	11	.....	.....	.....	21	7 43	8 7	29
Sat.	12	.....	.....	.....	22	8 30	8 51	1
F	13	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Illion	6 38	5 22	23	6 17	9 41	2	MARCH 1239.
Mon.	14	.....	.....	.....	24	10 4	10 28	3
Tues.	15	Duke of Gloucester born, 1776	6 37	5 23	25	10 51	11 15	4	
Wed	16	Battle of Corunna, 1805	.....	.....	26	11 32	— 3	5
Thur	17	.....	.....	.....	27	12 21	— 52	6
Fri.	18	Prizee, Capture of Bhurtpore, 1845	6 46	5 21	28	1 14	1 10	7	
Sat	19	Capture of Cantad Rodrigo, 1812	.....	.....	29	2 1	2 20	8
F	20	2d Sunday after Epiphany Fabian	.....	.....	30	2 27	2 52	9
Mon	21	Agnes, Vnz and Mart 913	.....	.....	1	2 57	3 16	10
Tues	22	Vincent, Deacon and Martyr, 305	.....	.....	2	3 51	4 2	11
Wed	23	.....	6 35	5 25	3	4 24	4 47	12
Thur.	24	.....	.....	.....	4	5 6	5 9	13
Fri	25	Conversion of St. Paul	6 34	5 26	5	5 8	6 12	14	
Sat	26	.....	.....	.....	6	31	6 55	15
F	27	3d Sunday after Epiphany Duke of Sussex	6 33	5 27	7	11 7	7 38	16	
Mon	28	..... [born, 1773	.....	.....	8	59	8 23	17
Tues	29	.....	6 32	5 28	9	46	9 10	18
Wed.	30	King Charles 1st Martyr, 1619	.....	.....	10	38	10 2	19
Thur.	31	.....	6 31	5 29	11	10 33	10 57	20

POUS 1239.

MARCH 1239.

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.



PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
○ Full Moon,	5	—	26 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter,	11	7	8 Night.
● New Moon,	19	11	14 Night.
☾ First Quarter,	27	7	7 Night.
☉ Enters, ♓ Pisces,	19	1	52 Morning.

English.		OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKABLE DAYS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Age.	High Wat.		Hin. D. Mo. th
Ds. W.	Ds Mo.					Mor.	Eve.	
		h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	h. m.		
Fri.	1	.....[1807.	6 30	5 30	12 11	33 11 57	21
Sat.	2	Purish of the B. V. Mary. Cap. of Monte Video, ....	.....	.....	13 12	35 — 59	22
F.	3	Septuagesima Sunday. Blas. Bp. & Mart	6 29	5 31	14 1	38 2 2	23	
Mon.	4	.....	.....	.....	15 2	40 3 4	24
Tues.	5	Agatha, Sicilian Virg & Mart 251.....	6 28	5 32	16 3	39 4 3	25	
Wed.	6	Tippoo's Lines and Batters. att. & car by Ld ....	.....	.....	17 4	35 4 59	26
Thur.	7	.....[Cornwallis, 1792.	6 27	5 33	18 5	27 6 51	27
Fri.	8	.....	6 26	5 34	19 6	18 6 42	28
Sat.	9	.....	.....	.....	20 7	7 7 31	29
F.	10	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 25	5 35	21 7	55 8 19	30	
Mon.	11	.....	6 24	5 36	22 8	43 9 7	1
Tues.	12	.....	.....	.....	23 9	32 9 56	2
Wed.	13	.....	6 23	5 37	24 10	21 10 45	3
Thur.	14	Valentine. Ld. St. Vincent's Vict. over the Sn. ....	.....	.....	25 11	10 11 34	4
Fri.	15	.....[Flect, 1797.	.....	.....	26 11	59 — 23	5
Sat.	16	.....	6 21	5 39	27 12	47 1 11	6
F.	17	Quinquagesima Sunday. ....	.....	.....	28 1	33 1 57	7
Mon.	18	.....	6 20	5 40	29 2	19 2 43	8
Tues.	19	Shrove Tuesday.....	6 19	5 41	30 2	41 3 5	9	
Wed.	20	Ash Wednesday, or 1st day of Lent. ....	.....	.....	1 3	3 3 27	10
Thur.	21	.....	6 18	5 42	2 3	46 4 10	11
Fri.	22	.....	.....	.....	3 4	20 4 53	12
Sat.	23	.....	6 17	5 43	4 5	12 5 36	13
F.	24	1st Sunday in Lent. St Mathias Duke of Cam- ....	.....	.....	5 5	56 6 20	14
Mon.	25	.....[bridge bn. 1774.	6 16	5 44	6 6	42 7 6	15
Tues.	26	Battle of Orthes, 1814.....	6 15	5 45	7 7	31 7 55	16	
Wed.	27	6 14	6 46	8 8	24 8 48	17	
Thur.	28	9 9	20 9 41	18	

MAUGH 1239.

FALGOON 1239.

FEBRUARY XXVIII DAYS.

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THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V

TABLES OF

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

The following Remarks from Thornton's East Indian Calculator, an invaluable Work, from which most of the following Tables are extracted, will be the best preface we can offer to this part of our Appendix.

“The account subjoined of Money, Weights, and Measures is almost entirely new. This part of the work cannot be expected to possess equal pretensions to accuracy with the other. The impossibility of attaining that object, under existing circumstances, prevents the Editor from saying more than that it is more correct than preceding accounts, and as perfect as it could be made by a diligent examination of every authentic source of information upon the subject. He has derived great assistance (with permission of the Author) from the *Universal Cambist* of Dr. KELLY, undoubtedly the best and safest authority. The communication he has had with that gentleman, convinces him that implicit reliance cannot be placed upon existing accounts of the Weights and Measures of India; a defect which can only be remedied by the plan adopted, under the authority of Government, with respect to those of other parts of the world, the true proportions of which have been accurately determined by an examination of specimens sent from abroad of the Weights and Measures actually used, accompanied with explanations from the proper authorities on the spot. Accordingly, the Court of Directors of the East India Company have issued orders to their servants in India, to transmit to England verified standards of the Weights and Measures in use throughout their territories, which, when received, are forwarded, for this important and desirable object, to Dr. KELLY, whose talent and qualifications render him the fittest person to be entrusted with the superintendence of this as of the former operation.

“It is obvious that considerable time must elapse before this laborious undertaking can be accomplished. The multiplicity of the different measures of quantity used throughout India, and the confusion which prevails, especially in the interior, with respect to their standard, relative proportions, &c. have been frequently spoken of by travellers, and must greatly embarrass the undertaking. Dr. HENNE states that, in Mysore, almost every Cusshab, or chief town of the district, has Weights and Measures differing widely from those in its neighbourhood. The scales commonly used, he says, are likewise extremely rude and inaccurate, being merely flat baskets suspended from a balanced pole, which is tied to a noose.

"It is remarkable that an attention to this subject is distinctly enjoined by the ancient legislator of the Hindoos:—"Let all weights and measures," says Menu, "be well ascertained by the King, and once in six months let him re-examine them."—*Institutes of Hindoo Law*, Chap. VIII. tit. 403."

Omitting fractions, 335 Bengal Sicca Rupees are the equivalent exchange of 350 Madras Siccas, at which the Public Securities are transferable; and consequently, 350 Madras Siccas (or 100 Star Pagodas, at 8s. each) being the equivalent of £40. 335 Bengal Siccas should give the same sum. But the interest Bills, payable in London, allow £40 for 320 Bengal Siccas only, at 2s. 6d. each, (the Company's rate of Exchange), which is in favour of the receiver of the Bills 37½ Bengal Siccas, or £4. 13s. 9d. sterling, per £100, against the Company.

Again:—335 Bengal Siccas, at 2s. 6d. each, give £41. 17s. 6d., and 350 Madras Siccas, at 2s. 3d. each, (the Company's rate of Exchange), give £39. 7s. 6d.; the former sum being £1. 17s. 6d. *above*, and the latter 12s. 6d. *below*, the nominal equivalent of each, namely £40.

Again:—The gold of the Guinea and Sovereign is of the same standard as that of the Madras Gold Rupee, viz. 22 carats fine; and the latter, weighing 180 grains of that gold, exchanges for 15 Silver Rupees of the same weight, which gives 12 grains of gold to each Rupee of Silver, equivalent to 1 grain per Silver Fanam of the late coinage, and 1½ per Silver Anna of the new coinage of that Presidency. Now the Sovereign, weighing clear ⅔ of the Madras Gold Rupee, which should fetch, according to the foregoing estimate, a fraction above 80 Rupees, fetches only 8½ Rupees, according to the Company's valuation of 875 Madras Rupees per £100; a difference against the receiver upon this footing of not less than 132 Rupees upon every £100.

The Full Weight of British Coins.

NEW GOLD COIN.		NEW SILVER COIN.	
	dwt. gr.		dwt. gr.
Guinea.....	5 9 ² / ₃	A Crown.....	18 4 ¹ / ₂
Double Sovereign....	10 6 ¹ / ₂	Half Crown.....	9 2 ¹ / ₂
Sovereign.....	5 3 ¹ / ₄	Shilling.....	3 15 ¹ / ₂
Half Sovereign.....	2 13 ¹ / ₄	Six Pence.....	1 19 ¹ / ₂

Gold is considered the standard metal, and there is no alteration either in weight or fineness from former coinages: the Sovereign, or 20s. piece, being 20-21 parts of the weight and value of a Guinea, and the other pieces in the same proportion.—The silver coins are also of the old standard fineness, of 11 oz. 2 dwt. of pure silver to 18 dwt. of alloy; and 1 lb. troy of this standard is now coined into 66 shillings, instead of 62 shillings, as was formerly the case.

COINS, WEIGHTS, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

COINS.—Accounts are kept here in Sicca Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee and 16 Rupees 1 Gold Mohur. To this currency must all the specie be converted, before any sum can be regularly entered into merchant's book. The Company keep their accounts in Sicca Rupee which bear a Batta of 16 per Cent. against the Current.

The Coins current are Gold Mohurs, with their subdivisional halves and quarters; Sicca Rupees, halves and quarters; Annas, Pice, (equal to 3 pie) and half Pice. The two last are of copper.

In 1766 the Bengal Gold Mohur weighed 179.66 grains, was of the fineness of 20 Carats, and passed for 14 Silver Rupees. The gold was here overvalued, for it passed in proportion to silver, as 169 45 to 1. In 1769 it was ordered that the Bengal Gold Mohur should weigh 190,773 grains, and in this coinage gold was valued to silver nearly as 14.8 to 1; and, by Regulation 35, Anno 1793, it was directed that the nineteen Sun Gold Mohur should weigh 190,894 grains, and contain $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain in 100 of alloy, and that it should pass for 16 nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees, Here gold is valued in proportion to silver as 14.85 to 1.

Gold Mohurs are coined only at the mint of Calcutta; at the subordinate mints of Benares and Furruckabad, silver alone is coined. The fineness of both metals is the same as English standard gold, 1.1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The following statement shows the present weight, fineness, and sterling value of the Coins, reckoning the value of gold at £3. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per standard ounce; and silver at 5s. 2d.

	Grains pure	Grains alloy	Grains gross weight,	Value. £ s. d.		
Gold Mohur,.....	187.651	17.059	204.710	1	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$.2-25
Sicca Rupee,.....	175.923	15.993	191.916	0	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$.6-25
Furruckabad Rupee,..	165.215	15.019	110.234	0	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.8-25

By Regulation, 1819, the coinage of the Benares Rupee is discontinued; and the Furruckabad Rupee made the legal coinage of Benares.

It will be observed that the alloy has been increased; a regulation which took place in 1819, whereby much expense is spared in refining. The charge for coining and for refining is the same at all the mints, for silver; namely, 2 per cent., if the bullion be of the standard fineness; but where it differs, a proportional charge of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is made for refining.

See also the Assay Report, 1821—BOMBAY.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver.

The most common silver coin is the Rupee of 1 Sicca, or 10 Massa weight.

These Rupees were formerly called Sicca Rupees only during the year after their coinage, when the batta they bore on Current Rupees was 16 per cent.; the second this was reduced to 13, and the third and following years the batta was 11 per cent.; they were then called Sonant or Sunat Rupees. But with a view to abolish this distinction, all the Rupees coined of late years by the East India Company, have been dated the nineteenth Sun, that is the 19th year of the Mogul's reign; and by Regulation xxxv. Anno 1793, it was ordered that the nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees should be received as the legal coin of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

There are various other kinds of Rupees to be met with in Bengal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filling up the vacancy with base metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the coin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different provinces are of different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shroffs or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every circumstance, either in their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shroffs, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fineness; then by their weight; he then allows for the different legal battas upon Siccas and Sonants; and this done, he values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Current Rupee is reckoned at 2s. and a Sicca Rupee of account commonly at 2s. 6d.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs, or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished into Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the foregoing examples.

Cowries, small white glossy shells, are made use of for small payments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned,

4 Cowries	} equal to {	1 Gunda
20 Gundas		1 Pun
4 Puns.		1 Anna
4 Annas		1 Cabun, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them, and the quantity in the market.

The following is a Table of the different kinds of Rupees Current at the Presidency, with their Relative Value to each other.

CURRENT RUPEES COMPARED WITH OTHER RUPEES.

	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.
100 Current Rupees are equal to	86	3	4	100 Sicca Rupees.....	80	0	0
	92	9	6	100 Arcot.....	108	0	0
	90	14	7	100 Bombay.....	110	0	0
	90	14	7	100 Duss Massa.....	110	0	0
	91	11	11	100 Mooney Soortee ..	109	0	0
	91	11	11	100 Mochedan.....	119	0	0
	90	1	4	100 Old Sonaut.....	111	0	0
	90	1	5	100 Patna Sonaut.....	111	0	0
	88	7	11	100 Sonaut Fooley.....	113	0	0

are equal to
Current Rupees

Sicca Rupees compared with other Rupees.

100 Sicca Rupees are equal to	116	0	0	100 Current Rupees.....	86	3	4
	107	6	6	100 Arcot ..	93	1	8
	105	7	3	100 Bombay.....	94	13	2
	105	7	3	100 Duss Massa.....	94	13	2
	106	6	9	100 Mooney Soortee...	93	15	5
	106	9	6	100 Mochedan.....	93	15	5
	104	8	1	100 Old Sonaut.....	95	11	0
	104	8	1	100 Patna Sonaut.....	95	11	0
	102	10	5	100 Sonaut Fooley.....	97	6	7

are equal to Sicca Rupees

Weights.—Great Weights are Maunds, Seers Chittacks, and Siccas, thus divided :—

5 Siccas	} are equal to {	1 Chittack.
16 Chittacks		1 Seer.
40 Seers		1 Maund.

There are two Maunds in use here, viz. the Factory Maund, which is 74 lbs. 10 oz. 01.666 drs. avoirdupois ; and the Bazar Maund, which is 10 per cent. better, and is 82 lbs. 2 oz. 2.133 drs.

80 Sicca Weight equal to a Calcutta Bazar Seer.

69 Ditto. a Serampore Seer.

82 Ditto..... a Hooghly Ditto.

84 Ditto..... a Benares Mirzapore ditto.

96 Ditto..... an Allahabad and Lucknow ditto.

A Calcutta Factory Seer is equal to 72 Sicca weight, 11 Annas, 2 Puns, 10 Gundas, 3.63 Cowries.

GOLD AND SILVER WEIGHTS.

4 punkos	} are equal to {	1 dan or grain
4 dans ..		1 ratty
6½ ratties		1 anna
8 ratties		1 massa
10 massas		1 sicca weight-179½ grains troy,
100 ratties		1 tolah [or 6.5706 drs. avoirdu.
12½ massas		1 tolah
16 annas		1 tolah
166½ ratties		1 mohur
13,28 massas		1 mohur
17 annas..		1 mohur.

The tolah is equal to 224,588 gr. Troy.

MEASURES.

CLOTH MEASURE.

3 jorbes	} make .. {	1 angulla
3 angullas.....		1 gheriah
8 gheriahs ..		1 haut or cubit.—18 inches
2 hauts		1 guz—1 yard

LAND MEASURE.

Land is measured by the haut, or cubit; 5 cubits long and 4 broad is 1 chittack, equal to 45 square feet.

16 chittacks ..	} make..... {	1 cottah
20 cottahs.		1 biggah
3½ biggahs ..		1 English acre
40 biggahs ..		1 Mad. cawney.

LIQUID MEASURE.

5 sicca weight	} make .. {	1 chittack
4 chittacks ..		1 pouah, or pice
4 pouahs		1 seer
40 seers		1 maund
5 seers		1 pussaree, or measure
8 measures ..		1 bazar maund

GRAIN MEASURE.			
5 chittacks ..	} make	1 koonkee	
4 koonkees ..		1 raik	
4 raiks		1 pally—9-1-12 lbs. avoird.	
20 pallies		1 soallee	
16 soallees.....		1 khahoon—40 maunds.	

LONG MEASURE.			
3 grains	} make ..	1 finger	
4 fingers		1 hand	
3 hands		1 span	
2 spans		1 arm or cubit—8 inches	
4 arms		1 fathom	
1000 fathoms.....		1 coss or mile, which is one Eng-	
lish mile, 1 furlong, 3 poles, and 3½ yards.			

FOR GOODS RECKONED BY TALE.

6 particulars	} make...	1 gunda
4 gundas, or 20 particulars		1 koorjee, or 1 corge

Madras.

Coins.—According to the old monetary system, accounts were kept at this Presidency in Star Pagodas, Fanams, and Cash. The Pagoda weighed 52.56 grains troy, and was commonly valued at 8s. It was divided into 45 Fanams, each Fanam containing 80 Cash. This was the proportion observed by Government, the Bank, and Agency Houses; but in the shops and bazar exchange, the number of Fanams to the Pagoda fluctuated according to circumstances, from 42 to 46 Fanams.

The Gold Coins were the single and double Pagodas; the Silver Coins were the single, double, and 5 Fanam pieces; the one-eighth, quarter, half, 1 and 2 Rupees; and quarter and half Pagodas; the Copper Coins consisted of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 40 Cash pieces.

According to the new currency, fixed by proclamation, dated *Fort St. George*, 7th January, 1818, the Silver Rupee constitutes the standard coin of this Presidency. The public accounts are accordingly converted from the Star Pagoda (the coinage of which is discontinued) into the Madras Rupee, at the exchange of 350 Rupees per 100 Star Pagodas. All Government transactions are now concluded in Rupees.

Bombay.

Coins —Accounts are kept at Bombay in Rupees of 4 quarters and 400 Reas.

		£	s.	d.	q.	d.	p.
2 reas	} make	1 urdee.....	0	0	0	0	60
4 reas.....		1 doogany, or single pice...	0	0	0	1	20
6 reas, or 3 urdees		1 dooree	0	0	0	1	80
8 reas, or 4 urdees		1 fuddea, or double pice...	0	0	0	2	40
3½ fuddeas, or pice.....		1 anna	0	0	1	3	60
12½ pice, or 4 annas		1 quarter rupee	0	0	7	2	
25 pice, or 8 annas.....		1 half rupee	0	1	3		
50 pice, or 16 annas		1 rupee	0	2	6		
5 rupees		1 paanchea.....	0	12	6		
8 paancheas, or 15 rupees		1 gold mohur	1	17	6		

The annas and reas are imaginary money.

Remarks on the Coins of Bombay.

SILVER.—The old Bombay Rupee is the same as was coined at Surat under the Mogul Government. It weighed 178.314 grains, and contained 1.24 per Cent. of alloy. By an ancient agreement with the Nabob of Surat, the Rupee of both Governments was to circulate through both at an equal value; while they mutually pledged themselves to keep up the Coin to its exact standard of weight and fineness. The Nabob, however, did not keep to this agreement; for his Rupees were found soon afterwards to contain, instead of 1.24 per Cent. of alloy, no less than 10 12, and even 15 per Cent. The consequence of this was, that all the Bombay Rupees were carried to Surat to be recoinced. This mint was entirely stopped in its silver coinage for more than twenty years, and the circulation of silver was occupied by the Surat Rupee.

In this situation of things the merchants could not afford to coin their bullion here, and therefore Bombay was long without a silver coinage of its own; when Government, in 1800, ordered the Surat Rupee to be struck in this mint, and since that time the Rupee has been kept at an equal value in both mints. In both the Silver Rupee weighs 179 grains, and contains 7.97 per Cent. of alloy.

GOLD.—In the year 1774 the Gold Mohur was made of the same weight as the Silver Rupee. It was ordered to be of the fineness of a Venetian, and to pass for 15 Silver Rupees. In this coinage, therefore, 14.9 grains of silver represented one grain of gold; for such is the proportion between the quantity of gold in this Gold Mohur, and the silver in 15 old Bombay Rupees. When the Surat silver currency had occupied the circulation, this proportion between gold and silver was quite destroyed; so that gold coined according to the regulation of 1774, was now exchanged for no more than thirteen times its weight in silver, and often for much less.

In order to remedy this, and to bring back the Coins of gold and silver to nearly their ancient proportions, and their relative value in the market, it was ordered, in 1800, that the Gold Mohur should be of the weight as the Silver Rupee, that it should contain the same quantity of alloy, and that it should pass for 15 Rupees.

WEIGHTS.—The English weights being in common use here, and at all the other Presidencies, the following account of their relative proportions may be found useful.

The two principal weights established in Great Britain, are the avoirdupois and troy weights; the last is again divided into diamond and money weights; the grain is understood to be a grain of wheat, gathered in the middle of the ear.

Avoirdupois Weights.

3 scruples	} make. ..	1 dram
16 drams		1 ounce
16 ounces		1 pound
28 pound		1 quarter
4 quarters		1 Cwt.
20 Cwt.		1 ton.

COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c.

Comparison between Troy and Avoirdupois.

175 troy lbs.....	} make ..	144 avoird. lbs.
175 troy ounces.....		192 avoird. oz.
1 troy lb.....		5760 grains
1 avoird. lb.....		7000 grains
1 avoird. oz.....		437½ grains
1 troy. oz... ..		480 grains.

Troy Weights.

24 grains	} make ..	1 penny wt.
20 penny wts.		1 ounce
12 ounces.....		1 pound

The moneyers have a peculiar subdivision of the grain troy thus:

24 blanks	} make ..	1 periot
20 periot.....		1 droit
24 droits		1 mite
20 mites		1 grain.

Diamond Weights.

Are carats, each carat being divided into 4 grains or 64 parts. The ounce troy contains 150 such carats ; therefore this carat is 3½ grains troy ; hence 5 diamond grains are equal to 4 gold grains.

The other weights in use at this Presidency are the under-mentioned :—

Silver Weights.

6 chows	} make ..	1 goonze, or gr.
2½ goonzes		1 vall
40 valls		1 tola, or rupee
24 tolas		1 seer
32½ tolas		1 lb. troy

Silver is commonly sold from 96 to 100 single pice per tola, but computations in money are made by faddeas, or double pice. The tola equals in weight the silver rupee.

The Bombay great weights are Pice, Seers, Maunds, and Candies, thus divided :—

30 pice... ..	} make...	1 seer.	avoirdupois..	0	11	32
40 seers		1 maund.....		28	0	0
20 maunds		1 candy		560	0	6

Although the above represent the commonly received standard of gross weights at Bombay, yet there are a great number of commodities which are not governed by them, but sold by the Surat Maund, which, notwithstanding it is said to contain only 40 seers, is sometimes 41, 42, 43, through all the intermediate gradations up to 46 ; nor is the Candy uniformly confined to 20 Maunds.

MEASURES.

Long Measure.

18 inches or tuso..	} make...	1 haut or cubit
26 inches.....		1 guz.

The English yard of 36 inches is in common use.

N. B. Piece goods, and a few other articles are sold by the *large* of 20 pieces.

Salt Measure.

100 baskets..... } make .. { 1 anna—2½ tons
 16 annas } { 1 rash—40 tons.

Dry Measure.

2 tiprees } make .. { 1 seer
 4 seers..... } { 1 adowley, or pily
 16 adowlies } { 1 parah
 8 parahs } { 1 candy

Batty Measure.

2 tiprees } make .. { 1 seer
 7½ seers } { 1 adowley
 20 adowlies..... } { 1 parah*
 6¼ parahs..... } { 1 candy
 25 parahs..... } { 1 moorah†
 4 candies } { 1 moorah.

* Equal to 34lbs. 8 oz. 12 drs.

† Equal to 863lbs. 12 oz. 12 drs.

A bag of rice weighs 6 maunds, or 163 lbs. and is Madras Mds. 6. 5. 30.4.

A Bombay candy is Do. 22. 3. 8, or equal to 25 bushels.

Pearls have here, as at Madras, a real and a nominal weight:—

Real Weight.

4 annas..... } make .. { 1 quarter
 4 quarters..... } { 1 ruttee
 24 ruttees } { 1 tank.

The tank equals 72 grains troy.

Nominal Weight.

16 buddams } make .. { 1 docra
 25 docras } { 1 quarter
 4 quarters } { 1 chow.

The nominal standard is 1 tank to 330 chows.

Rule for reducing the real to the nominal weight:—Multiply the square of the number of tanks by 330, and divide by the number of pearls; the quotient is the number of Bombay chows.

By the Cutcha weight are sold Jaggery, Sugar, Tamarinds, Turmeric, Ginger, Mustard, Capsicum, Betel-nut, Asafœtida, Garlic, Spices, Pepper, Cardamoms, Sandal-wood, Wool, Silk, Cotton, Thread, Ropes, Honey, Wax, Lac, Oil, Ghee, &c. The two latter are frequently sold by measure.

China and Canton.

Coin.—Accounts are kept in Tales, Mace, Candarines, and Cash, thus divided:—10 Cash, 1 Candarine; 10 Candarines, 1 Mace; 10 Mace, 1 Tale.

There is but one kind of money made in China, which is called Petty, or Cash; it is of a base metal, cast, not coined, and very brittle; it is round, about the size of an English farthing, marked on one side with Chinese characters, rather raised at the edges, with a square hole in the middle. They are usually strung a bun-

dred in a string; but they rise and fall according to the quantity in the market, varying from 750 to 1000 Cash for a Tale. Their chief use is in making small payments amongst the lower classes of the people.

Spanish dollars are the principal coin current, but other silver coins are occasionally met with. For small change they cut the coins into pieces, and weigh them, for which purpose every merchant carries scales and weights with him, put up in small portable wooden cases; they are made somewhat after the plan of the English steelyards, and are called by the Chinese a dotchin. For the purpose of cutting the silver, they have a pair of scissors; and some are so dexterous, that they will cut the quantity required, without having occasion to cut a second time. All dollars which pass through the Hong Merchants' hands bear their stamp, or chop; so that by frequent exchanges, the dollars become soon mutilated, and are then cut up for small change, or melted into ingots. All duties are paid in sycee or pure silver.

In the East India Company's accounts the Tale is reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling; but its intrinsic value is according to the price paid for silver in London.

WEIGHTS.—The great weights are the Pecul, Catty, and Tale thus divided:—

		lbs. oz. drs.	
16 Tales..	equal to	1 Catty..	1 5 5 .333
100 Catties..		1 Pecul..	133 5 5 .333
			} avoirdupois.

All goods are weighed at China; likewise provision, as milk, fowls, hogs, &c.

In delivering a cargo, English weights and scales are used, and afterwards turned into China Peculs and Catties. If the weights and scales are brought from Canton, care should be taken that the beam is not longer on one side than the other; some of them have holes or notches at each end of the beam, by which they can, by hanging the scales in one or other, diminish or increase the weight considerably.

The weights are in general light, particularly those they sell by, as have been found by weighing tutenague, raw silk, &c. Many of their dotchins are loaded in the pea. Above all, it is particularly necessary to pay attention to the weighing man, who is very apt to jerk the scale down, or pull it to him before he cries the weight, and that often erroneous. If a person delivering a cargo, will take the trouble of putting in the weights himself, and balancing the scales, the benefit that will be derived by the cargo turning out well, will be an ample compensation for his trouble.

Gold and silver are also weighed by the Tale and Catty; 100 Tales are reckoned to weigh 120 oz. 16. dwts. troy, which make the tale equal to 579.84 grains.

The foregoing Weights are sometimes otherwise denominated by the natives; the Catty is called Gin; the Tale, Lyang; the Mace, Tchen; the Candarine, Fweu; and the Cash, Lis.

Gold is purchased in ingots of a determined weight, which the English call Shoes of Gold; the largest weigh ten Tales, and

The Chinese arithmetic is mechanical. To find the aggregate of numbers, a machine is in universal use with all descriptions of people. By this machine, which is called a swanpan, arithmetical operations are rendered palpable. It consists of a frame of wood, about an inch deep, and of various sizes, from 4 to 12 inches long, by 2 to 6 broad, divided into two compartments by a bar down the middle through this bar at right angles are inserted a number of parallel wires, and on each wire; in one compartment are five moveable balls, and in the other, two. These wires may be considered as the ascending and descending power of a numeration table, proceeding in a tenfold proportion, so that if a ball upon any of the wires in the larger compartment be placed against the middle bar, and called unity, or one; a ball on the next wire above it will represent ten; and one on the next, one hundred: so also, a ball on the wire next below that expressing unity, will be one-tenth; the next lower, one hundredth; and the balls on the corresponding wires in the smaller compartment will be five, fifty, five hundred, five-tenths, five hundredths, five-thousandths &c. the value or power of each of these in the smaller division, being always five times as much as those in the larger. This system, from its apparent ease and simplicity, is much admired, but is subject to error; and a person commonly conversant with arithmetic, will make more progress, and be more correct, than the most skilful of the Chinese with the swanpan.

MEASURES.—The long measure in use at Canton is called the coid or cobre: it is divided into ten punts, and is equal to 14.625 English inches. There are several measures answering to our foot.

Eng. Inches

The Foot of the Mathematical Tribunal is equal to 13 125

The Builder's Foot, called Congpu..... 12 7

The Tailors' and Tradesmen's Foot..... 13 33

The Foot used by Engineers..... 12 65

The Li contains 180 fathoms, each of ten feet of the last mentioned length, which make the Li 1,897 English feet; and 192½ Lis measure a mean degree of the meridian, nearly: but the European Missionaries divide the degree into 200 Lis, each Li 1,826 English feet, which makes the degree 69,166 English miles.

THE
APPENDIX.



THE APPENDIX,

PART I.

The Companion to the Almanac.

ON THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions have been various amongst the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the DAYS by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation: a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sun-set. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The English names of the days of the WEEK are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus: 1, Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7, the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presid-

ing over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day; and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saterne's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friya's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friga were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Friga was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their MONTHS, in a great degree, by the revolution of the moon. Some have endeavoured to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method. The Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days. The Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days. The months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed generally amongst the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the YEAR. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th September; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the month *Tisri*, which this year corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedans begin on the first of the month *Moharem*, which this year corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the first of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes: for instance, we popularly say, "The Revolution of 1688;" that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation: but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689." In the anniversaries given in the *British Almanac*, the alterations of style made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarrassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year, or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. This period comprises 365 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same divisions of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month *Calends*, from a word which signified *called*; because the pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR.

The Roman calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; Mars, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, (afterwards called Julius,) Sextilis, (afterwards called Augustus,) September, October, November, December. Mars, Maius, Quintilis, and October, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days; so that the ten months comprised 304 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days' less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days' less than the solar year; and its commencement of course did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius corrected this calendar, by adding two months, Januarius, and Februarius, which he placed before Mars. Julius Cæsar, being desirous to render the calendar still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and, at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or according to their way of reckoning, the *sixth* of the calends of March. Hence the year was called Bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally through the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular; that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar, there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII, had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined, that the year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner three days are retrenched in four hundred years, because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year; and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old Style,) was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the see of Rome. The change of the style in England was established by an act of parliament, passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 2d, when the day following should be accounted the 14th September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and even now, with some persons, the Old Style

is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter-days, instead of the new. For this reason, and not in deference to the prejudice, the old festivals are mentioned in the *British Almanac*. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which we trust that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a Republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed, as all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October, 1793, established a new era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, or the first "*Vendémiaire*," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22nd September, 1792, being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "*Frimaire*" of the year II. (24th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "*Nivose*," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

Correspondence of Ancient Eras with the Vulgar Era.

The year of the Julian period,.....	6513
From the first Olympiad,.....	2606
From the foundation of Rome, according to Varro,.....	2583
From the epoch of Nahonassar,.....	2579
From the Christian era,.....	1830
The 5590th year of the Jews began on the 28th of September,..	1829
The 1245th year of the Turks begins on the 3d of July.	1829

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

I. DOMINICAL LETTER.—The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical* letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday it is F, and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A, the next day B, and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains $365\frac{1}{4}$ days; an excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one-fourth makes a day in every four years, so that the dominical letter falls backward *one letter* for each of the three years in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and *two letters* every fourth year when the date can be so divided: as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 29 days. The year began on Tuesday: count forward Tuesdays to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore, at first F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters, are called *Bissextiles*, for the reason already given; or *leap years*, because the day of the month, after February, *leaps* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted *one day*.

2. THE GOLDEN NUMBER. At the end of every nineteen years, the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon," as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. This cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number, or number of the year in this cycle add 1 to the date; divide by 19: the quotient is the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and *the remainder is the golden number.* As the present year is 1828, add 1, is 1829, divide by 19 is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, *the golden number.*

3. THE CYCLE OF THE SUN is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; it 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun, add 9 to the date, divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun: as, for the year 1828, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. THE EPOCH is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over: therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each of 12 and 13 in each of 7: because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years exceed a lunar month by $\frac{1}{2}$ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon, on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30, then the remainder would be the *epoch* or age of the moon, on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the *day* of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11 divide by 30: the remainder is the *epoch*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January. As for 1828, the golden number is 5: take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44; divide by 30, remains 14, the *epoch*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January.

5. THE NUMBER OF DIRECTION is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days, upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the Number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22.

6. EASTER is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March: which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall are the 22d of March and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of thirty-five days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon preceding Easter shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the epoch, and subtract the sum, if less than 30, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away, if more, from 50, the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon preceding Easter happens. Thus, for 1828, the epoch is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50, leaves 30 days after the first of March, when the full moon preceding Easter takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, then the following Sunday is Easter day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter, subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder, from the next number of 7s that is greater than itself: this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days

from the first of March to Easter day, including both : if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls ; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E, the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9 ; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21 ; take this from 28, (the number of 7s next greater,) there remains 7 ; and this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included ; take 31, (the days in March,) from 37, leaves 6 ; therefore, Easter day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829 ?

The Dominical letter for that year will be D.

The Golden number : $1830 \div 19$ leaves 6 ; then $6 - 1 = 5 \times 11 = 55 - 30$ leaves 25, *the epact*.

Then for *Easter limit*,

$25 \times 6 = 31$, take away 30 leaves 1 ; and $50 - 1 = 49$ days after the first of March to the Easter full moon Again :

D is 4, add 4 = 8 and $49 - 8 = 41$, $42 - 41 = 1$, and $49 + 1 = 50$ days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter will happen in 1829.

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the article to too great a bulk, but they will be given at length in a future Companion.

7. **THE ROMAN INDICTION.** The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the sun and moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire. therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the indiction ; as from 1828, subtract 312 leaves 1516, divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. **SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY** is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. **SHROVE SUNDAY** is the seventh before Easter.

10. **WHIT SUNDAY** is the seventh after Easter.

11. **TRINITY SUNDAY** is the eighth after Easter.

12. **ADVENT SUNDAY** is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found. As, for 1828, Easter is April 6, Whitsunday is 7 weeks, or 49 days, after. Then 6 from 30 (days in April) leaves 24 ; 24 from 49 leaves 25 ; therefore, Whitsunday, 1828, is the 25th of May.

THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

1 **New Year's Day.**—The ancient popular customs connected with New-Year's Day, Shrove-tide, May-day, Christmas, and other festivals, will be illustrated in a future "Companion to the Almanac."

1 **Circumcision.**—This festival was originally called the Octave of Christmas ; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of his nativity ; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 1550.

6. **Epiphany**—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance* or *apparition*. This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Mauifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed as a separate

feast in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth-Day."

11. *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

29. *Accession of King George IV.*—The birth-day, accession, proclamation, and coronation of the reigning King of England, are political festivals, set apart, both in ecclesiastical and civil matters, as red-letter or holy days.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom.*—The death of Charles I. is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification.*—This day is kept in the reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary, who submitted to the injunction of the law under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in this country since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Roman Church, the original name, and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

7. *Septuagesima Sunday.*—Septuagesima Sunday is a Sunday dependent upon Lent, as that season is upon Easter. It is to be considered as the preparation for the fast of Lent. Its observation was instituted by Pope Gregory the Great. The name of the first Sunday in Lent having been distinguished by the appellation of Quadragesima, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent Fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their situation; and reckoning by *Decades* (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima, received its present title of Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

14. *St. Valentine.*—The practice of "choosing a Valentine," as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II, at Rome, A. D. 271.

23. *Shrove Tuesday.*—After the people had made the confession required at this season, by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom yet preserved, of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the church; and from this origin sprang the Popish Carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the Carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting and cock-throwing.

24. *Ash Wednesday.*—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in the year 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

28. *Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent.* Brcombert, king of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in this country; in the year 641, succeeding generations marked the distinction between the various foods. We find flesh to have

been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII. published a proclamation, in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, which continued in force until, by proclamations of James I. in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I. in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

MARCH.

17. *St. Patrick*.—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry, is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the patron or tutelary saint of that island.

21. *Mid-lent Sunday*.—This day received its appellation because it is the middle Sunday between Quadragesima and Easter Sunday. It is by some called the Mothering Sunday, a term expressive of the ancient usage of visiting the Mother, or Cathedral churches of the several dioceses, when voluntary offerings were made, which are now called Easter Offerings.

25. *Annunciation, or Lady Day*.—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival, from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

APRIL.

4. *Palm Sunday*.—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church, Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week which it commences, was held in strict devotion, and observed with greater rigour, as to fasting and humiliation, than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

9. *Good Friday*.—From the earliest records of Christianity, this day has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the Crucifixion. Its appellation of *Good* appears to be peculiar to the Church of England. Our Saxon forefathers denominated it Long Friday, from the length of the offices and fastings on that day.

11. *Easter Sunday* is a moveable festival, held in commemoration of the Resurrection, and being the most important and most ancient in observance, governs the whole of the other moveable feasts throughout the year.

15. *Maunday Thursday*.—Edward III. in the year 1363, appears to have been the first English monarch who introduced into this country the practice of feeding, clothing, and distributing money to indigent persons on Maunday Thursday. The Custom has continued without intermission to the present period; and yearly, on this day, the Lord Almoner, or in his absence, the sub-almoner, attends for that purpose, in Whitehall Chapel.

23. *Saint George*.—Edward III. at the battle of Calais, in the year 1349, joined to, England's then supposed principal guardian, St. Edward the Confessor, the name of St. George, both of whom he earnestly invoked to aid his arms. The next year, the Order of the Garter was established, dedicated to St. George; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as protector of England.

25. *St. Mark the Evangelist*.—On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

MAY.

1. *St. Philip and St. James, Apostles*.—The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of St. Philip, and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

16. *Rogation Sunday*.—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it, which are called *Rogation Days*, derived from the Latin *Rogare*, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day

next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension-Day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation-Week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop-Week, Grass-Week, and Gang or Procession-Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

20. *Ascension-Day or Holy Thursday*, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

30. *Whitsunday*.—On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those miraculous powers which were then conferred upon them. Whitsuntide is seven weeks after Easter.

JUNE.

6. *Trinity Sunday*.—Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which originally it was merely an Octave.

24. *St. John the Baptist*.—The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the "Nativity of St. John the Baptist."

29. *St. Peter the Apostle*.—The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

JULY.

3. *Dog days begin*.—The Canicular, or Dog-days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the Sun, or Sirius, or the Dog-star, as the cause of excessive heat, and of consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies, but is always later and later every year in all latitudes; so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow."

25. *St. James*.—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the other Apostle, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

1. *Lammas-Day*.—Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are now denominated. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the next, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.

24. *St. Bartholomew the Apostle*.—The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

SEPTEMBER.

21. *St. Matthew*.—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.

29. *St. Michael*.—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels."

OCTOBER.

18. *St. Luke the Evangelist*.—The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. *St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles*.—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER.

1. *All Saints*.—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

4. *King William landed.*—"On the 3rd of November," says Burnet, who was in the fleet, "we passed between Dover and Calais, and before night saw the Isle of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day on which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied if he could land that day it would look auspicious to the army, and animate the soldiers. But others, who considered the days following was Gunpowder Treason-day, thought our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Providence so ordered it, that after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and Russell bid me go to my prayers, for all was lost, the wind suddenly shifted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Marshal Schomberg, and the foot soldiers, landed on November the 5th." The Almanac is thus at variance with the historian.

5. This day is commonly called *Gunpowder Treason*, and has been kept as an anniversary commemoration of the great plot of 1605.

9. *Lord Mayor's-Day*—Our Almanacs style this the "*Lord Mayor's-Day*," in allusion to its being the period when the chief magistrate elect of the city of London annually enters upon his high and important office. Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life.

11. *St. Martin.*—This anniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter-Days.

28. *Advent Sunday.*—Advent in the Calendar properly signifies the approach of the Feast of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays; the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to Saint Andrew, whether before or after. Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the sixth century.

DECEMBER.

25. *Christmas-Day.*—Christmas Day is a festival of the Church, universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviour, and it has been denominated *Christ Mass*, from the appellation Christ having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messiah, or the Anointed.

26. *St. Stephen.*—He was the first martyr to the Christian faith. Lardner and Doddridge think his death was rather the effect of popular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

28. *Holy Innocents.*—This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Herod. This is also called *Childemas-Day* (from Child and Mass,) on account of the *Masses* said in the Romish Church for the souls of innocents.

THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one, learned or unlearned, to live through the year, or even through the month or the day, without noticing the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies have upon his own comfort, and upon the state of all things around him. This is the book of wonder which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dull as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the magnitude of these, and the unerring certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is difficult to imagine the existence of a mind so incurious as not to form to itself some theory of their nature and causes.

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the contrast so striking, the subject is constantly before every body; and, be it in city or on common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversations. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and man and art rule supreme,—if there, amid all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention,—how much more must they do this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend most of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a daily book to man; and especially, to those who have not had the advantages of education, it is the only book.

A subject, the appearances of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good, or of great evil; for, upon any subject that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge be not planted, superstition is sure to spring up of its own accord. That he who knows nothing may be made to believe any thing, is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has its truth been more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had constituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superstitious one, the phenomena of the year, and more especially the luminaries that are attendant upon, and produce these phenomena, were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Him whose instruments they are, and who implanted in them those properties, and assigned them those motions, in consequence of which they produce their effects. In moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed all their cunning, in order to enslave the minds of the multitude, and enable themselves to profit by the darkness which they occasioned. But if the subject itself had not been the best adapted for superstition, the very cunning which made use of it would have necessarily chosen that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind, the sun, the moon, and such stars as have any thing remarkable in their appearance, have been the first objects of adoration; and that adoration has always been the more marked, in proportion as the appearance of the luminaries have been the more varied. We find it much more in the Laplander and the inhabitant of Greenland, who have their months of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries, where the day is always of nearly the same length, and where flooding rain and burning drought are the chief phenomena that vary the year.

But the superstitious adoration of the celestial appearances is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this superstition was expelled from religion, and the luminaries were deprived of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their consequence; but held their place as the agents and arbiters of human destiny. Upon this arose a system of superstition, which left not a thing in nature, a member of the human body, or an event of human life, upon which it did not lay hold. The individual bodies had each their special virtues, then good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations, and from the positions of the sun, moon, and planets among these, there arose other compound influences, till the system became as complicated as it was ridiculous. So firmly was this believed at one time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars, to find out whether it was their pleasure that the issue should be prosperous; and the aspect of the stars at a man's birth was admitted to have ten times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talents, his education, and his conduct. Indeed, it had much more; for if it was not the pleasure of the stars,—and the revealing of that was committed entirely to the astrologer,—the man could not act, or be educated, or even born. If one wished to know whether any substance would answer any purpose, he did not try it, he consulted the moon; and if any thing was lost, search was not made for it, the moon was questioned through the medium of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his confederates, to be in possession of as many lost things as kept up the credit of the craft.

By this most absurd system of superstition, the reason and common sense of the people were rendered completely useless; and, which was far worse, the foundation of morality was completely taken away,—because, if the success or the failure, the good or the bad of human actions, did not depend upon men themselves, but upon an unerring destiny, to be read in the aspect of the stars, there was an end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly; because, as the destiny was fixed, no effort on the part of the man could alter it,—indeed, he could make no effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his nativity.

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the absurdities into which it led them were endless; and as any subject,

in order to be wondered at, requires only to be uncomprehensible, the delusion became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little to this: even the well informed talk about "stars" and "destinies;" and those who have little information believe that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future, also tends to perpetuate this superstition. The proper key to the future is induction from the past; but the proper use of that, supposes habits of observing and reasoning, which cannot yet be regarded as general among the people of any country; so, they who cannot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after the delusions not only of astrologers—moon-and-star men,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts; and the delusion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the nonsense of astrology is still retailed to the public.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most simple and philosophic manner,—that the real causes of those phenomena should be made palpable to the most ordinary capacities; and that it should be plain to every one, that there is no mystery in the matter,—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motives of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a river toward the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not borne up by something that can support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the nativity of a man from the motion of the Thames towards the sea, as from the motion of the moon or the planets. Nay, the revolution of a coach-wheel upon the road has just as much to do with human destiny as the motion of the heavenly bodies; and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the minute hand of a clock passes over the hour-hand, that has just as much influence upon the fate of nations or individuals as an eclipse of the sun or the moon.

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the sun, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no reason to inter that the celestial bodies exert any influence, other than that of gravitation, upon the earth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minds or conduct of men, any more than can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances. So far as the luminaries make men more or less comfortable at the time, they have an influence—as the genial temperature of the day raises the spirits in the same way, and to the same extent that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same way as he would find it by the same degree of lamp-light; but beyond these physical effects, there is, and there can be, nothing. If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sign of the zodiac, or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted, is on the east or the west of St. Paul's; and it would be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the "house" in which he happened to be born, as from the "houses" of the planets at the time of his birth. Indeed, it would be much more so; for if intelligence and good sense happen to be *lords of the ascendant* in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future welfare of the child; and so, also, ignorance, dissipation, and vice in the parent are far more malignant aspects for the infant that has the misfortune to be born under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of the family can assume.

There was a time when, not the people merely, but the titled and the learned, were thrown into the greatest consternation by an eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively rare occurrence; and when mankind do not know the rational cause of any thing, they always form to themselves a superstitious one. A candle is to the inmates of a room at night what the sun is to the inhabitants of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, if the flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there be a mirror upon the wall, and the candle be

so placed as that the light reflected by the mirror is thrown into a room which the candle does not illuminate, the mirror will give a sort of moonlight to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to stand between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their sun for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose sight it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and so, also, if any one placed himself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temporary moon of those in the dark chamber—would be just as much eclipsed, as the moon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, deprives it of the light of that luminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the earth. Well, is there any person in his senses that would say, that because one of a family had come between another and the candle, or between the candle and the looking glass, that some direful calamity would befall the family, or that they would inevitably have a brawl or a law-suit with the folks at the next cottage? and yet the consequences just mentioned are precisely of the same nature with the eclipses of the sun and moon; and from their nearness they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the celestial ones can have upon the inhabitants of the earth. A temporary want of light is the whole effect in both cases; and as that of the celestial eclipse is never so complete as in the case of the candle and the mirror, it is, except as a matter of curiosity, or as fixing a point of time, of much less consequence than the other.

With regard, again, to a comet, it is much the same as if one were to come in to the room with a burning torch or taper, and then go out again; an occurrence which could do no harm, unless the bearer of the torch were to run against some body, or set fire to the house. So also, if the comet be a solid substance, and if the light which it emits be of the burning kind, (for comets are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be certain about their nature,) it might, if it came in contact with the earth, shatter it, as a cannon ball shatters a house, or burn it as a red-hot shot or a shell does; but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm, as we would be if we stood on a high cliff and saw rockets let off ten miles at sea. A rocket let off in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the comets that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the “Jack-o’-the-lantern”—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a putrid fish—both of which, in a certain state of rotteness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, was accounted as something alarming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he pleases, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these follies, with which people wasted their time, disturbed their imaginations, and made themselves uneasy, resulted from the want of a little—a very little—sober and independent thinking. Effects must be similar to their causes; and every subject which is matter cannot affect the mind in any other way than by affecting the body. The arsenic which lies buried a mile under ground, or that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecaries’ Company, is just as deadly in its nature as that which has, by accident, crime, or madness, got into the human stomach. But while it remains there it poisons nobody; and though, by continually alarming himself about it, a man of weak mind might, in time, bring himself to believe that it would; and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death, the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most ignorant man now living think, if he were told, that if a pinch of gunpowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand Signior, brought to London, and burned according to the rules of art, it would instantly blow up all the magazines in Turkey? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence in powder was far more prevalent than that of the influence of the appearances of the year upon human life and fortune is now.

The sun, and moon, and the planets and stars, are merely masses of matter—inanimate, and, of course, without any power of thinking and acting as wholes—though they may have different classes of growing and living beings upon them, in

the same way that the earth has ; and it may be, that while we are frightening ourselves with the changing phases of the moon, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed at so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence upon each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of course, change with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be longer "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes ; if it be near to the sun, on the eastern side, it will shine in the early part of the night ; if it be near, on the western side, it will shine in the latter part of the night ; if it be directly opposite to the sun, it will, if just as far north in the sky, rise at sunset and set at sunrise ;—if it be farther north, it will rise before the sun sets, and set after the sun rises ;—if south of the sun, it will rise after sunset, and set before sunrise ;—and, if it be in the same part of the sky with respect to east and west, as the sun, it will rise and set at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless it be also in the same part of the sky with regard to north and south ; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and the sun, according as their places are exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial eclipse of the sun. All the changes of the moon, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every lunar month, from one new moon to another. All the variations of appearances, eclipses, and other phenomena, recur in a period of about nineteen years ; and any of them may be foretold by one who has a knowledge of astronomy.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstition is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if not something as to human life, at least something about the weather, which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the cusps, or points, of the new moon when first seen. These are always both at equal distances from the sun, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, depends upon the distance that the moon is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple experiment. Take an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine on a part of it, in the shape of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer, or farther from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright ; if you move it higher than the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and more as it is raised ; and if you move it down lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more as it is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the moon, that occasion a good deal of speculation among those who are ignorant of the causes, are, "the harvest moon," in September, and "the hunter's moon," in March ; the former of which, when near the full, rises for several nights at nearly the same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the sun every day, but it moves in a path, the one-half of which is much nearer the north than the other ; and this is the case also with the apparent annual path of the sun ; that luminary appearing much nearer to the north in summer than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it escapes from the horizon northward, and rises earlier ; and when it moves southward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the horizon, and sets earlier. The full moon can be in the former position only in September or October, and in the latter in March or April ; and thus the harvest and hunters' moons are occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the moon's appearance ; they are all to be explained upon the simple facts of the motions of the moon and the earth ; and, therefore, they neither have, nor can have, any of those influences which superstition, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the earth round the sun, have little about them that claims attention, as connected with the appearances of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the changes of the seasons, or upon any thing that in any way

affects the comfort or the ordinary pursuits of mankind, they have none whatever ; and, therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astronomy.

Thus, the only thing that remains, in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the year, is some account of the annual appearances of the sun.—that grand source of light, and life, and enjoyment, to all the animal and vegetable tribes.

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and astronomy, it may not be improper to begin with the apparent revolution of the heavens, every day, as arising from the real rotation of the earth. When a round body, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same place upon the table, by spinning it, although there may be no mark upon it, one can easily perceive that there is one point in the middle of the upper part of it, round which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axle ; and if one could see it from below, there would be found a similar point in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seen to turn. These two *fixed* points would be the *poles* of the ball or orange ; and if we imagine a line drawn from the one, through the centre to the other, that line would be the *axis of rotation*. The earth turns round from west to east every twenty-four hours, in the very same manner : only, instead of being supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. If we make a little mark any where upon the ball, and imagine ourselves to be living there, the candle which stands still upon the table would appear to move in the contrary direction to that of the ball. If the candle be held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the centre or pole,) will pass one-half of its revolution through the light of the candle, and the other half not. If (the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised higher up than the centre of the ball, or (which will have just the same effect) if the ball is put lower down than the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a longer time of each rotation than it is in the dark ; and if the candle be held further down than the centre of the ball, or the ball raised higher than the centre of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shorter time than it does through the darkness on the other side. Also, the increase of light in the former case, and the decrease in the latter, will be the greater, the farther the centre of the ball is below or above the candle, and the nearer the mark is to the pole or point round which the upper part of the ball seems to turn. If we call the upper pole of the ball the *north-pole*, the mark (rather more than a third of the upper half from that pole) any place in the British islands ; and suppose the ball to be the earth, and the candle the sun, we have before us the whole principles of the motions that produce the changes of the seasons.

We have only to imagine a level plane, or even flat surface, to pass through the centre of the sun ; that the axis upon which the earth turns round is always *upright* to that plane ; that the *orbit*, or path, which the earth moves in during the year, lies, one-half of it above the plane, and the other below ; and that this orbit has an inclination, or *makes an angle* of about twenty-three degrees and a half with the plane each way ; then if we farther imagine, that the north pole of the earth is uppermost, and that the earth, in moving round the orbit from west to east, performs as many rotations as there are days in a year, we shall have the whole means of explaining the changes of the seasons.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before us and nearest to us ; then the point at which it meets the level plane, in descending, will be the one farthest to the right of the sun ; that where the earth is farthest below the level plane will be the one at the greatest distance, and right before us ; and that at which the earth meets the level plane in ascending toward us, will be the one most remote from the sun on our left hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern hemisphere ; and for the quarter of a year from that to the second point, the day there will always be less than twelve hours, and the night more.

The second point will be the vernal equinox,—equal day and night in the spring; and in the quarter from thence to the third point, the days in the northern hemisphere will always be more than twelve hours, and the nights less.

The third point will be the midsummer, or longest day, in the northern hemisphere; and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be again more than twelve hours, and the night less.

The fourth point will be the autumnal equinox,—equal day and night in autumn; and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the earth to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first noticed, less than twelve hours, and the night more.

It is evident, that on the half of the surface which is round the other, or south pole, the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed.

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies above the level plane, the day will be shorter than the night: it will decrease during the first part of that half, and lengthen again, at the same rate, during the second. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be longer than the night. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second.

On the earth, the motion which causes the lengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, except by all the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at midnight; and the sun being farther north at rising and setting, and higher at mid-day when the day lengthens,—and the reverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all times of the year; for it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the change of distance between one day and another that makes the difference of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings or hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a little obliquely, he will see that they recede from each other most rapidly at the two points where they cross: and that, midway between these points, there is a considerable space where they are nearly at the same distance. Therefore, the days must lengthen and shorten most rapidly at the equinoxes, and be for some little time of nearly equal length at midsummer and mid-winter*.

The different duration of the day, and the different height of the sun, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversity the year.

THE TIDES.

1. Causes and General Appearances.

THOSE swellings and subsidings of the waters of the ocean, by which a portion of the shore is alternately flooded and left dry, and to which we give the name of *tides*†, are to the inhabitants of coasts the most interesting, to sea-faring people the most useful, and to the ignorant the most inexplicable, of all the every-day occurrences of nature. The appeal which Cato made to the certain and irresistible flow of the sea, when he meant to rebuke his flattering courtiers, is a proof that, at a very early period of English history, the tides had drawn attention; and as nobody can notice the tides for any

* The book which one is reading affords a very simple illustration of this. Let it be opened as much or as little as one pleases, the *edges* of the leaves are every where at the same distance, while the *ends* are more and more distant the farther they are from the joining.

† Professor Leslie, in the Notes to his *Treatise on Heat*, gives an ingenious definition of the word "*Tide*." "From motion seem derived our ideas of time and space, which are often interchangeable terms. The German word *zeit*, denoting time, was at first expressive only of motion; but in Swedish it has passed into *tid*; the same with the English *tide*. The primitive use of tide may be gathered from its compound, *noontide*, *betide*, *tidings*, &c."

length of time without perceiving that, on the same days of the moon's age, they happen, at the same place, at very nearly the same hours of the day, a connexion between them and the moon could not fail to be traced. But as the cause of that connexion does not appear from the connexion itself, the uninformed have regarded it as part of that superstitious influence which the celestial bodies have over the earth and its inhabitants.

Instead, however, of there being any thing mysterious in the matter, it is the most simple that can be; and depends upon that universal law of gravitation, in consequence of which a stone falls to the ground, or water runs down a slope.

The general conditions of the law of gravitation are these: Every body, or piece of matter gravitates toward any other piece, directly as the quantity of matter in that piece, and inversely as the square of its distance, the distance being estimated, in the case of spherical bodies, from the centre of the one to that of the other.

Thus, for instances, a weight of 4 pounds at the surface of the earth, which is about 4000 miles distant from the centre, gravitates towards the earth, that is, presses upon that which supports it, counterpoises an equal weight in a balance, or falls if it has no support, with a force of *four* pounds.

But if the same weight were raised to a height of 4000 miles, or placed at twice the distance from the centre, its weight would be diminished inversely as the square of the distance, or would be to 4 pounds, as the square of 1 to the square of 2,—that is, it would be *one-fourth* of what it formerly was, or one pound. This decrease would not, however, be pointed out by a common scale beam, because the weights in both scales would be diminished at the same rate; and thus, if they balance each other at the surface of the earth, they would do the same at any weight whatever. It might, however, be measured by the fluxure of a spring.

From this diminution, which takes place in the action of gravitation as the distance becomes greater, it is quite evident that, in large masses of matter, such as the earth, the sun, and the moon, the gravitation towards each other will, at the points where they are nearest, be greater than the average, or that at their centres. As for instance, a quantity of water placed on that point of the earth's surface, to which the moon is directly over head, will gravitate more toward the moon than an equal quantity placed 90 degrees from the former, or at a point where the moon is in the horizon. But water is retained upon the surface of the earth by its weight or gravitation toward the mass of the earth, and the perfect freedom with which water moves, allows it always to form itself in perfect accordance with the law of gravitation. Now, the gravitation toward the moon, or the sun, acts in the opposite direction to the weight; and, therefore, by whatever portion that gravitation is increased above the average, the weight must be diminished, and the water must rise up there till the excess of height balance the loss of weight, and an equilibrium be every where established, in those parts that are covered with water, and have a free communication with each other.

Toward every celestial body the variation must be the same in kind; but the sun, in consequence of its great mass of matter, and the moon, in consequence of its nearness to the earth, are the only ones of which the effects are perceptible.

The whole gravitation toward the sun is much greater than that toward the moon; but the mean distance of the sun is about 24,000 times the half diameter of the earth, while that of the moon is only 60 times; and as the disturbing forces are to the whole gravitations inversely as the cubes of those numbers, (they entering the proportion *three* times as factors,) the disturbing force of the moon, that is, the force by which the water becomes lighter when the moon is over head, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the sun.

It would be out of place here to insert the calculations, which are long though simple. But the result, stated in round numbers is, that if the earth were all covered by the same depth of water, a tide of *two feet* would be raised at the point where the sun is directly over head, and a tide of *five feet*

where the moon is so,—that is, the water at each of those points would be higher by two feet in the case of the sun, and five feet in the case of the moon, than at the circumference of the hemispheres, of which those points were respectively the centres.

The tide that happens at the point nearest to any of the luminaries, or where that luminary is above the horizon, is called the *upper tide*, and the opposite one is called the *under tide*. The under-tide is produced in the same manner as the upper, except that it is the diminution, and not the increase, of the moon's action which causes it.

If the earth were wholly covered with water, if the sun and moon were always at the same distances from it, and if the three bodies remained in the same places without motion, the two high waters of each luminary would remain at the same points, and the low water of each would be the circumference dividing the two hemispheres, of which the point nearest the luminary and the point most remote from it were the centres; and as the gravitation towards the earth would be the same at every point, there would be no means of discovering the difference of elevation. Not one of these circumstances holds, however; and therefore the want of each of them gives a different modification to the tides.

1. The real motion of the earth from west to east every 24 hours, causes the high and low water of the solar tide to perform a complete revolution from east to west in twenty-four hours also.

2. The same motions of the earth, with the moon's motion round the earth, from west to east also, in about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, causes a complete revolution of the lunar tides from east to west in one solar day and two fifty-ninths, or in about 24 hours $48\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

As the action of the luminary takes some time to produce its effect, the high water at any point does not take place till an hour or two after the luminary has been vertical.

3. When the sun and moon are on the same points of the compass, or on opposite points, then if they be so situated with regard to north and south as that a straight line passing through both their centres would pass through the centre of the earth, the high waters will fall on the same points, and the low waters on the same circumference, midway between those points.

In these cases, the high water will be the sum of the elevations, and the low water the sum of the depressions. These are called *spring tides*. It is evident that they must happen at every *new moon*, by the coincidence of both upper and under tides, at every *full moon*, by the coincidence of the upper tide of each luminary with the under tide of the other, and that they can happen at no other times.

The same cause which makes the high water of each luminary take place later than the time that that luminary is vertical, makes the highest spring tide to happen a little after the new or full moon.

4. As time is reckoned by the apparent motion of the sun, the solar high water always happens at the same hour at the same place, but as the lunar high water, which is the greater, and gives a character to the whole, happens about $48\frac{1}{2}$ minutes later every day, it must separate eastward from the solar high water at that rate, and gradually become lower and lower, till at the end of the first and third quarters of the moon, it falls on the same points with the low water of the solar tide. Then the elevation of the high water, and the depression of the low, will be both, only the difference of the solar and lunar tides, and the tides will be *neap*.

During the first and third quarters of the moon, the tides will *fall off* from the spring to the neap, and during the second and fourth quarters they will *grow* from the neap to the spring.

5. The obliquity of the earth's annual path round the sun causes the sun, in summer, to appear over our latitudes, nearly 47 degrees farther north than in winter; and the obliquity of the moon's monthly path may make the new moon about 5 degrees more either north or south of the sun; and also vary the full moon to the same number of degrees from the point op-

posite to the sun. Those changes produce what may be called the *seasonal variations* of the tides. They take place thus:—

a. About the *equinoxes*, in March and September, the sun is near the Equator, and the moon, at the time of the spring tides, cannot be many degrees from it: therefore, the tides are then highest and most uniform in both hemispheres; highest, of course, at the Equator, where the points of high water of both luminaries are, and gradually diminishing toward the poles, where, if the earth were uniformly covered with water, there would be continual low water at those seasons.

b. About mid summer, in the northern hemisphere, the sun is vertical about 22 degrees north of the Equator; and the new moon is, on the average, the same; but the full moon is, on the average, as far on the south side of the Equator. Therefore, about mid-summer, the spring tides, at new moon, will be highest in the northern hemisphere; and those at full moon in the southern.

c. About mid-winter, the circumstances mentioned in the last article will be reversed.

6. The paths, or orbits, of the earth and moon, are not circles, but ellipses or ovals; and, therefore, the sun and moon must be both nearer to the earth at some times than at others. The point where the earth is nearest to the sun is called its *perihelion*, and the point where the moon is nearest to the earth is called its *perigee*. The earth being in its perihelion, causes an increase of the solar tide, and the moon being in its perigee, causes an increase of the lunar; because the disturbing force increases inversely as the cube of the distance.

The perihelion takes place in a revolution of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, and the perigee in one of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days; therefore, they sometimes coincide, and sometimes not; and when they do coincide, it may be at any time of the moon's age. The calculation, from the *inequalities* of motion and distance, especially of the moon, is intricate; but the result is, that when they coincide at a spring tide, they may augment it about one-seventh; while, when the luminaries are at their greatest distance at a spring tide, it may be diminished about one-seventh.

7. It is only on wide oceans that the regular motion of the tides from east to west can take place; for the shores of the land throw them into so many irregularities, that at some places there are no tides, at others they rise to a great height: sometimes there are double tides; and sometimes only one in twenty-four hours. So that the time of high-water spring-tides at any place must be found by observation; and in rivers and narrow seas, floods and storms may very much alter both the time and height of the tide. The average from high water to high water, or low water to low water, is about twelve hours, twenty-four minutes; and that from high to low, or low to high, six hours, twelve minutes; but when a current either of the sea or a river, sets one way with the tide, the way that it sets is always of the longest duration.

It must be borne in mind that, having the obstructions of the land out of the account, the high waters, both of the sun and the moon, are points, and that the low water of each is a circumference of the earth. From this it is evident that, if both luminaries are over the Equator, the high waters of both will be on the Equator, whatever may be their distance eastward or westward (as arising from the moon's age, or distance from the sun), and that the low waters of both will pass through the poles, at which there will, of course, be no tides. At those times there will be an extreme, or top of high water only at the Equator; and thus the two luminaries, acting directly together at spring tides, and directly opposite at neap tides, will cause the former to be higher and the latter lower than at times when one or both of the luminaries have declination from the Equator. When either of the luminaries has declination either north or south of the Equator, the upper high water of that luminary must decline as many degrees to the same side of the Equator, and the under high water the same number of degrees to the other side. In these cases there will be two latitudes on opposite sides of the Equator, each distant from that by the declination, and distant from each other by twice

the declination round which the top of high water will revolve. At those times too, the low water of each luminary will fall as many degrees as the declination *beyond* the pole toward which the luminary declines, and fall the same number of degrees short of the other pole. By these means the whole tide will be lower when the luminaries have different declinations, because each will diminish the high water of the other in the direction of north and south; and the *upper* tides will be highest at new moon, and the *under* tides at full. These differences will increase, both with the declination and the latitude. At mid-summer and mid-winter they will have arrived at their maximum, and at the distance from the poles equal to the mean declination of the sun and moon, there will be only one high water in a lunar day, that is, the high waters will be about 24 hours 49½ minutes asunder.

The motion of the tide is not accompanied by an actual transfer of the whole water; for that would produce, at the Equator, a current of about one thousand miles an hour. The wave of tide is sometimes moved in one direction, while the great mass of the water is moved in the other by an under current; just as one may often see the ripple which the wind causes, blown against the current of a river.

2. *Common Rules for finding the time of High-water.*

To determine this time, these elements are necessary:—

1. The time of high-water at full or change, is found by observation; and to be accurate, it must be the mean of many observations made at different times of the year, and in different states of the weather.

2. The moon's age on the proposed day.

3. The time after noon when the moon shall arrive at the south.

The MOON'S AGE is found, by adding the *epact* for the year, (the moon's age on the 1st of January,) to the *epact* for the month, (the age of the moon on the first of the month if it had been new moon on the 1st of January,) and the day of the month. If the sum be less than a lunar month, it is the moon's age; but if greater, take a lunar month from it, and the remainder is the moon's age.

The *epacts* for the months are these: January 0, Feb. 2, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, Aug. 6, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 10.

Thus to find the moon's age for June 10, 1828.

Epact of the year.....14

Epact of the month, .. 4

Day of the month,.....10

—
28 days.

The moon, when new, is south at the same time with the sun, and eight-tenths of an hour nearly later for every day of her age. Therefore, multiply the moon's age by 8, take away the units figures, and multiply it by 6. for minutes; the other figures are hours after noon. If they exceed twelve, the excess is the hour of southing on the following morning.

As, if the moon's age were 28 days, $28 \times 8 = 22.4$, or 22 hours, 24 minutes; that is, 24 minutes after ten the following morning.

The high water is found, by adding the time of the moon's southing to the time of spring tide in the table. As, to find the high-water at Bristol for 10th June, 1828.

Supposing the tabular number for

Bristol to be..... 6 h. 36m.

Add moon's southing,10 24m.

—
17 hours

Subtract 12

—
Remains 5 o'clock.

From the variations already mentioned, as well as from local causes, these rules are not perfectly accurate; but they may serve to explain and exemplify the principles.

TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

THE following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical phrenology.

1. The earth is very nearly a globe, having its mean *diameter*, or measure through the centre, 7,912 miles, very nearly; and its mean *circumference*, or the measure round it, 24 979 miles, or in round numbers 25,000 miles. A degree is the 360th part of a circumference; thus, a degree of the earth's circumference is 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, very nearly. A degree is understood to be divided into 60 minutes, which, in the earth's circumference, are called *nautical* or *geographical* miles; and the minute is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles, and then a minute will be 2,053 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and a second 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Half a circumference or a *semicircle*, is, of course, 180 degrees, and a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion, every 23 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter, (which, though a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation,) are called the *poles*, from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west, and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*; that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be, a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing, stretches the string so, that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end, to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky, which we see, from the under half, which we do not see. The *Zenith*, to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the first; and the *Nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5. From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 180 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite point is the same.

6. If one stand upon one pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be in the zenith, and the other one in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point.—A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that are equally distant from both poles is called the *Equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial Equator*. The first of these divides the earth into two (equal hemispheres, a north and a south; and the last divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens.

7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the Equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the *elevation* of the pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward, if the same distance from the pole (or Equator) be preserved.

8. A line drawn directly north and south is called a *meridian* line, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon, or mid-day. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the Equator would divide it in the middle, and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn, in the heavens, directly over all the points of a meridian, that would be the corres-

ponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles; and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

9. As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in these. Lines and circles that meet one another are said to form an *angle*. That angle is the measure of the *inclination* of the one to the other. Thus, the angle which any two meridians make with each other is measured by the part of the Equator that lies between them, and counted in degrees, minutes, &c.

10. As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as, for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 360 is 15; therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a man living in London wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem or Mexico, and in what directions those places lie from London; or a sailor, in the middle of the Atlantic, wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case, he can neither see the direction nor measure the distance directly; and thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly, we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west; and when we have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, by first finding how far each place is north or south of the Equator, and then taking the sum, if they are on opposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found, by first finding the angle that is made at the pole by the meridians of two places, or, which is the same thing, by finding what portion of the Equator lies between their meridians.

The *LATITUDE* of any place is its distance from the Equator; and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degrees of latitude; neither can two places lie more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found, by observing the height of the sun, the moon, or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and least elevations above the horizon of the pole-star, or any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles,) we must previously know how far that celestial body is from the celestial Equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial Equator, is called its *declination* and is *north* or *south*, according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must subtract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In every method, when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections; as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth; for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or *limb* of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax*, or difference of position in the body, as seen from the surface of the earth, and

from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as, in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles, it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance.

The LONGITUDE of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as a first meridian; find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and, therefore, British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all; at least it would save the trouble of adding or subtracting the difference. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, which are reckoned from Paris, to English, $2^{\circ} 20' 24''$ must be added, if they are east; and the same must be subtracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the *difference of longitude* is, to find the *difference of time* between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east. Consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, or, under the Equator, about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation, but for all purposes of computation, they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer as it is called, that goes at a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods:—the eclipses of the sun, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon, and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed beforehand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs, for the benefit of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom; the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship; the method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac, with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for *refraction*, *parallax*, and the other circumstances mentioned, the longitude may be found by the difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus, if any position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the same be found to take place at 4 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance as under at the Equator; therefore, as the latitude increases, the longitude becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At latitude 60 the degree of longitude is half of what it is at the equator,—where upon the supposition, that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a

degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

The principles of mathematical geography are more fully detailed in the treatise on that subject, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and to that treatise we refer our readers for the explanation of many points that could here only be slightly noticed.

The following is a Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of remarkable places :—

TABLE of the LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS on the GLOBE, reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich.

[In compiling this Table, the numbers have been taken to the nearest minute, whether over or under.]

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>
Aberdeen	Scotland	1° 55' W	57° 6' N
Agen	France	0 27 E	44 12 N
Ajaccio	Corsica	8 44 E	41 56 N
Aleppo	Turkey	37 10 E	36 11 N
Alexandria	Egypt	30 13 E	31 11 N
Algiers	Africa	3 5 E	36 49 N
Amiens	France	2 18 E	49 53 N
Amsterdam	Holland	4 53 E	52 22 N
Angers	France	0 33 W	47 28 N
Angoulême	Ditto	0 9 E	45 39 N
Antongil	Madagascar	50 24 E	15 27 N
Antwerp	Netherlands	4 24 E	51 13 N
Arras	France	2 47 E	50 17 N
Arrellac	Ditto	2 27 E	44 56 N
Archangel	Russia	40 44 E	64 32 N
Astracan	Ditto	48 13 E	46 21 N
Athens	Greece	23 45 E	37 58 N
Auch	France	0 25 E	43 39 N
Auxerre	Ditto	3 35 E	47 48 N
Avignon	Ditto	4 49 E	43 57 N
Bagdad	Asia	44 25 E	33 20 N
Barcelona	Spain	2 10 E	41 22 N
Batavia	Java	106 56 E	6 12 S
Beauvais	France	2 5 E	49 26 N
Berlin	Prussia	13 22 E	52 32 N
Bordeaux	France	1 25 E	47 35 N
Bombay	India	73 0 E	18 57 N
Bordeaux	France	0 34 W	44 50 N
Boston	America	70 39 W	42 22 N
Bourges	France	5 14 E	46 12 N
Bourges	Ditto	2 24 E	47 56 N
Bremen	Germany	8 48 E	53 35 N
Breslaw	Silesia	17 2 E	51 6 N
Brest	France	4 29 W	48 23 N
Bristol	England	2 30 W	51 28 N
Brussels	Netherlands	4 22 E	50 51 N
Buenos Ayres	America	53 24 W	34 37 S
Bucharest	Wallachia	25 51 E	44 29 N
Cadiz	Spain	6 17 W	36 32 N
Caen	France	0 22 W	49 11 N
Cairo	Egypt	31 18 E	30 3 N
Calcutta	India	88 30 E	22 35 N
Cambridge	England	0 5 E	52 12 N
Canton	China	113 13 E	23 8 N
Cape Francois	St. Domingo	72 18 W	19 46 N

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>
Cape of Good Hope.....	Africa	18° 24' E	33° 55' N
Carcassone.	France.....	2 21 E	43 13 N
Carthage.....	America.....	75 30 W	10 25 N
Cassel.....	Germany.....	9 35 E	51 19 N
Cayenne.....	America.....	52 15 W	4 56 N
Châlons sur Marne... ..	France.....	4 22 E	48 57 N
Chandernagur.....	Indies	86 30 E	22 51 N
Chartres.....	France.....	1 29 E	48 27 N
Chaumont.....	Ditto.....	5 10 E	48 6 N
Cherbourg.....	Ditto.....	1 27 W	49 38 N
Clermont Ferrent.,	Ditto.....	3 5 E	45 47 N
Constantinople	Turkey	28 55 E	41 1 N
Copenhagen.....	De mark.....	12 34 E	55 41 N
Cracow.....	Poland.....	19 57 E	50 3 N
Dantzic.....	Prussia.....	18 38 E	54 21 N
Digne.....	France.....	6 14 E	44 5 N
Dover.....	England	1 19 E	51 8 N
Dragnignan.....	France.....	6 29 E	43 32 N
Dresden.....	Saxony.....	13 43 E	51 3 N
Dublin.....	Ireland.....	6 35 W	53 12 N
Dunkirk.....	France.....	2 22 E	5 2 N
Edinburgh.....	Scotland.....	3 13 W	55 57 N
Evreux.....	France.....	1 9 E	49 0 N
Florence.....	Italy.....	11 16 E	43 47 N
Foix.....	France.....	1 37 E	42 48 N
Frankfort on the Maine., ..	Germany.....	8 36 E	50 7 N
Gap.....	France.....	6 5 E	44 34 N
Geneva.....	Switzerland.....	6 5 E	46 12 N
Genoa.....	Italy.....	8 58 E	44 25 N
Gibraltar.....	Spain.....	5 19 W	36 6 N
Goa.....	India.....	73 45 E	15 31 N
Goree, Island of	Senegal.....	17 15 W	14 40 N
Gotha.....	Saxony.....	10 44 E	50 56 N
Greenwich.....	England.....	0 0 E	51 29 N
Grenoble.....	France.....	5 44 E	45 11 N
Hamburg.....	Germany.....	9 59 E	53 33 N
Havannah, I. of Cuba. ..	America.....	82 13 W	23 9 S
Horn, Cape.....	Ditto.....	67 21 W	55 58 N
Ispahan.....	Persia.....	51 50 E	32 25 S
Jackson, Port.....	New Holland.....	153 12 E	34 0 N
Jerusalem.....	Asiatic Turkey.....	33 0 E	31 48 N
Kasan.....	Russia.....	49 20 E	55 48 N
Königsberg.....	Prussia.....	20 29 E	54 42 N
Loan.....	France.....	3 38 E	49 34 N
Laval.....	Ditto.....	0 46 W	48 4 N
Lisle.....	Ditto.....	3 5 E	50 38 N
Lima.....	Peru.....	77 7 W	12 3 S
Limoges.....	France.....	1 16 E	45 50 N
Lisbon	Portugal.....	9 9 W	38 42 N
London, St. Paul's.....	England....(nearly).....	0 5 W	51 31 N
Lyons.....	France.....	4 50 E	45 46 N
Macao.....	China.....	113 35 E	22 13 N
Mâcon.....	France.....	4 50 E	46 18 N
Madras.....	India.....	80 17 E	13 4 N
Madrid.....	Spain.....	3 42 W	40 25 N
Malacca.....	India.....	102 5 E	2 10 N
Manilla.....	Philippine Islands.....	120 58 E	14 36 N
Malaga.....	Spain.....	4 2 W	36 43 N
Marseilles.....	France.....	5 22 E	43 18 N

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>
Mecca.....	Arabia.....	39° 15' E	21° 28' N
Melun.....	France.....	2 40 E	48 32 N
Metz.....	Ditto.....	6 11 E	49 7 N
Mexico.....	America.....	99 5 W	19 26 N
Mézières.....	France.....	4 44 E	49 46 N
Milan.....	Italy.....	9 12 E	45 28 N
Montauban.....	France.....	1 21 E	44 2 N
Montpellier.....	Ditto.....	3 58 E	44 1 N
Montreal.....	Canada.....	73 11 W	45 52 N
Monte Video.....	America.....	58 24 W	34 35 S
Moscow.....	Russia.....	37 33 E	55 46 N
Moulins.....	France.....	3 20 E	46 34 N
Munich.....	Bavaria.....	11 35 E	48 8 N
Nancy.....	France.....	6 11 E	48 42 N
Nangasaki.....	Japan.....	129 52 E	32 32 N
Nankin.....	China.....	118 47 E	32 4 N
Nantes.....	France.....	1 32 W	47 13 N
Naples.....	Italy.....	14 6 E	40 50 N
Nevers.....	France.....	3 10 E	46 59 N
Newcastle.....	England.....	1 28 W	55 3 N
New Orleans.....	America.....	89 51 W	29 58 N
Nismes.....	France.....	4 26 E	43 51 N
Odessa.....	Russia.....	30 45 E	46 30 N
Orleans.....	France.....	1 55 E	47 54 N
Oxford.....	England.....	1 15 W	51 45 N
Otaheite.....	Pacific Ocean.....	149 30 W	17 29 S
Owyhee.....	Sandwich Islands.....	156 0 E	20 17 N
Palermo.....	Sicily.....	13 22 E	38 7 N
Palma.....	Island of Majorca.....	2 39 E	39 34 N
Paris.....	France.....	2 20 E	48 50 N
Pekin.....	China.....	116 28 E	39 54 N
Perigueux.....	France.....	0 44 E	45 11 N
Perpignan.....	Ditto.....	2 54 E	42 42 N
Petersburgh.....	Russia.....	30 19 E	59 56 N
Philadelphia.....	America.....	75 11 W	39 57 N
Poitiers.....	France.....	0 21 E	46 35 N
Pondicherry.....	India.....	79 52 E	11 56 N
Plymouth.....	England.....	4 15 W	50 24 N
Portsmouth.....	Ditto.....	1 1 W	50 47 N
Portobello.....	America.....	79 15 W	9 33 N
Porto Ferrajo.....	Island of Elba.....	10 20 E	42 59 N
Porto Rico.....	Antilles, America.....	66 13 W	18 29 N
Prague.....	Bohemia.....	14 25 E	50 5 N
Quebec.....	Canada.....	71 10 W	46 47 N
Quimper.....	France.....	4 4 W	47 58 N
Quito.....	Peru.....	78 55 W	0 13 S
Rennes.....	France.....	1 41 W	48 6 N
Riga.....	Russia.....	24 8 E	56 57 N
Rio de Janeiro.....	America.....	43 18 W	22 54 S
Rome.....	Italy.....	12 30 E	41 54 N
Rouen.....	France.....	1 6 E	49 26 N
Rochelle.....	Ditto.....	1 10 W	51 23 N
St. Blas.....	Mexico.....	105 16 W	21 33 N
St. Helena.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	5 49 W	15 55 S
St. Croix.....	Antilles.....	64 49 W	17 44 N
Siam.....	Asia.....	100 50 E	14 21 N
Smolensko.....	Russia.....	32 0 E	54 51 N
Smyrna.....	Asia.....	27 7 E	38 28 N
Stockholm.....	Sweden.....	18 4 E	59 20 N

Towns.	Countries.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Stralsund.	Germany.....	13° 32 E	54° 19' N
Strasburg.	France.....	7 45 E	48 35 N
Stutgard.	Germany.....	9 11 E	48 46 N
Syene.....	Egypt.....	32 25 E	24 5 N
Teneriffe, Peak of ..	Canary Islands.....	16 40 W	28 17 N
Thebes.....	Egypt.....	32 40 E	25 43 N
Tobolsk.....	Siberia.....	68 6 E	58 12 N
Torneo.....	Sweden.....	24 12 E	65 51 N
Toullon.....	France.....	5 56 E	48 7 N
Toulouse.....	Ditto.....	1 26 E	40 35 N
Tours.....	Ditto.....	0 42 E	47 24 N
Trebisond.....	Asiatic Turkey.....	39 26 E	41 12 N
Trieste.....	Austria.....	14 4 E	45 46 N
Trincomalee.....	Ceylon.....	81 12 E	8 32 N
Troyes.....	France.....	4 5 E	48 18 N
Tripoli.....	Africa.....	13 12 E	32 53 N
Tulle.....	France.....	1 54 E	45 16 N
Tunis.....	Africa.....	10 11 E	36 48 N
Turin.....	Piedmont.....	7 40 E	45 4 N
Uraniburg.....	Denmark.....	12 43 E	55 55 N
Valence.....	France.....	4 54 E	44 56 N
Vannes.....	Ditto.....	2 45 W	47 39 N
Venice.....	Italy.....	12 21 E	45 26 N
Versailles.....	France.....	2 7 E	48 48 N
Vienna.....	Austria.....	17 23 E	48 13 N
Wardhuys.....	Lapland.....	31 7 E	70 22 N
Warsaw.....	Poland.....	21 3 E	52 14 N
Washington.....	America.....	77 0 W	38 55 N
Wilna.....	Poland.....	25 18 E	54 41 N
Yakutsk.....	Siberia.....	129 52 E	62 2 N
Yarmouth.....	England.....	1 40 E	52 55 N

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

Used in Mathematical Operations, to denote the Relation of Numbers, Magnitudes, and Quantities.

[The characters with which these signs are used, are either the arithmetical figures, as denoting numbers, or the letters of the alphabet, as denoting magnitudes or quantities.]

=, *Equality*, denotes, that the numbers or quantities between which it is placed are equal to each other: as 2 and $2=4$.

+, *Addition*, generally called *plus*, a Latin word for *more*: it denotes, that the numbers, or quantities between which it is placed are to be added together, as $3+2$, or *3 more 2*, are equal to 5. or $3+2=5$.

-, *Subtraction*, called *minus*, meaning *less*: it is placed between numbers or quantities, and denotes that the number, &c. placed after it, is to be subtracted from that which is before it, as $5-2=3$.

x, or **..** *Composition*, or *Multiplication*, denotes, that the numbers between which it is placed, are to be multiplied by each other or together, as 5×3 , or $5.3=15$. In numbers, it is best to use **x**, as **..** is apt to be mistaken for a decimal point. With letters it is indifferent which is used; and single letters are understood to be multiplied where there is no sign between them: as $a b$ denotes the product, or result of the multiplication of the two numbers represented by a and b .

Numbers multiplied together are called *factors*.

÷, *Resolution*, or *Division*, denotes, that the number before it is to be divided by the number after it: as $15 \div 3=5$. When the number after the sign is greater than that before it, the quotient, or result of the division,

cannot be expressed in a common number, because it is less than 1, which is the least common number. In these cases the quotient is indicated by placing the number to be divided above a line, and the divisor below. Thus the quotient of $3 \div 4$, is expressed by $\frac{3}{4}$. An expression of this kind is called a *fraction*. The upper number the *numerator*, and the under one the *denominator*; and the *value* of the fraction is the same part of 1 that the numerator is of the denominator. If the 1 in question admit of division into parts, the value of the fraction may be expressed in those parts: thus if the 3, in the above example, denoted pounds, the result of the division of it by 4 would be three-fourths of a pound, or fifteen shillings. When we require only to express the division, and not perform it, the fraction is sufficient: as $\frac{15}{3}$ is the same as $15 \div 3$. Arithmetical operations cannot be performed with letters, and thus the fraction is the only form in which we can point out the dividing of one letter by another: as $\frac{a}{b}$ is the only way in which we can express the quotient of $a \div b$.

- 2, *Ratio*, denotes, that the numbers or quantities between which it is placed, have some relation or proportion to each other. In expressing ratios that are equal, instead of $=$ the usual sign of equality, $::$ is used. Thus the expression $a : b :: c : d$, means that as a is to b so is c to d , and $2 : 4 :: 6 : 12$; as 2 is to 4, so is 6 to 12.

Any one relation of the magnitude or value of one thing, or quality, is called a *ratio*.

- 7, *Majority*, denotes, that the number or quantity which is placed before it is greater than that which follows: as $a > b$, that the quantity expressed by a is greater than that represented by b .

- $<$, *Minority*, is the reverse of majority, as $c < d$ expresses, that the quantity c is less than that of d .

- $=$, $>$, and $<$, are used to denote the relations of ratios, or proportions, as well as of single numbers and quantities: thus $a : b = c : d$, means that a is the same part or portion of b that c is of d ; $a : b > c : d$ means that a is a greater part of b than c is of d ; and $a : b < c : d$, means that a is a less part of b than c is of d . The same may be expressed by making the first, or *antecedent* term of each ratio, numerator of a fraction, and the last, or *consequent* term, denominator.

Thus $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, $\frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d}$ and $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d}$, are respectively the same as, $a : b = c : d$, $a : b > c : d$, and $a : b < c : d$.

When ratios vary, the signs are conveniently written $=$, $>$, $<$.

- , *Connexion* (*vinculum*, or tie) drawn over numbers or quantities, connected by signs, or the enclosing of such between parenthetical characters, denotes that they are to be taken as *one*, that is, as the single number or quantity that would result after all the operations were performed.

Thus, $8 + 6 \div 7$, or $(8 + 6) \div 7$, denotes that the sum of 8 and 6 is to be divided by 7, and is the same as $\frac{14}{7}$ or 2: but $8 + 6 \div 7$, without the sign of connexion, is $8\frac{6}{7}$. Again, $24 \div 3 \times 8$, or $(24 \div 3) \times 8$, is the same as 21×8 , that is 168; but if the sign of connexion be taken away it becomes $24 - 24$, or 0.

- n, a *Power*. A number or letter written over the right of another, in a smaller character, is called an *exponent*, and denotes that the number or letter over which it is written, is understood to be used as a factor in multiplication, as often as it is expressed by the exponent. Thus 4^3 , is the same as $4 \times 4 \times 4$, or 64. An expression of this kind is called a *power* of the number or quantity to which the exponent is affixed, and that number or quantity is called the *root*. The performing of the multiplications is called *involution*; and the number of multiplications is always one less than the number expressed by the exponent, because *two* factors are required for the first multiplication, and one additional factor for

every succeeding one. If the root consist of several numbers or letters, they must be inclosed in parentheses, or placed under a *vinculum*.

n, a *Root*. When a number or letter is considered as a *power*, the root of it is denoted by placing the sign $\sqrt{}$ before it, and writing the exponent over the sign, in the place of the small letter *n*: thus $\sqrt[3]{64}$, is the third root of 64, that is, it is 4. If the power consist of several numbers or letters, they must be connected. Thus $\sqrt[3]{4+12}$, or $\sqrt[3]{(4+12)}$, is 4; but $\sqrt[3]{4+12}$, without the connexion, is 14. For the *second* root or, as it is called, the *square* root, the sign is used without the exponent: as $\sqrt{9}=3$. Roots are also expressed by fractional exponents, over the right: as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, is the same as \sqrt{a} .

∞ *Indefinitude*, denotes that the quantity before which it is put, is greater or less than any value that can be assigned: as $\frac{1}{0}$, or $\frac{0}{0}$.

ON VENTILATION AND HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS.

WE are all thoroughly aware of the necessity of breathing; and the agreeable freshness and reviving influence of the pure morning air must convince us, that the breathing a pure atmosphere is conducive to health; yet we as carefully exclude the air from our houses as if its approach were noxious. Intending to shut out the inclemencies of the weather only, in our care to guard ourselves from the external air, we hinder that renewal of the atmosphere which is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant and unfit to support animal life.

Few persons are aware how very necessary a thorough ventilation is to the preservation of health. We preserve life without food for a considerable time, but keep us without air for a very few minutes and we cease to exist. It is not enough that we have *air*, we must have *fresh air*; for the principle by which life is supported is taken from the air during the act of breathing. One fourth only of the atmosphere is capable of supporting life; the remainder serves to dilute the pure vital air, and render it more fit to be respired. A full grown man takes into his lungs nearly a pint of air each time he breathes; and when at rest, he makes about twenty inspirations in a minute. In the lungs, by an appropriate apparatus, the air is exposed to the action of the blood, which changes its purer part, the vital air, (oxygen gas,) into fixed air, (carbonic acid gas,) which is not only unfit to support animal life, but is absolutely destructive of it. An admirable provision of the great Author of nature is here visible, to prevent this exhausted and now poisonous air from being breathed a second time:—while in the lungs, the air receives so much heat as makes it specifically lighter than the pure atmosphere; it consequently rises above our heads during the short pause between throwing out the breath and drawing it in again, and thus secures to us a pure draught. By the care we take to shut out the external air from our houses, we prevent the escape of the deteriorated air, and condemn ourselves to breathe again and again the same contaminated, unrefreshing atmosphere.

Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the morning air can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continued breathing of the pestiferous atmosphere of crowded or ill-ventilated apartments? It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who inhabit close rooms and houses, the squalid hue of their skins, their sunken eyes, and their languid movements, to be sensible of the bad effects of shutting out the external air.

Besides the contamination of the air from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its purity: these are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other burning substances. On going into a bed room in a morning, soon after the occupant has left his bed, though he be in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the sense of smelling never fails to be offended with the odour of animal effluvia with which the atmosphere is charged. There is another cause, perhaps, still more striking, when a person, fresh from the morn-

ing air enters a coach, in which several persons have been close-stewed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat it. The simple expedient of keeping down both windows but a single half-inch would prevent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this injurious mode of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may suffer a little more from cold and wet, generally escape these every-day complaints of those who pay double their fare. If under such circumstances the air is vitiated, how much more injuriously must its quality be depreciated when several persons are confined to one room, where there is an utter neglect of cleanliness; in which cooking, washing, and all other domestic affairs are necessarily performed; where the windows are immovable, and the door is never opened but while some one is passing through it! On entering such a den of filth, the nose is saluted by a stench so horrible, as to make any person, unused to it, recoil and pause before he ventures in; but the wretched inhabitant has his sense of smelling so blunted, that he does not perceive that, with every breath he takes, he inhales a poison, which is sapping the vigour of his body, and destroying the energies of his mind.

Can we wonder that, with such absolute neglect, all the diseases of persons so situated should be of a dangerous character? or that the mind should be dispirited, and that the man should fly to drams for relief from the burthen which he finds to be weighing him down?

It may be taken as a wholesome general rule, that whatever produces a disagreeable impression on the sense of smelling, is unfavourable to health. That sense was doubtless intended to guard us against the dangers to which we are liable from vitiation of the atmosphere. If we have, by the same means, a high sense of gratification from other subjects, it ought to excite our admiration of the beneficence of the Deity, in thus making our senses serve the double purpose of affording us pleasure and security; for the latter end might just as effectually have been answered by our being only susceptible of painful impressions.

To keep the atmosphere of our houses free from contamination, it is not sufficient that we secure a frequent renewal of the air—all matters which can injure its purity must be carefully removed. The linen of beds should not be allowed to remain unchanged till it has lost all appearance of ever having been white, or of ever having had any acquaintance with the washing tub. The contents of chamber-vessels should not be left in the house an instant, if it be possible, and certainly not in the room of a sick person: every moment they remain they fill the air with a filthy odour, which is little less than poisonous to all who breathe it.

Those who have but one apartment in which they must, of necessity, perform all the domestic duties, should be careful to remove all matters that are offensive in smell; as cabbage water, dirty soapuds, &c; they should indeed, if possible, avoid washing in the room they live in. For the same reason, drying clothes in-doors should be avoided.

Flowers, in water, and living plants, in pots, greatly injure the purity of the air during the night, by giving out large quantities of an air, (carbonic acid,) similar to that which is separated from the lungs by breathing, which, as before stated, is highly noxious. On this account they should never be kept in bed rooms: there are instances of persons, who have incautiously gone to sleep in a close room, in which there has been a large growing plant, having been found dead in the morning, as effectually suffocated as if there had been a charcoal stove in the room.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity: for in all situations it is suffering, either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapours being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation, therefore, resolves itself into the securing a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses, especially in those built for the poor, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance in the arrangement of windows and doors, a current of air might, at any time, be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms

cannot be well ventilated that have no outlets for the air; for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should be capable of being opened, and they should, if possible, be situated on the side of the room opposite to, and furthest from, the fire-place, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire places in bed-rooms should not be stopped up with chimney-boards. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia which are necessarily separating from the bed-clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called, in the morning, and tucking it up close, as if with the determination of preventing any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction, with regard to airing the bed-clothes and bed after being slept in, is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and an inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentleman, of a very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night, and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that, for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that, after that time, he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming, and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets. By not permitting him to sleep in the same sheets or night clothes more than twice without their being washed, he instantly lost this debilitating affection.

Various means are had recourse to at times, with the intention of correcting disagreeable smells, and of purifying the air of sick rooms. Diffusing the vapour of vinegar through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it; burning aromatic vegetables, smoking tobacco, and exploding gunpowder, are the means usually employed. All these are useless. The explosion of gunpowder may, indeed, do something, by displacing the air within the reach of its influence; but then, unfortunately, an air is produced by its combustion, that is as offensive, and equally unfit to support life as any air it can be used to remove. These expedients only serve to disguise the really offensive condition of the atmosphere. The only certain means of purifying the air of a chamber which is actually occupied by a sick person, is by changing it in such a manner that the patient shall not be directly exposed to the draughts or currents.

Chemistry has furnished the means of purifying the air of chambers in which persons have been confined with contagious diseases, so as to destroy the noxious power of the effluvia generated in such situations, and thus of preventing the disease from extending. This will be accomplished by attending carefully to the following directions:—

Close all the windows and doors of the room intended to be purified, except the one by which you propose to retreat, and make up the aperture of the chimney or fire-place, except for about an inch or two at the bottom. Having put three table spoonsful of common salt, (*muriate of soda*,) rubbed fine, into a shallow dish, place it upon the floor of the apartment,—if with a few hot cinders beneath it, the better; and then pour, at once, upon the salt, a quarter of a pint of strong oil of vitriol (*sulphuric acid*); retire, and close the room for forty-eight hours. Immediately the acid is poured upon the salt a pungent vapour, (*chlorine*,) is given out freely, which is extremely unpleasant to breathe, and very destructive to most metallic surfaces. It is on this account that the operator should leave the apartment quickly, and that all the iron and brass furniture should be previously removed. This vapour continues forming for many hours, and diffusing itself completely through all parts of the room, effectually destroys the matter on which infection depends; at the expiration of about forty-eight hours, the room may be entered, the doors and windows thrown open, and a fire made in the chimney, in order that the apartment may be perfectly ventilated. It may then be safely occu-

pied. The above quantity of salt, &c. is quite sufficient for a chamber of the usual size; for a much larger room, double the quantity, divided into two vessels, should be used. The merely offensive odour of sick rooms, or of any other apartments, may be readily corrected, by placing in them plates containing the *chlorosodium* solution of Labarraque, which is now well known in this country.

But no fumigation will be of any avail in purifying stagnant air, or air that has been breathed till it has been deprived of its vital part; such air must be driven out, when its place should be immediately supplied by the fresh, pure atmosphere. The readiest means of changing the air of an apartment is by lighting a fire in it, and then throwing open the door and windows; this will set the air in motion, by establishing a current up the chimney. The air which has been altered by being breathed is essential to vegetable life; and plants, aided by the rays of the sun, have the power to absorb it, while they themselves, at the same time, give out pure vital air. This process, going on by day, the reverse of that described before, as taking place during the night, is continually in operation, so that the purification of the atmosphere can only be prevented by its being preserved in a stagnant state.

In the country, there are other circumstances which require to be attended to besides cleanliness in the house, and the free admission of the air into it at all times. Care ought to be taken that nothing be allowed to exist very near the house that can injure the purity of, or produce humidity in, the atmosphere: heaps of putrefying vegetables, dunghills, pools and ditches of stagnant water, privies and open drains, furnish a constant supply of the exhalations which produce fever. In hot seasons, especially, every breeze in such neighbourhoods must carry poison with it. These things are much too common before the doors of cottages, and even of larger houses. Those who build houses for the poor would do well to choose situations sufficiently elevated to allow the waste waters to be drained off with facility: without this, they must stagnate and putrefy, to the danger of the health of the inhabitants.

THE APPENDIX.

PART II.

Information on subjects of Chronology.

NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The term CHRONOLOGY is made up of two Greek words, *Chronos*, "time," and *Logos*, literally "word," or "description," so that the simplest definition of its meaning is, THE STORY OF TIME,—or the narrative of the succession of recorded events, in their proper order, noticing the portions of time that elapse between them.

As the past is our only safe guide for the present, and our only useful key to the future, the story of time, or the consideration of events, in the order in which they happen, becomes a matter of the utmost importance. Even to our merely historical knowledge, that is, our knowledge of the events themselves, and without any reference to the comparison of them together, chronology is important; because, without that, our knowledge is not correct. But when we wish to turn our historical knowledge to a practical use, by reflecting upon the causes and results of human actions, chronology becomes indispensable. The great practical use of past events is the effect that the *antecedent* event has upon the *consequent*; and if we mistake the order of succession, (and where we have no information we are more likely to be wrong than right,) we are in a worse condition than if we had no information whatever,—we are in a similar condition to a man travelling along the road from London to Dover, in order to arrive at Liverpool,—farther from the object we wish to arrive at, than if we had not moved at all.

Now, men seldom take the first step in any art or science, until they are goaded on by necessity; and as the use of chronology is philosophical, and thus does not appear till men begin to compare the former events with the latter, and draw conclusions, it cannot be known among very illiterate nations, and could not be known in the early ages of the world. The memories of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands do not extend backwards above an age or two; and even then they are vague, not agreed about the events themselves, or informed as to the intervals between them. Of the recorded events of the early ages of the world, the information is so very uncertain, that the most acute and laborious inquirers into the subject are at variance.

Before the story of time can be known, we must know something of time itself; we must know how to compare two portions or periods of it, so as to be able to say either, that they are of equal length, or that the one is longer than the other, and how much longer it is. In order to do this, we must fix upon some standard of which the length is known; and as we cannot keep a portion of time by us to apply to other portions as we do a standard pound for weight, or a standard bushel for dry measure, we must have recourse to some event which we have reason for believing does not take up a longer period at one time than at another,—such as the rotation of the earth upon its axis, the revolution of the moon round the earth, or that of the earth round the sun. Of the absolute equality of any two portions of time, whatever may be the event by which they are measured, we never can be certain; because we cannot be in possession of two of them at once so as to compare them

together. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no reason to believe that the times in which they happen are of different lengths, and this negative proof is all that we can get. In using the measures of time, we observe the same method as with other measures. If the period be less than a day, we mention the number of hours, or parts of an hour, that are in it; if it be of moderate length, such as the life of a man, we count it in years; and if it be long, we count it in centuries, or hundreds of years.

Though to all nations, the various lengths of the day, as arising from the rotation of the earth; of the month, as arising from the revolution of the moon, and of the year, as arising from the revolution of the earth, be each dependent upon the same cause; and though, as the other circumstances of those causes—the spaces over which those bodies pass, do not vary much the same day, or month, or year, still they must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be much difference between one and another, yet different nations have had different modes of reckoning them. Some of these differences are pointed out in Art. I. “On the Calendar.”

When a nation came to such a degree of information and importance, as that it felt a desire to record the events of its own history, it generally began with some great event, as a fixed point or EPOCH, from which it counted the ERA or succession of portions of time, all presumed to be equal, and each equal to that which the nation happened to take for a standard. The day being the portion with which people are most familiar, and also the one of which the appearance is the most striking—light and darkness being the greatest of all contrast—most nations made the day the absolute measure, but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals, they generally had periods of so many days, and of so many times these again, corresponding with, or rather having some resemblance to, our weeks, months, and years.

As an exact number of times of the rotation of the earth is not contained in the revolution of the moon, and as an exact number of times of either this rotation or this revolution is not contained in the revolution of the earth, eras which are reckoned in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In other words, as days, lunar months, and years, are not even parts or multiples of each other, two eras which are counted, one in so many times one of these, and the other in so many times of another, cannot be made to agree, so as to point out the time at which any event happens, without making corrections for the fractional differences. The period of time in which those fractional differences amount to an unit of the shorter measure, is called a cycle—See Art. II.

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been disseminated, have, ever since its introduction, abandoned all eras, save that which began at the birth of our Saviour. This is called the CHRISTIAN ERA; and when the date or number of the year is spoken of in a solemn or formal manner, the words *Anno Domini*, or the contraction A. D., meaning “the year of the Lord” are prefixed to the number, to distinguish it from other eras. When we count from the birth of our Saviour backward, we either put B. C., “before Christ,” or *Anno ante Christum*, A. A. C., which is the same. Events are sometimes dated from the creation of the world; and the term *Anno Mundi*, A. M., that is, “year of the world,” prefixed to the date, but as opinion is divided as to the precise date of the creation, in terms of the Christian era, the commencement of that era is considered as the preferable epoch.

To find the distance of any event—if it be before the birth of our Saviour, add the date of it to the date of the year, if after, subtract, the sum in the first case, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present date, or the distance of the event.

As the eras of the nations of antiquity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been reduced to the respective years of the Christian era, either before or after the birth of our Saviour, those eras are needed only by those who read the writings of antiquity; and, therefore, it is not necessary, in the present case, to detail them. There is, however, one era which is used by a very large portion of the moderns, the *Hajira*, or era that commences at the epoch of the flight of Mahomet from the city of Mecca to that of Medina, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian era. The Mahometan year is regulated by this event,

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

PRINCIPAL ERAS.

Creation of the World.—There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between this event and the birth of our Saviour*. Some make it as small as 3016 years, and some as great as 6424. The chronology which is usually given with the authorized version of the Bible, places the event in the 4004th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Olympiads.—The first year of the first Olympiad begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common era, the first year of the second Olympiad, in the summer of the 772d year, and so on.

The foundation of Rome.—The 753d year before the commencement of the common era, according to the calculation usually adopted.

The Birth of Christ.—This is probably to be dated in the 4th year before the commencement of the common era.

The Hejra.—Commencing on the 16th of July, in the 622d year after the common era.

BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMMON ERA OF THE INCARNATION.

- 2319 Commencement of the deluge, which lasts about a year.
 1921 Call of Abraham. A monarchy in Egypt at the time.
 1491 The Israelites leave Egypt under Moses.
 1451 The Israelites enter Canaan.
 1255 Josephus's date of the foundation of Tyre, i. e., 240 years before the building of the Temple.
 1089 [1084] Cæcrops from Egypt founds Athens. Argos, Sicyon, Eleusis, founded about the same time. Dentation flourishes [1580].
 1069 Saul, first king of Israel. Sparta built by Eurystas and Leodæmon.
 1048 Tyre built, according to Newton. Reign of David.
 1015 [1591] Cadmus, from Phœnicia, founds Thebes, in Boeotia, he is said to have introduced letters into Greece.
 Dardanus, a founder of Troy, [1425].
 1028 Cæcylus leads a colony of Greeks to Italy.
 1015 Minos reigns in Crete. Temple built by Solomon.
 1007 Amphictyonic Council.
 1002 Sesastis, an Egyptian conqueror.
 993 [1462] Pelops comes to Greece from Asia.
 987 Oracles in Greece.
 283 Sisyphus reigns at Corinth, said to have founded it.
 979 Kingdoms of Judah and Israel separated.
 968 Theseus civilizes Attica.
 964 [1530] Danaus comes to Greece from Egypt.
 949 Greek colony to Italy under Evander.
 937 [1560] Argonautic Expedition. Jason, Hercules.
 928 [1318] War of the Seven Chiefs against Thebes.
 918 [1397] Thebes taken by the Descendants of the Seven Chiefs.
 904 [1270] Troy destroyed by the Greeks.
 Homer, perhaps two or three generations later. Hesiod later still.
 883 Carthage founded by Dido from Phœnicia.
 825 [1190] The Heraclids conquer the Peloponnesus. Æolic migration to Asia.
 794 [1130] Ionic migration to Asia, after the death of Codrus, last king of Athens.
 790 Pul founds the Assyrian empire.
 776 Era of Olympiads begins.
 753 Rome founded, according to the usual date.
 747 First kingdom of Babylon, and kingdom of Nineveh, or Assyria, arising from Pul's kingdom. Era of Nabonassar begins.
 721 Captivity of the Ten Tribes of Israel.
 719 [757] Syracuse founded by a Corinthian Colony.
 718 Independence of the Medes, who revolt from the Assyrians of Nineveh.
 706 [845] Lycurgus's legislation at Lacedæmon.
 681 First kingdom of Babylon put an end to by the Assyrians of Nineveh.
 685 Psammetichus king of all Egypt.
 662 [743] First war between Messenia and Lacedæmon.
 636 Scythians get possession of Upper Asia, and Cimmerians of Lydia.
 627 Newton's date of the foundation of Rome.
 625 Second Babylonian, or Chaldean kingdom begins, by Nabopolassar's revolt from the Assyrians of Nineveh.
 609 Assyrian empire of Nineveh destroyed by the Babylonians and Medes.
 607 Scythians driven from Upper Asia, Cimmerians driven from Lydia about the same time.

* Fabric. Bibl. Ant. Cap. 7. Koch. Tab. Rev. Introd. xix.

† From hence, down to the date 596, inclusively, the dates are taken from Sir Isaac Newton. In some instances, there are added, in brackets, the dates of the same events, as they appear in the tables subjoined by the Abbé Bartholomy to the Travels of Anacharsis, for the purpose of showing the diversity of opinions which have prevailed on the subject of early chronology.

- 596 Perdiccas founds the monarchy of Macedonia.
 690 The Greeks, under Bellovesus, cross the Alps into Italy.
 594 Legislation of Solon. Draco, perhaps twenty-five years earlier.
 588 Destruction of the kingdom of Judah by the Babylonians.
 560 Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. Thales flourished.
 559 Anacreon flourished.
 550 Simonides born.
 553 Stesichorus died.
 548 Anaximander. Anaximenes.
 546 Kingdom of Lydia destroyed by Cyrus, king of Persia. The kingdom of Media probably destroyed by him shortly before.
 544 Pherecydes flourished.
 539 Pythagoras flourished.
 534 Kingdom of Babylon destroyed by Cirus. Jews return to Jerusalem shortly after.
 535 Thespis flourished.
 525 Cambyses, king of Persia, conquers Egypt. Æschylus born.
 519 Cratinus born, Hecateus flourished.
 518 Pindar born.
 510 Pisistratidæ driven from Athens.
 509 Monarchy abolished at Rome. Consuls and Quæstors instituted there.
 508 Expedition of Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia, into Æthia. Thrace and Macedonia tributary to him.
 503 Parmenides flourishes. Heraclitus flourishes.
 500 Anaxagoras born.
 499 Sardis burnt by the Ionians and Athenians.
 496 Hellenicus born.
 495 Sophocles born.
 493 Tribunes and Ædiles instituted at Rome.
 490 Battle of Marathon.
 485 Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. Epicharmus flourished.
 484 Herodotus born.
 490 Battles of Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamis, and Himera. Euripides born.
 479 Battles of Plataea and Mycale.
 477 Athenian ascendancy commences.
 471 Thucydides born.
 469 Mycenæ destroyed. Socrates born.
 466 Battles of the Eurymedon.
 461 Zeno of Elea flourished.
 458 Lysias born.
 Gorgias flourished.
 451 Decemvirs at Rome. Laws of the Twelve Tables.
 457 Battle of Tanagra.
 447 Battle of Coronea.
 441 Empedocles flourished. Xenophon born. First Military Tribunes at Rome.
 443 Censors instituted at Rome.
 436 Isocrates born.
 431 Peloponnesian War begins. Hippocrates flourished.
 429 Plato born. Eupolis flourished.
 427 Aristophanes flourished.
 413 Athenians defeated in Sicily. Birth of Diogenes the Cynic.
 406 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.
 404 Athens taken. Thirty tyrants there. Commencement of Lacedæmonian ascendancy.
 Government of thirty tyrants destroyed.
 401 Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks. Ctesias flourished.
 397 Peace of Dercyllidas.
 390 Rome burnt by the Galli Senones, under Brennus.
 389 Birth of Æschines.
 387 Peace of Antalcidas.
 384 Birth of Aristotle.
 382 Birth of Demosthenes. The Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes seized by the Lacedæmonians.
 379 The Lacedæmonians expelled from Thebes.
 376 Battle of Naxos. Lacedæmonian ascendancy ends.
 373 Theophrastus born.
 371 Battle of Leuctra. Epaminondas and Pelopidas. Theban superiority in Greece.
 365 Antisthenes flourished. Prætors instituted at Rome.
 364 Isæus flourished.
 362 Battle of Mantinea. Theban superiority ends.
 359 Philip, son of Amyntas, becomes king of Macedonia.
 357 Greek Social war. Phocian Sacred war.
 356 Birth of Alexander the Great. Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.
 Dionysius expelled from Syracuse by Dion. Theopompus flourished.
 347 Speusippus flourishes. Olynthus taken by Philip.
 343 Dionysius expelled from Syracuse by Timoleon.
 342 Birth of Menander.
 341 Birth of Epicurus.
 338 Amphissan Sacred war. Battle of Cheronea. Macedonian ascendancy.
 336 Philip assassinated.

- 335 Thebes destroyed by Alexander the Great.
 331 Alexander invades the Persian empire; wins the battle of the Granicus.
 334 Alexander wins the battle of Issus.
 332 Alexander conquers Syria and Egypt.
 331 Alexander wins the battle of Guagamela, or Arbela, followed by the conquest of the Persian empire.
 330 Darius assassinated by Bessus. Philemon flourishes.
 327 Alexander's campaign in India.
 326 Voyage of Nearchus.
 325 Demetrius Phalerens flourishes.
 323 Death of Alexander. His empire is divided.
 322 A Macedonian garrison placed at Athens, by Antipater, and the democracy superseded.
 317 Death of Phocion.
 316 Alexis flourishes.
 315 Restoration of Thebes.
 312 Seleucus takes possession of Babylonia. Era of the Seleucids begins.
 307 Restoration of the Athenian democracy.
 301 Antigonus defeated and slain at the battle of Ipsus.
 The Empire of Alexander finally divided: Ptolemy takes Egypt, Libya, and Palestine; Cassander takes Macedonia; Lysimachus takes Thrace and Bithynia; Seleucus takes Syria, with most of Upper Asia.
 380 Rise of the Achaean league. Chrysippus born.
 278 The Gauls, who had invaded Greece, are driven out, and pass into Asia; Zeno of Citium flourishes, Philato, Epicurus, Arcesilaus, flourish.
 276 Antigonus, king of Macedonia.
 275 Pyrrhus defeated in Italy, by Curius Dentatus.
 265 First Punic war.
 260 Duilius gains a naval victory over the Carthaginians.
 250 Regulus put to death.
 241 First Punic war ends.
 240 Agis, king of Sparta, put to death.
 236 Pinetius died.
 234 Lavinus Andronicus and Nævius flourish.
 223 Antiochus the Great, (III) becomes king of Syria, Quintus Fabius. Pictor flourishes.
 222 Battle of Sellasia. Sparta taken by Antigonus.
 219 Illyria subdued by the Romans.
 218 Second Punic war. Hannibal passes the Alps.
 Battles of the Trebia and the Trasimene won by Hannibal over the Romans.
 217 Hannibal defeats the Romans at the lake Trasimene.
 216 Hannibal defeats the Romans at Cannae.
 215 Alliance between Hannibal and Philip, king of Macedonia.
 212 Syracuse taken by Marcellus. Archimedes killed.
 207 Asdrubal defeated and slain at the Metaurus.
 206 Polybius born.
 204 Peace between Philip and the Romans. Plautus flourishes.
 202 Hannibal defeated by Scipio, at Zama.
 201 Second Punic war ends. Ennius flourishes. First Macedonian war.
 197 Battle of Cynoscephale. First Macedonian war ends.
 192 War of the Romans with Antiochus, king of Syria. Pacuvius flourishes.
 189 Antiochus is defeated at Magnesia, and makes peace.
 183 Philopomen put to death.
 172 Second Macedonian war begins. Cæcilius, Afranius, and Terence flourish.
 168 Perseus defeated at Pydna. Second Macedonian war ends. Macedonia becomes a Roman province.
 166 Judas Maccabeus delivers the Jews from the Syrians.
 155 Carneades and Diogenes, Athenian ambassadors at Rome. Attius flourishes.
 149 Third Punic war begins.
 148 M. Porcius Cato died.
 146 Carthage destroyed. Corinth destroyed. Greece becomes a Roman province.
 140 Death of Viriatus in Spain.
 135 Servile war in Spain.
 133 Murder of Tiberius Gracchus. Destruction of Numantia.
 132 Servile war in Sicily ended.
 121 Calpurnius Gracchus killed. Lucilius flourishes.
 117 Gallia Narbonensis becomes a Roman province.
 111 War against Jugurtha begins.
 106 End of war against Jugurtha.
 102 Marius defeats the Ambrones and Teutones.
 101 Marius destroys a horde of Cimbrians. Julius Cæsar born.
 93 Livy born.
 91 Italian (Marsic, or Social) war.
 84 Mithridatic war. Marian Civil war.
 87 Marius seizes Rome.
 86 Death of Marius. Sallust born.
 84 Peace with Mithridates.
 82 Sulla seizes Rome, and is made perpetual Dictator.
 War renewed against Mithridates.

- 81 Peace with Mithridates.
- 80 War with Sertorius.
- 79 Sylla gives up the Dictatorship.
- 74 War renewed against Mithridates.
- 73 War against Spartacus. Sertorius assassinated.
- 71 War against Spartacus concluded. Recovery of Spain completed.
- 67 Pompey conquers the pirates. Lucretius flourishes.
- 63 Death of Mithridates, Conspiracy of Catiline. Palestine conquered.
- 60 First triumvirate, consisting of M. Crassus, Cn. Pompeius, and Julius Cæsar.
- 54 Cæsar's wars in Gaul begin. Catullus flourishes.
- 53 Crassus goes to Syria. Cæsar's expedition to Britain.
- 53 Crassus slain by the Parthians.
- 52 Clodius murdered.
- 50 Subjugation of Gaul, by Cæsar, completed.
- 49 War between Cæsar and Pompey begins. Cæsar enters Rome; conquers Afranius and Petreius, in Spain, created Dictator.
- 48 Battle of Pharsalia. Murder of Pompey.
- 47 Cæsar's war in Egypt. He conquers Pharnaces.
- 46 Cæsar conquers Pompey's party in Africa.
- 45 Cæsar conquers Pompey's sons in Spain, battle of Munda. Cæsar declared Father of the Country, Perpetual Dictator and Emperor.
- 44 Cæsar assassinated. Diodorus Siculus flourishes.
- 43 Battle of Mutina. Second Triumvirate, consisting of C. Octavius, M. Antonius, M. Lepidus.
- 42 Battles of Philippi, Deaths of Brutus and Cassius.
- 40 Herod made king of the Jews.
- 36 Sextus Pompeius conquered in Sicily.
- 32 War between Octavius and Antony.
- 31 Battle of Actium.
- 30 Deaths of Antony and Cleopatra.
- 27 Augustus declared Emperor. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Gallus, Pollio, Varius, Tibullus, Propertius, Phædrus, flourishes.
- 25 Cornelius Nepos died.
- 17 Pannonians subdued. Victories of Drusus in Gaul.
- 8 Seneca born.
- 4 Birth of our Saviour, sometimes placed four years later. Dionysius of Halicarnassus flourishes.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMMON ERA OF THE INCARNATION,
IN THE 4004-5TH YEAR FROM THE CREATION OF MAN.

After
Christ.

- 16 Augustus dies. Tiberius. Mathematicians expelled from Rome.
- 17 Arminius defeats Marobodus.
- 19 Germanicus poisoned. Celsus, Pomponius Mela.
- 21 Arminius is killed.
- 33 Crucifixion of our Saviour.
- 35 St. Paul converted.
- 37 Caligula. 41, Claudius.
- 40 The followers of our Saviour called Christians.
- 44 Conquests of Plautius in England.
- 50 London founded by the Romans.
- 54 Nero. Persecus (*b.* 34, *d.* 62). Lucan (*b.* 38, *d.* 65). Seneca (*d.* 65). Petronius Arb. (*d.* 67). Dioscorides. Flay Josephus (*b.* 37, *d.* 93).
- 60 Christianity introduced into Britain.
- 64 Rome set on fire, burned six days. First persecution of the Christians.
- 70 Destruction of Jerusalem. Pliny (*b.* 23, *d.* 79).
- 78 Agricola completes the conquest of Britain.
- 79 Titus. Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius. Valerius Flaccus. Silius Ital. (*d.* about 100). Quintilian (*b.* 42).
- 81 Domitian.
- 84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians (Scotch).
- 90 Juvenal. Epictetus.
- 94 Second persecution of the Christians under Domitian.
- 96 Nerva. Tacitus. Pliny the younger.
- 98 Trajan. 106, Dacia subdued. Suetonius. Florus. Pitararch (*b.* 50): Third persecution.
- 117 Adrian. The Euphrates the frontier of the Roman empire in Asia.
- 118 The city of Jerusalem again destroyed. Dispersion of the Jews.
- 138 Antoninus Pius. Claudian. Ptolemy. Arrian.
- 161 Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus. Galen. Appian. Symmachus. Aul. Gellius. Apuleius.
- 163 Fourth persecution under M. A. Antoninus.
- 166 to 178, war by the Romans with the people between the Alps and the Danube.
- 180 Commodus. The Goths seize upon the eastern part of Dacia.
- 192 The Saracens known by a victory over the Romans, in Arabia.
- 193 Pertinax. Didius Julianus. Pescennius Niger. Septimius Severus.
- 202 Emilinus. Papinian (slain 212). Ulpian (slain 228). Tertullian (*d.* 220). Philostratus.
- 203 Fifth persecution under Severus.

- 209 The wall of Severus built in Britain.
 211 Caracalla and Geta.
 213 First mention of the Germans, a people united on the upper Rhine.
 217 Macrinus. 218 Hellogobalus.
 222 Alexander Severus Origen (*d.* 185. *d.* 254). Dion Cassius. Ammonius Saccas, author of the new philosophy of Plato. Herodian. Sext. J. Africanus.
 226 Artaxerxes, king of the new empire of Persia. War against Rome.
 236 Sixth persecution under Maximilian.
 250 First mention of the Franks, a people united on the lower Rhine.
 Seventh persecution under Decius
 251 Irruption of the Goths into Thessaly. Plotinus (*d.* 270). Diogenes, Laertius.
 252 Eighth persecution under Gallus.
 258 Ninth persecution under Valerian.
 260 Sapo, king of the Persians, takes king Valerian prisoner. The Germans advance to Ravenna. The Vandals. Longinus
 263 Irruption of the Franks into Gaul.
 264 Odonathes reduces the Persians, and repels the Goths.
 267 Dioclesian conquers the Saracens.
 270 Aurelian conquers Palmyra. Zenobia.
 274 Silk first brought from India.
 275 The Goths seize upon Dacia (the Visigoths, and the Ostrogoths).
 277 Probus drives the Germans from Gaul, and defeats the Franks.
 284 Dioclesian
 298 Constantine Chlorus defeats the Germans near Langres.
 303 Tenth persecution under Dioclesian
 306 Constantine the Great embraces Christianity. 311 Lactantius.
 313 The Franks are conquered, and 321 the Sarmatians
 Eleventh persecution ends by an edict of Constantine.
 323 The Western provinces are joined to the Eastern.
 325 A Council held at Nice.
 330 Constantinople, capital of the empire.
 350 The Franks in Gaul
 353 Constantius. 354-430 Augustin.
 358 Julian reduces the Salique Franks, and
 360 ——— forces the Germans to conclude a peace.
 361 Julian, killed 363, in a war against the Persians. Diophantus, the mathematician.
 368 Theodosius again subdues Britain. Valentinian I. War with the Germans.
 369 Valens compels the Visigoths to make peace.
 373 The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
 374 The Visigoths pass the Wolga.
 376 The Ostrogoths are conquered.
 395 Division of the Roman empire. Honorius in the West, Arcadius in the East. Stilico.
 400 Bells invented
 401 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, devastates Italy.
 407 The Germans penetrate into Helvetia.
 409 The Vandals, and others, subdue Spain.
 410 Alaric's third expedition. Capture of Rome.
 412 Astolphus, king of the Visigoths, defeats Jovinus in Gaul. Honorius yields up Britain.
 428 Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople
 429 The Vandals, commanded by their king, Genseric, pass into Africa.
 433 to 452 Attila
 451 Attila conquered by Ætius at Chalons sur Marne. Theodoric I.
 452 Attila in Upper Italy. Foundation of Venice
 457 Hengist the Saxon founded the kingdom of Kent
 468 The Romans expelled from Spain by Eric, king of the Visigoths.
 476 The Western Roman Empire overturned
 477 Empire of the Visigoths in Gaul
 490 Ælla founds the kingdom of Sussex.
 493 Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, conquers Italy.
 Silkworms introduced into Europe.
 508 Clovis subdues the kingdom of the Visigoths in Gaul, and establishes that of the Franks, the country being afterwards called France.
 511 Division of the kingdom of the Franks.
 527 Justinian (*d.* 565.); 529 Pandectis established.
 553 Overthrow of the empire of the Ostrogoths in Italy.
 558 Clotaire.
 568 The kingdom of Lombardy founded.
 569 Mahomet preaches Islamism.
 583 Leovigild, the Visigoth, overthrows the empire of the Suevi in Spain.
 597 Augustine, the monk, settles in England.
 622 The Hejra. Abubekir revises the Koran.
 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
 638 The Saracens make themselves masters of Syria, and in 651 of Persia.
 660 Organs used in churches.
 663 Glass brought into England.
 685 The Britons driven into Wales and Cornwall by the Saxons.
 698 The Saracens masters of Carthage. Anastasius, the first Doge of Venice.

- 711 The Arabs, under Tarik, make a descent on and finally conquer, Spain, under Muza, 714, 718 Pelayo.
- 752 Pepin, king of France.
- 755 Pope's temporal dominion began.
- 774 The kingdom of Lombardy under the dominion of the Franks.
- 785 Saxony, a province of France.
- 786 Haroun al Reschid.
- 787 The Danes make a descent upon England.
- 800 Charlemagne crowned emperor of the Romans. Leo III. Foundation of Scholastic philosophy. Progress of the Arabs in the sciences. (Mahomet Ben Omar d. 822). Clocks introduced into Europe from the East.
- 803 The Saxons submit to Charlemagne.
- 806 The Sorbes and Vandals become tributary to him.
- 814 Charlemagne dies at Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 827 Egbert the great, king of England.
- 853 Pope Nicholas refuses to confirm the election of Photius, at Constantinople, which causes the schism of the Greek church.
- 855 Foundation of the kingdom of Navarre, under D. Garcias.
- 877 Charles the Bald introduces the hereditary feudal system into France.
- 880 Schism of the Greeks, who separate from the Roman church.
- 881 Alphonso III. penetrates as far as the Tagus, and becomes formidable to the Arabs.
- 885 Paris besieged by the Normans.
- 893 Alfred the Great succeeds in destroying the Danish power in England.
- 904 The Russians before Constantinople.
- 919 The House of Saxony upon the throne of Germany.
- 961 Otto the Great joins Italy with Germany, and
- 962 ————— Renews the Imperial dignity.
- 987 The race of Capet upon the throne of France.
- 991 The arithmetical figures introduced into Europe by the Arabians.
- 1011 Canute the Great, king of Denmark, ascends the throne of England.
- 1030 Dismembering and downfall of the caliph of Cordova.
- 1038 End of the empire of the Ommyades in Arabian Spain. The Moors.
- 1042 The Danes expelled from England. Edward the Confessor.
- 1056 Milan becomes a republic, afterwards Pisa, Genoa, Pavia, &c.
- 1066 Battle of Hastings. William, duke of Normandy, conquers England. Probable beginning of Tournaments.
- 1073 Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) Pope.
- 1074 Bull of this pontiff against the investiture and marriage of priests.
- 1076 The emperor, Henry IV. deposed by the Pope.
- 1080 Doomsday-book begun. Finished, 1086.
- 1085 Alphonso of Castile takes Toledo and Madrid from the Moors.
- 1086 Order of Carthusians.
- 1087 William the Conqueror invades France.
- 1095 Council held at Clermont. Origin of the Crusades.
- 1096 First Crusade.
- 1097 The Almoravides in the Arabian part of Spain.
- 1099 Capture of Jerusalem. Godfrey of Boulogne king. Institution of the Knights of St. John.
- 1106 Henry I. king of England, joins Normandy to his kingdom.
- 1108 Louis VI. king of France, encourages corporations as a security against the feudal lords, and their vassals.
- 1119 Order of the Templars instituted.
- 1124 Musical Notes invented.
- 1135 Alphonso III. of Leon and Castile, master of Spain.
- 1147 Second Crusade under Conrad III. and Louis VII. Alphonso seizes Lisbon. Moscow founded.
- 1150 Abelard. Scholastic philosophy of Aristotle taught.
- 1154 The Plantagenets (House of Anjou) ascend the English throne.
- 1163 London Bridge first built of stone.
- 1172 Henry II. conquers Ireland. Alphonso I., king of Portugal, takes Murcia from the Almoravides.
- 1180 Downfall of the House of the Guelphs. Bills of Exchange introduced into commerce.
- 1186 Sept. 16, Conjunction of all the planets at sun rise.
- 1187 Saladin destroys the kingdom of Jerusalem.
- 1189 Third Crusade under Frederick I., Philip II., and Richard Cœur de Lion.
- 1190 Knights of the Teutonic Order instituted.
- 1191 The Crusaders conquer Ptolemais.
- 1192 Battle of Ascalon, in which Richard defeated Saladin.
- 1200 First mention of the Mariner's Compass. Establishment of Universities.
- 1202 Fourth Crusade under Boniface. Marq. of Montierat.
- 1203 The Crusaders take Constantinople. Origin of the Inquisition in Languedoc. Dominicans and Franciscans.
- 1206 Gengis Khan; Empire of Mogul. Paris University.
- 1208 Crusade against the Albigenses (till 1229). First Charter to the City of London.
- 1214 Roger Bacon.
- 1215 Magna Charta, the basis of the English Constitution.
- 1217 Fifth Crusade, under Andrew, king of Hungary.
- 1218 Switzerland becomes an integral province of the German Empire.
- 1220 Astronomy and Geography introduced into Europe by the Moors.

- 1222 Basis of the Hungarian Constitution. The assemblage of the French States, called a Parliament. Salamanca University.
- 1224 Thomas Aquinas
- 1225 Sixth Crusade, under the emperor Frederic II.
- 1236 The Moguls penetrate into Russia, and take Moscow. Mogul empire.
- 1248 Seventh Crusade, under Saint Louis, king of France
- 1253 Alphonso, king of Castile, constructed his celebrated astronomical tables.
- 1258 The Moguls destroy the caliph of Bagdad.
- 1261 Michael Paleologus conquers Constantinople.
- 1265 Dante born (*d.* 1331)
- 1270 Saint Louis dies before Tunis.
- 1279 The Moguls subdue the whole of China.
- 1282 Sicilian Vespers.
- 1291 End of the Crusades.
- 1296 Edward I., king of England, subdues Scotland.
- 1299 Spectacles invented.
- 1300 Boniface VIII. Albrifeda. Raymond Lully
- 1301 The Princes royal of England created Princes of Wales.
- 1302 Cambridge University.
- 1305 Helvetic Confederation. William Tell
- 1310 Capture of Rhodes by the Knights of St. John. Chimneys used in domestic architecture.
- 1312 The Order of Templars is entirely suppressed by Pope Clement L. and by Philip le Bel.
- 1313 Boccaccio born (*d.* 1375)
- 1314 Battle of Bannockburn
- 1319 University of Dublin. Catalonia and Valencia united to Arragon
- 1328 Scotland becomes independent. Robert Bruce. House of Valois in France.
- 1331 Petrarch crowned at Rome (*d.* 1374, *d.* 1374)
- 1345 First mention of gunpowder in France. Fire arms used
- The Canaries discovered by the Genoese.
- 1347 First German University at Prague, Rienza, Tribune at Rome.
- Battle of Durham, David, king of Scots, taken prisoner.
- 1349 The plague desolates Europe. Persecution of the Jews
- 1354 Diaz de Castro. Foundation of the Order of the Garter
- 1356 Battle of Poitiers. John, of France, taken prisoner by the Black Prince.
- 1357 Coals first used in London.
- 1361 The Turks conquer Adrianople, and establish themselves in Europe. Vienna University.
- 1362 John Wicliff, reformer in England.
- 1361 Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy
- 1369 Tamer, or Tamerlane, the Mogul conqueror.
- 1371 The Stuarts upon the throne of Scotland.
- 1384 First navigation act in England
- 1386 Windsor Castle burnt
- 1388 The battle of Otterburn.
- 1399 The House of Lancaster ascended the throne of England.
- 1400 John Huss, a disciple of Wicliff, reformer in Bohemia.
- 1402 Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane.
- 1405 Death of Tamerlane.
- 1411 University of St. Andrew founded.
- 1414 Council of Constance
- 1415 John Huss burnt. Capture of Ceuta. Battle of Agincourt won by Henry V.
- 1417 First mention of Bohemians (Gipsies) in Europe. The Hussites chose Ziska their chief.
- 1418 Madeira discovered.
- 1429 The Maid of Orleans
- 1430 Charles VII. crowned at Rheims, Henry VI. at Paris, Joan of Arc burnt.
- 1432 The Portuguese discover the Azores.
- 1433 Lisbon becomes the seat of government instead of Coimbra.
- 1436 John Guttenberg (*d.* 1466) invents the art of Printing.
- 1437 The House of Hapsbourg-Austria on the throne.
- 1442 Beginning of the Slave Trade.
- 1441 Discovery of the Cape de Verd islands.
- 1445 Wars of the red and white roses
- 1446 Inundation at Dort, 100,000 drowned.
- 1453 Mahomet II. takes Constantinople. The English lose all France, except Calais.
- 1454 University of Glasgow founded
- 1457 Glass first made in England.
- 1464 Stages. Duogenes, and Posts in France
- 1470 Publication of the first Almanac.
- 1471 Printing introduced into England, by W. Caxton.
- 1472 Lorenzo de Medici
- 1477 University of Aberdeen founded.
- 1478 Inquisition in Spain, Cardinal Mendoza.
- 1479 Union of Castile with Arragon.
- 1481 End of the domination of the Tartars in Russia.
- 1485 The House of Tudor ascends the throne of England. Union of the two roses. Battle of Bosworth Field. Death of Richard III.
- 1486 Diaz discovers the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1492 Granada conquered by Ferdinand L. Christopher Columbus discovers America.

- 1495 Diet held at Worms.
 1496 Cabot discovers the island of Newfoundland.
 1498 The Portuguese discover the passage to the East Indies by sea. Vasco de Gama.
 1499 The Moors expelled from Castile.
 1500 Alvarez de Cabral discovers the Brazils.
 1505 Almeyda sails to the East Indies.
 1508 Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba, colonized by the Spaniards.
 1510 to 15 Goa Malacca, Ormus, conqd by the Portuguese. Albuquerque.
 1512 Navarre united to Spain by Ferdinand the Catholic.
 1513 Battle of Flodden.
 1517 Luther (*b.* 1483 *d.* 1546) publishes at Wittenberg disputations against indulgences. The Turks conquer Syria and Egypt.
 1519 First Voyage round the World by Magellan.
 1521 Luther at the Diet of Worms. Gustavus Vasa, at the head of the Delecarlians, defeats the troops of Christian II. Discovery of Manilla, of the Ladrones, and of the Moluccas. Conquest of Mexico.
 1522 The Ottomans seize upon Rhodes.
 1523 Zwinglius (*b.* 1484 *d.* 1531) Reformer at Zurich. The Spaniards subdue Chili.
 1525 A. de Brandenbourg Great Master of the Teutonic Order, makes himself hereditary duke of Prussia, Francis I. king of France, prisoner at Pavia.
 1526 Moldavia and Wallachia subjected to the dominion of the Ottoman Porte.
 1527 Death of Albert Durer (*b.* 1471).
 1528 Conquest of Peru.
 1529 The Turks before Vienna.
 1530 Confession of Augsburg.
 1533 Death of Ariosto (*b.* 1474).
 1534 Henry VIII. becomes the head of the English Church. Oath of Supremacy.
 1535 The Anabaptists at Munster. Establishments of the Spaniards at Buenos Ayres.
 1536 Death of Erasmus (*b.* 1467).
 1539 Suppression of Religious Houses in England and Wales.
 1540 The Order of the Jesuits confirmed by Pope Paul III. John Calvin (*b.* 1509. *d.* 1564). Reformation at Geneva. Variation of the Compass discovered by Cabot.
 1543 Death of Copernicus (*b.* 1473).
 1544 Lutheranism introduced into Sweden.
 1545 Council of Trent.
 1547 Orange trees brought from China to Portugal.
 1549 Telescopes invented.
 1552 Maurice, elector of Saxony, forces Charles V. to conclude the treaty of Passau.
 1553 The English go by sea to Archangel. Rabelais dies (*b.* 1483).
 1560 Death of Melancthon (*b.* 1497). Reformation in Scotland. Knox.
 1565 Gesner (*b.* 1516).
 1567 William of Orange assassinated, 4585. Belgic refugees establish manufactures in England.
 1571 Selim II. conquers Cyprus. Victory of the Austrians, near Lepanto.
 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew (24 August).
 1575 Leyden University.
 1580 Portugal united to Spain. Tycho Brahe (*b.* 1546 *d.* 1601). Drake sails round the world. Parochial registers kept in England.
 1581 The United Provinces declare themselves independent. Gregorian Calendar. The duke of Alva occupies Portugal by order of Philip II.
 1583 Tobacco introduced into England.
 1584 The Crimea under the dominion of the Turks.
 1587 Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, put to death.
 1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
 1589 The House of Bourbon ascended the throne of France (Henry IV.)
 1595 The Dutch establish factories at Java. Death of Tasso (*b.* 1544).
 1598 Edict of Nantz. Casaubon (*b.* 1559. *d.* 1614).
 1600 East India Company established.
 1602 Company of Dutch trading to the East Indies. Decimal arithmetic invented.
 1603 Crowns of England and Scotland united in the House of Stuart.
 1604 Gunpowder Plot.
 1609 The Moors expelled from Spain. Union of Protestant States in Germany. The English occupy the Bermudas, in the West Indies. Discovery of the Satellites of Jupiter.
 1610 Discovery of Hudson's Bay. Henry IV. assassinated by Ravaillac.
 1611 The Poles seize upon Smolensko, and burn Moscow. Barons first created.
 1613 The House of Romanoff ascended the throne of Russia.
 1614 Invention of Logarithms by Lord Napier. New River brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton.
 1616 Death of Shakspeare (*b.* 1564). Death of Cervantes (*b.* 1547).
 1618 Commencement of the Thirty years' war.
 1619 Hervey (*b.* 1577. *d.* 1667) discovers the circulation of the blood.
 1624 Massacre at Amboyna.
 1625 (28, 29, 32, &c.) The English take possession of Barbadoes, Bermuda, Providence, Antigua, and Anguilla, in the West Indies.
 1626 Death of Lord Bacon (*b.* 1560 *d.* 1626).
 1632 Death of Napier (*b.* 1571). Des Cartes (*b.* 1596).

- 1633 Battle of Lutzen Death of Gustavus Adolphus
 1634 Death of Wallenstein Battle of Nördlingen The Dutch take Cuinaoa from the Spaniards
 1635 Foundation of the French Academy Alliance of France and Sweden against Spain and Austria
 1636 Utrecht University founded
 1640 Portugal shakes off the yoke of Spain The House of Braganza
 Assembling of the Long Parliament in England
 1642 Death of Galileo (b. 1601) Castelli and Torricelli his disciples
 1643 Barometer invented by Torricelli
 1644 Death of Hugo Grotius Dn. Henr. (b. 1580 d. 1655)
 1648 Peace of Westphalia (24 Oct.) Confirmation of the treaty of Passau.
 Spain acknowledges the independence of the Low Countries
 1649 Charles I. king of England beheaded Cromwell
 1651 Sect of Friends (Quakers) appeared in England
 Navigation Act passed in England
 1651 The Cossacks pursue the dominion of Russia Smolensko &c
 1655 The English take Jamaica from the Spaniards Preservation of the Valdais by Charles
 Emmanuel II
 1656 Frederick William Elector of Brandenburg procures the recognition of the independence
 of Prussia (b. 1621 d. 1687)
 1657 Royal Society established
 1660 The English take Bombay Locke (b. 1632, d. 1704) Dryden (b. 1631 d. 1701)
 1661 Great Plague in London
 1666 London burned and England
 The great fire in London
 1667 The Dutch take Surinam Milton
 1668 Peace of Aix la Chapelle Mazarin (b. 1620 d. 1673) La Fontaine (b. 1621 d. 1696)
 1669 Comte de (b. 1600 d. 1657) Ruyter (b. 1627 d. 1692) But in (d. 1711)
 1671 The Danes seize upon St. Thomas
 1677 First war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte Russia seizes on the Ukraine Death
 of Spenser (b. 1571)
 1678 Peace of Nimegue The Habeas Corpus Act passed
 1679 Louis XIV. takes possession of Alsace and
 1681 ———— of Sicily
 1682 Foundation of Philadelphia by William Penn The French seize on Tobago
 1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes 50,000 Protestants fled France
 1686 A. Pump Coleridge (b. 1691 d. 1734)
 1688 The Revolution William III., Prince of Orange Stadtholder of the United Provinces,
 lands in England Flight of James II.
 1689 Toleration Act passed Episcopacy abolished in Scotland
 1690 The English establish themselves at Cullinstown Battle of the Boyne
 1692 Battle of Inverurie
 1693 End of England established
 1694 Peace of Ryswick The Dutch take Sint Eustatia
 1700 No more war till 1701 Charles XII. and Peter the Great at Parnau Academy at Berlin.
 1701 War of the succession in Spain till 1711 Prussia erected into a kingdom
 1702 Death of R. William Anne
 1703 Foundation of St. Petersburg
 1704 Capture of Gibraltar by the English Battle of Blenheim
 1706 England and Scotland united under the same Parliament Battle of Ramillies
 1708 Battle of Oudenarde
 1709 Charles XII. at Bender after the battle of Pultowa Battle of Malplaquet
 1710 Conquest of Livonia, Esthonia and Courland by Peter the Great St. Paul's rebuilt
 1713 Peace of Utrecht Philip of Anjou king of Spain Gibraltar Minorca Hudson's Bay.
 Newfoundland and Saint Christopher's are ceded to England, the Low Countries to
 Austria The Pragmatic sanction Charles VI.
 1714 Peace of Radstadt George I. Elector of Hanover, ascends the throne of England
 1715 Rebellion in Scotland in favour of the Stuarts
 1716 Death of Leibnitz Septennial Act passed
 1720 Inoculation introduced into England
 1721 Peter the Great takes the title of Emperor of all the Russias
 1725 Death of Newton (b. 1642)
 1726 Academy of Petersburg founded
 1730 Invention of the thermometer Swift (b. 1667 d. 1741) Young (b. 1681 d. 1765). Pope
 (b. 1688 d. 1744) Thomson (b. 1700 d. 1748) Boerhaave (b. 1668 d. 1738)
 1736 The Porten mob in Edinburgh
 1737 Göttingen University
 1739 Nadir Shah reduces the Mogul emperor to extremities.
 Rebellion in Scotland
 1740 War of the Austrian succession, till 1748
 1742 Peace of Breslau and of Berlin Frederick the Great acquires Lower Silesia, and the
 greater part of Upper Silesia
 1743 Battle of Dettingen
 1744 Anson sails round the world.
 1745 Battle of Fontenoy
 1746 Battle of Culloden
 1748 Peace of Aix la Chapelle Klopstock (b. 1721. d. 1803) Lessing (b. 1729. d. 1781).

- Montesquieu (b 1699 d 1755) Reaumur (d 1757) Voltaire (d 1778) Rousseau
 (b 1712 d 1788) Buffon (b 1707 d 1788) Goldoni (b 1707 d 1792) Linnæus
 (b 1707 d 1778)
- 1750 Westminster bridge finished
 1752 New style adopted in Britain
 1753 British Museum established
 1754 Great earthquake at Lisbon Lord Clive obtains Bahar and Orissa, in Bengal
 1756 The Seven years war
 1759 Expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal Pombal Battle of Quebec Death of Wolfe.
 Earthquake at Lima
 1760 Jesuits expelled from France
 1761 Family compact of the Bourbons
 1763 Peace of Paris France cedes to England Canada C. Breton St Vincent, St Domingo,
 Tobago and the coast of Spanish Florida
 1764 Taxes in 13 colonies in the English Colonies of North America The Order of the Jesuits
 suppressed in France
 1767 The Jesuits expelled from Spain
 1768 France purchases the island of Corsica from the Genoese Royal Academy established
 1770 Tax upon Tea in North America Blackfriars bridge finished
 1771 Cook's first voyage round the world
 1772 First partition of Poland Struensee put to death
 1773 Pope Clement XIV suppresses the Order of the Jesuits Insurrection at Boston A car-
 go of tea flung into the sea
 1774 By the treaty of peace of Rutschuk Russia extends its frontiers towards Turkey The
 Curies independent of the Porte Blockade of the port of Boston, and Congress of
 12 provinces at Philadelphia
 1775 War of American Independence General Congress of 13 provinces
 1776 4th July, the United States of North America declared independent Death of Sumo and
 of Adam Smith
 1778 War of the British succession Alliance between France and the United States of North
 America Siege of Gibraltar
 1780 War of British succession Riots in London
 1781 Kant (1784) Schlegel (1785) Wieland (b 1733 d 1813)
 1782 England acknowledges the independence of the United States of North America (30th
 Nov) The Crimean War and the formation of Russia
 1783 Great calling of the British Parliament Versailles between England and North America,
 France signed (31 Sept) Heral (20th May) 1781
 1786 German League
 1787 First assembly of the Notables
 1788 Second assembly of the Notables
 1789 Beginning of the French Revolution General assembly of the States at Versailles as a
 national assembly suppression of privileges and of feudal rights and tithes Insurrec-
 tions in the Low Countries
 1790 Suppression of all religious orders in monasteries the nobility, &c in France
 1791 4th Sept acceptance of the first constitution by Louis XVI Second national legislative
 assembly
 1792 First constitution and France Attack on the Tuilleries French Republic Peace of Jassy
 1793 21st June 1793 Louis XVI beheaded Second constitution The Reign of Terror 16th
 October the 12th beheaded Talma Bonaparte Second partition of Poland Great
 Poland and Danzig ceded to Prussia Russia obtains Lithuania and Volhynia
 1794 Fall of Robespierre Revolution in Poland Kossuth Death of Lavoisier (b 1743)
 Habeas Corpus Act suspended The telegraph invented Bruce the traveller d Lord
 Howe's victory June 1 Exchequer Bazaar American minister received at Paris
 Retreat of the British army in France Battle of Pilsna 31,000 Poles butured by
 Suwarow Trial of John Horne Tooke The Duke of York leaves the continent
 1795 Third constitution Normal and central schools in France Third partition of Poland
 between Prussia, Austria and Russia Suppression of the stadtholdership of the Low
 Countries The English take the island of Ceylon, and in 1797 Trinidad, &c Bonaparte
 victorious in Italy French entered Holland, and Stadtholder arrived in England
 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts continued Warren Hastings acquitted Mungo
 Park began his travels Mobs and riots in various parts of England Assault on
 George III
 1796 National Institute of Arts and Sciences at Paris founded Ceylon taken Irish Insurrection
 Act passed Bonaparte crossed the Alps, and penetrated into Italy Battle of Lodi &c
 Retreat of Mureau English goods prohibited in France Great quantities of ice in the
 Thames French fleet destined to invade Ireland dispersed after having touched at
 Bantry Bay Several victories at sea
 1797 Peace of Campo Formio Ligurian and Cisalpine Republics French extend their con-
 quests in Italy Victory of St Vincent (Feb 14) Various petitions for the dismissal of
 ministers Mutiny at Sheerness Battle of Camperdown Political discontent in England
 Death of John Wilkes Rebellion in Ireland
 1798 Conferees of peace of Radstadt Bonaparte in Egypt Independence of St Domingo Re-
 bellion in Ireland continues A detachment of French land in Ireland Battle of the Nile.
 Income Tax imposed Cold 16° below zero in London
 1799 Second coalition against France (Suwaroff) 9th Nov Revolution of the 18th Brumaire
 Death of Pius VI at Valencia, 15th December Fourth Constitution Bonaparte 1st
 Consul Tippoo Sahib conquered by the English Division of Mysore Bonaparte in Syria

- and Egypt. Sir Sydney Smith at Acre. Seringapatam taken. Expedition to the Helder, and the Texel. Suwarrow's campaign. British and Russians leave Holland. Mr. Canning's first official appointment.
- 1800 Peace with the Vendéans. Victories of Bonaparte in Italy (Marengo). Republic of the Ionian Isles (Parga). Kleber dies in Egypt. The East India Company acquire the Carnatic. Royal Institution founded. Great scarcity of provisions. Ponce of El Arisch.
- 1801 Arcot, &c. The English take possession of Malta. Nelson before Copenhagen. Peace of Luneville. Death of Lavater (*b.* 1741). Union with Ireland. Planet Ceres discovered. Expedition to Egypt, Battle of Alexandria. Death of Gen. Abercromby. Peace signed.
- 1802 Peace of Amiens. Bonaparte Consul for life. Execution of Governor Wall for cruelty. Despard's conspiracy.
- 1803 War between France and Great Britain. France sells Louisiana to the United States of North America. The Negro chiefs proclaim the independence of St. Domingo. Duke d'Enghien shot. Victories in India.
- 1804 Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French. Francis I. Emperor of Austria. The Jesuits restored by Pius VII. Ohio becomes a North American state, Dessalines, Emperor of Hayti.
- 1805 Napoleon, King of Italy. Third coalition against France. 26th Dec. peace of Presbourg. Bonaparte offered peace, Trial of Lord Melville. Surrender of Ulm. Battle of Trafalgar. Death of Nelson.
- 1806 The Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Saxony take the title of king. Confederation of the Rhine. Continental System. Eugene, Viceroy of Italy. Dissolution of the German Empire, Joseph Napoleon king of Naples, Louis Napoleon, King of Holland. War between France and Prussia. W. Pitt, *d.* Henri and Petion at St. Domingo. Mr. Fox and his friends in office, British manufactures prohibited in America, Battle of Jena.
- 1807 Peace of Tilsit. Bombardment of Copenhagen. The Slave-trade abolished by the English Parliament. The royal family of Portugal embark for Brazil. French troops enter Spain. Monte Video taken. Battle of Eylau. Battle of Tilsit. Bonaparte declares Britain in a state of blockade. Change of the administration (Duke of Portland).
- 1808 Joseph, king of Spain. Joachim Murat, king of Naples. New nobility in France. Interview between Alexander of Russia and Bonaparte at Erfurt. Alliance with Spain and Portugal. Convention of Cintra.
- 1809 New war between Austria and France, Peace of Vienna, Revolution in Sweden, Gustavus IV. and his heirs excluded from the throne. Sweden cedes Finland to Russia. Retreat and death of Sir John Moore. Colonel Wardle's charges against the Duke of York. Battle of Talavera. Mr. Perceval Prime Minister. Expedition to Walcheren.
- 1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louisa, princess of Austria, Union of Holland and the coasts of the German sea, as far as Lubeck, with France. Bernadotte, elected prince-royal of Sweden, adopted by Charles XIII. Sir Francis Burdett committed to the Tower. Battle of Busaco.
- 1811 Maskelyne *d.*
- 1812 War between France and Russia. Battle of Moskwa, 7th Sept. Burning of Moscow. Retreat of the French, 18th Oct. War between England and North America. Peace concluded at Bucharest between Russia and the Ottoman Porte; the Pruthi the frontier. John Horne Tooke *d.* Perceval assassinated. Battle of Salamanca.
- 1813 1st March, Prussia in league with Russia. All Europe take arms again to recover their independence. Battle of Lutzen, the 2d of May, of Vittoria, the 21st of June. Manifesto of Austria against France, 10th August. Battle of Gros-Beeren, 23d August, of Katzbach, 20th August, of Dresden, 27th August; of Culm, 30th August; of Dennewitz, 6th September, of Leipzig, 16th, 18th, and 19th October, of Hannau, 30th and 31st October. The French evacuate Germany and Spain. The English pass the Bidassoa, 17th October, and enter France. Treaty of Valencia. Prince of Orange, is recalled.
- 1814 Peace of Kiel, 14th Jan. Norway ceded to Sweden, Britain retains Heligoland. Battle of Brienne, 1st and 2d Feb.; of Orleans, 27th Feb.; of Laon, 9th March; of Fere Champanoise, 25th March. The Allied Sovereigns enter Paris, 31st March. Abdication of Napoleon, 11th April. Louis XVIII. enters Paris 3d May. Ferdinand VII. enters Madrid, 14th May, Suppression of the Cortes. Re-establishment of the Inquisition, of the Jesuits' Colleges, &c. Arrests and executions. Restoration of the order of Jesuits, 7th Aug. Peace between France and the Allied Sovereigns, 30th May, France is confined within her frontiers as at the 1st Jan. 1792. Sweden restores Guadaloupe, and Portugal cedes Guiana, to France. Holland falls under the dominion of the Prince of Orange. Hanover made a kingdom, 26th Oct. Norway is joined to Sweden, 20th Oct. Congress at Vienna, 3d Nov. Genoa united to Sardina, 12th Dec. Indictment of Lord Cochrane, and others. Jubilee.
- 1815 Napoleon Bonaparte returns to France, 1st March, Neapolitans defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino, 3 May. Taking of Naples, 20 May. Battle of Waterloo, 18 June. Paris surrendered, the second time, to the Allied Powers, 3 July. Louis XVIII. made his second entry 8 July. Bonaparte banished to St. Helena. 12 Aug. The Holy Alliance concluded between the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the king of Prussia, 26 Sept. Joachim Murat, ex-king of Naples, shot 15 Oct. Foundation of the Republic of the Ionian Islands, 5 Nov. Peace between the Allied Powers and France, 20 Nov.: the frontiers to remain as in 1790. The United Provinces of Buenos Ayres declare their independence. Riots about the Corn Laws. Embassy to China. Lord Cochrane escaped from the King's Bench Prison, and voted in Parliament.
- 1816 Algiers bombarded by the fleet under Lord Exmouth, the captives set free, 27 Aug. Riots in London. Spa-fields mob. Death of Sheridan.

- 1817 Disturbances in various parts of England. Habeas Corpus Act suspended. Cash payments resumed at the Bank. Princess Charlotte d. Abolition of the Slave trade by France, Spain, and Holland.
- 1818 Accession of Charles John (Bernadotte) to the throne of Sweden, 5 Feb. Negotiation between the Allied Powers and France, concerning indemnities, 25 April. Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. Evacuation of the French territory. Distress of the disbanded seamen.
- 1819 Discontents in the manufacturing districts of England. Southwark bridge opened. Lord Sidmouth's circular. The Manchester meeting.
- 1820 Jan. 1 Commencement of the Spanish revolution proclamation of the constitution proposed by the Cortes in 1812. Jan. 29 death of George III. Feb. 13 Duke de Berri assassinated. Feb. 23, the Cato-street plot. March 8, the King of Spain swears to the constitution of the Cortes; suppression of the inquisition. March 25, the Jesuits are expelled from Russia. May 15, commencement of the revolution at Naples (Carbonari). July 6. Act of accusation against the Queen of England. Sept. 7, remarkable eclipse of the sun. Oct. 1. Constitutional Junta in Portugal. Oct. 8, Death of King Henri in the island of Hayti. Oct. 21 ratification of the treaty by which Spain cedes Florida to the United States of North America.
- 1821 Jan. 1, A revolution in Brazil. Jan. 8, Congress of Leybach. Austrian army occupies Naples. Mar. 6, Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia. 25. The Greeks join the insurrection. Mar. 10, till April 10, disturbances in Piedmont, the king resigns in favour of his brother. April 23, the Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople. May 5, death of Napoleon Bonaparte. July 4, the King of Portugal returned to his capital. July 19, Coronation of George IV. Queen Caroline died. July 20, Austrian troops occupy the kingdom of Sardinia. Aug. 12 the Russian Ambassador quits Constantinople. Aug. 17, George IV visits Dublin. Oct. 10, public entry of George IV into Hanover. Dec. 1, the Spanish port of St. Domingo declares itself independent. Catholic Bill passed the Commons, lost in the Lords.
- 1822 Jan. 1, the Greeks declare themselves free. Jan. 26, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia renounces the right of succession. Feb. 11, the Prince Royal of Brazil sends back the Portuguese troops, and (Feb. 16) institutes a representative government. March 1, sitting of the Ordinary Cortes at Madrid. March 8, the United States of North America acknowledge the independence of those of South America. May 21, Don Augustin Iturbide made Emperor of Mexico. July 2, Massacres in Madrid. July 8, victories by the Greeks at Larissa, Thermopylae, and Salonica, and July 14, at Thermopylae. Aug. 14, Army of the Faith. Oct. 1 The King of Portugal swears to the new constitution. Oct. 12, Independence of Brazil; the Prince Regent proclaimed Emperor. Oct. 20, Congress at Verona. Great distress in Ireland. George IV. visits Scotland. Death of Lord Castlereagh.
- 1823 Jan. 9, the Spanish Cortes reject the mediation of the cabinets of Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin. 20 March, removal of the king of Spain to Seville, thence to Cadiz. 7 April, the French army enters Spain. 19 April, Iturbide dethroned. 23 May, the French enter Madrid. 5 June, the king of Portugal suppresses the constitution. 25 June, the French invest Cadiz. Guatemala declares itself independent of Spain and Mexico. 20 July, Mexico acknowledges the independence of Guatemala. 31 Aug. Battle of the Trocadero before Cadiz. 15 September, Riego taken prisoner, and (27 Nov.) put to death at Madrid. 1 Oct., the king of Spain resumes his despotism, and abolishes all the proceedings of the Cortes, from 7 March, 1820. End of the Spanish Revolution. 4 Oct., proclamation of the Mexican Constitution by the President Victoria. 23 Oct., Alliance between Colombia and Mexico, ratified 30 June, 1824. 30 Oct., the Government of Great Britain sends Consuls to the new States of South America. London Bridge ordered to be rebuilt.
- 1824 21 Jan., the English troops defeated by the Ashantees. 10 Feb., Bolivar is named Dictator by the Congress of Peru. 5 March, Lord Amherst, the Governor General of India, declares war against the Burmese. 19 April, Death of Lord Byron. 30 April till 9 May, Disturbances in Lisbon: departure of Prince Miguel. 5 May, the English take Rangoon. 16 June, Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark. 3 July, the Capitan-pacha takes and destroys Ipsara. 16 July, Iturbide effects a landing near Soto la Marina; the 19th July, he is taken and shot. 22 July, Peace between Great Britain and Algiers. The English drive the Ashantees from Cape Coast Castle, 6 Aug., Bolivar defeated Canterac near al Samos. The Capitan-pacha repulsed with the loss of three ships, &c. 16 Sept., Death of Louis XVIII., Charles X. succeeds, 3 Oct. Treaty between the States of America and Colombia. 6 Oct., Sea fight near Mitylene and Scio, between the Turks and Greeks, in which the former were worsted; two ships burnt. 12 Oct., Provisional Government in Greece: Conduriotti and Pauuzzo Notara, Presidents. 19 Nov., Hurricane on the coasts of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. Inundation of Petersburg. 25 Nov., total evacuation of Moldavia by the Turks. Disorder prevails in Greece, Colocotroni makes the standard of revolt against the Government. Chancery Commission appointed. Skeleton of a mummy found in Essex. Mechanics' institutions began. Union of the Scotch dissenters. Catholic rent collected.
- 1825 1 Jan., Communication by Mr. Canning of the intention of Great Britain to negotiate treaties of commerce with the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, &c., upon the basis of the recognition of their independence respectively. 11 Jan., Colocotroni submits to the Greek Government. 2 Feb. Treaty of Commerce concluded at Buenos Ayres between Great Britain and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. 4 Feb., Inundations in Holland and on the northern coasts of Germany. 9 Feb., Mr. Adams elected for four years President of the United States of North America; he enters upon his functions March 4. 26 Feb., Landing of Ibrahim Pasha between Corou and Modon, 28 Feb.,

Convention concluded between Russia and Great Britain, for the freedom of navigation, the commerce and fishery on the Pacific Ocean, and the frontiers of the north-west coasts of America. 10 March, Bolivar is again invested with the dictatorial power in Peru. 13 March, Treaty of Alliance conclude between Colombia and Guatemala. 17 April, Decree of the king of France, confirming the independence of St. Domingo, in consideration of a money-payment. 18 April, Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between Great Britain and Colombia. 19 April, the Egyptians defeat the Greeks near Forgi. 29 April, the Mexican government ratifies the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Great Britain and Mexico. 12 May, Minutis burns, in the Port of Modon, one corvette, three brigs, and six transports belonging to the Egyptians. 18 May, Navarino surrenders to Ibrahim Pasha. 22 May, Colocotron set at liberty by the Greek government. Coronation of Charles X. at Rheims. 1 June, the Greeks defeated by Ibrahim Pasha. 2 June, the Greek fleet defeats that of the Captain Pasha between Cape Oro and the Isle of Andros. Ibrahim Pasha takes Calamata, and 23 June, Tripolizza. 5 July, Ibrahim Pasha defeats Colocotroni near Tripolizza. 21 July, the government of the Netherlands opens its ports in the East Indies to the ships of all nations. 24 July, Resolution of the provisional government of Greece to have recourse to the protection of England. 4 August, the Greek fleet forces the Ottoman squadron to quit the latitude of Missolonghi. 6 August, the provinces of Upper Peru declare their independence, and take the name of the Bolivian Republic. 29 August, Treaty concluded between Portugal and Brazil. 26 September, Treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Great Britain and the Hanse towns. 15 November the king of Portugal ratifies the treaty concluded with Brazil, and takes the title of Emperor. 18 November, the Spaniards entirely evacuate Mexico. 1 December, Death of Alexander, Emperor of Russia. 1, 2, 5, December, General Campbell defeats the Burmese near Prome. Act against the Catholic association. Petitions against the Corn Laws. Great commercial distresses, and failures of bankers.

- 1826 January 3, war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. Bantipore besieged from 23 December, 1825, is stormed by the English troops under Lord Combermere, 20 January, Sir A. Campbell defeats the Burmese near Malloun. 22 January, Capitulation, and 25, surrender of Calcutta; Peru entirely evacuated by the Spaniards. 26 January, Treaty of navigation concluded between Great Britain and France. 28 January the Greeks disperse the Ottoman fleet. Missolonghi is re-evictoried. 24 February, Peace concluded at Yandaboo between the East India Company and the Burmese. The Burmese pay one million pounds sterling, and surrender a great extent of territory. Death of D. John VI. Emperor and king of Portugal, 23 April. Ibrahim Pasha takes the ruins of Missolonghi, Resolved by the national assembly at Epidaurus, to invite the English Ambassador to Constantinople, to arrange that the Greeks should govern themselves, by paying a yearly tribute to the Porte. Don Pedro gives a charter to Portugal, and confirms (20 April) the Regency. 2 May, Don Pedro abdicates in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria Gloria. Decree issued by the government of Mexico for the suppression of titles. 7 May, Ibrahim Pasha disperses and drives the Greeks from the heights which command the road of Calavista. 8 May, Resolved by the Mexican Senate, never to listen to any proposition made by Spain or any other power, unless the basis of it should be the full and entire acknowledgment of the independence of Mexico. 14 May, Denmark celebrates a festival in commemoration of the introduction of Christianity, which happened a thousand years before. 15 May, Earthquake at Grenada. Treaty of amity and of commerce concluded between the East India Company and the king of Siam. 19 May, Treaty of navigation between Great Britain and Sweden. 19 May, Departure of the Ottoman troops from Moldavia and Wallachia. 20 May, Cabinet decree of the king of Prussia, that the commerce and navigation of Great Britain and of its possessions beyond sea, should be treated like those of the most favoured nations, as long as the Prussian subjects should enjoy the advantages granted to them by the Act 6, George IV., chap. 114. 25 May, Opening of the first Congress of the Bolivian republic. 29 May, Resolution of the Porte concerning the organisation of a new army in the Ottoman empire, called *Assakiri mahomediyeh* (Mahometan army), or *Assakiri dichehdet maussur-ye* (new victorious army). 1 June, Landing of the Greeks near Salomeli, and battle with Omer Pasha. 5 June, the importation of foreign silks into Great Britain, with a duty, permitted from this day. Death of Carl Maria Von Weber, in London. 14 June, Insurrection of the Janissaries on the night of the 14th and 15th of June, at Constantinople, of which the consequence is, a fresh organisation of the Ottoman army. 15 June, Defeat of the Janissaries; 2 or 300 are killed on the spot, many others are condemned to be executed. Convocation of a general congress in Chili, to frame a Constitution. 16 June, Firman issued by the Grand Signor, declaring the abolition of the Janissaries. 4 July, Death of the two ex-presidents Adam and Jefferson, on the 15th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the United States of North America. 9 July, Popular insurrections against the charter, in Portugal, mostly at Chaves, Braganza, Estremos, and Villaviciosa. The insurgents march towards Spain. 11 July, the national Congress constitutes Chili a confederative state. 18 July, the king of Persia resolved to commence hostilities with Russia, assembles his army near Ardebil. 22 July, Death of Piazzzi, the astronomer, at Naples. 24 July, Shock of an earthquake at Mantua. 7 August, Victory of the English troops and their allies over the Ashantees. 8 and 9 August, Ibrahim Pasha defeated by the Mainotes. 22 August, Lord Cochrane arrives at Messina. 14 August, the national assembly of Greece is called together in the island of Poros. 15 August, the Serasquier Reschid Pasha takes the city of Athens. 19 August, the Congress of Lima names Bolivar president of the republic for life. 20 August, Attempt by Favier and Kankaki to relieve the Greek garrison in the Acropolis, totally failed. 23 August, Prorogation of the Parliament of Great Britain till the 2d November. 1826. 28 August, an English

fleet arrives in the Tagus. 30 August, a conflagration, which breaks out at Constantinople, reduces 6000 houses to ashes. 3 September, the emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow. 18 September, Shock of earthquakes at Cuba. 29 September, Solemn reception of Lord Ponsonby at Buenos Ayres, ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain. 28 September, Russia declares war against Persia. Admission of the Colombian flag to the Ports of France. 30 September, Epidemic distempers prevail on the northern coasts of Europe, and particularly in Holland, in consequence of the inundations of 1825, and of the great heats of the summer. 4 October, the Infant Don Miguel takes the oath of fealty to the Portuguese Constitution, at Vienna. 6 October, Insurrection raised against the Portuguese Constitution, by the Marquis of Claves. 15 October, Earthquake at Messina. 18 October, Lotteries ceased in England. 19 October, Death of Talma at Paris. 29 October, Betrothing the Infant Don Miguel with the Infanta Donna Maria di Gloria, queen of Portugal, by procurator, at Vienna. 30 October, Opening of the sessions of the Cortes, by the Infant, Regent. 13 November, Convention concluded between Great Britain and the United States of North America, concerning the indemnities to be granted to the American subjects injured by the war. Bolivar returns to Bogota. 12 November, opening of the Parliament of Great Britain. 23 November, Decree issued by Bolivar, by virtue of which he accepts the dictatorship. • Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Brazil for the abolition of the slave trade. 28 November, Note of the Spanish government to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers, in which it is declared, that the Spanish government will take no part in the enterprise of the Portuguese rebels, and that measures have been adopted to prevent an invasion of Portugal. 29 November, Death of the Marquis of Hastings. 3 December, Portugal entreats the assistance of Great Britain. The Portuguese rebels take Lamego. 5 December, Message of the President Adams on the opening of the session of Congress. 7 December, Death of Flaxman. 10 December, Villa Flor defeats the Portuguese insurgents. 11 December, Message of the King to Parliament, concerning the assistance which is determined to be sent to Portugal to sustain the Government and the Regent against the aggressions of the rebels. 12 Dec., Opening of the French chambers. 11 December, Earthquake at Granada. 17 December, Departure of the first English auxiliary troops for Portugal. 22 December, the Portuguese rebels advance from Lamego towards Coimbra. 25 December, the first auxiliary troops arrive in Lisbon. 29 December, Arrival of the Lord High Commissary, Sir Frederick A. L. at Coimbr.

- 1827 January 1, The king of France submits to the Chambers a project of law for the suppression of the slave-trade. 5 The Duke of York *d.* 22 The Duke of Wellington is appointed Commander-in-Chief. February 7 Dr. Peilham, the Bishop of Lincoln *d.* S. Parliament meets pursuant to adjournment. 17 Lord Liverpool attacked by a stroke of apoplexy. 22 Mr. Peel obtains leave to bring in a bill for amending the criminal laws. March 1 Mr. Canning brings forward his resolutions respecting the Corn Laws. 5. 6 Sir Francis Burdett brings the subject of the Catholic Claims before the House of Commons. Majority against the motion. 4 24 Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, and Frances Wakefield tried and found guilty at Lancaster, for the felonious abduction of Miss Turner. 25. The ship *Hecla*, Captain Parry, sailed from Deptford on the Northern Expedition. April 10. Mr. Canning is appointed First Lord of the Treasury. 11. The Duke of Wellington resigns. 12 Six other members of the Cabinet resign. Both Houses of Parliament adjourn for the Easter recess. 17 The Duke of Clarence is appointed Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom. 20 Sir John Copley is created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed Lord Chancellor. 24 Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Plunkett, and Sir Charles Abbott are created peers by the several titles of Lord Goderich, Lord Plunkett, and Lord Tenterden. Mr. Canning is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. 30 The king holds a court, at which Lord Lyndhurst receives the Great Seal, Mr. Canning the seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Sturges Bourne those of the Home Department, and Lord Goderich those of the Colonial Department. The king of France disbands the national guard. May 1 The House of Commons resumes its sittings, when Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning enter into explanations respecting the formation of the new ministry. 2 The House of Lords meet, when the late ministers of the old, and some of those of the new cabinet enter into similar explanations. 17 A Bill for dissolving the marriage of Edward Gibbon Wakefield with Miss Turner is brought into the House of Lords. A discussion respecting the new Administration takes place in the House of Lords. Mr. Tierney is appointed Master of the Mint. 16. An alarming accident occurs at the Thames Tunnel, Rotherhithe. 22. The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in bankruptcy is discussed in the House of Commons. June 1 Mr. Canning, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings forward the budget in the House of Commons. The Duke of Wellington moves an amendment to the Corn Bill, which being agreed to, the purpose of the bill is annulled. 19 A public dinner is given to Mr. Brougham at Liverpool. 26 The Unitarians' Marriage Bill is carried in the Lords. July 2. Parliament is prorogued by proclamation. 3. The murder of the Rev. Mr. W. at the house of Huntingdon. 5 The Bank of England resolve upon discounting bills at 4 per cent. 9. The Emperor Nicholas is invested with the Order of the Garter at St. Petersburg. The Russian Fleet, bound for the Mediterranean, arrives in Portsmouth harbour. 16. The Marquis of Lansdowne is sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department. August 5. Mr. Canning's life is declared to be in imminent danger by his physicians. 8. Mr. Canning expires at ten minutes before four o'clock this morning. 11. Lord Goderich is appointed Premier. 16. The funeral of Mr. Canning. 17. His Majesty holds a Court, at which the Duke of Portland is declared President of the Council. The Duke of Wellington again accepts the Command of the Army. September, 3. Mr. Huskisson is appointed Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and Mr. Herries Chancellor of the Exchequer. 21. The Royal George, of 120 guns is launched at

Chatham 22. Admiral De Rigny arrives off the port of Navarino 29. The Aurora Borealis is visible in London with peculiar brilliancy. 29. Captain Parry arrives in London from his unsuccessful expedition to the North Pole. October 6. The Hammersmith Suspension Bridge opened 20 The naval action of Navarino 24. The Rev. Robert Taylor found guilty of blasphemy, in the Court of King's Bench 27. Sir Anthony Hart is appointed Chancellor of Ireland, and Mr. Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England. November 5 The French Chambers are dissolved, and seventy-six new Peers are created by an Ordinance. 15. Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, *d* 30 Mr. Davies Gilbert elected President of the Royal Society in the room of Sir H. Davy. December 7 The Bank of Lisbon suspends its payments. 19 Thirteen new Barons are created. 30 The Infant, Don Miguel, of Portugal, arrives in London.

THE APPENDIX,

PART III.

Acts of Parliament Relating to India.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACT

53 GEO. III. CHAP. 255.

For continuing to the EAST INDIA COMPANY, for a further Term, the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with Certain Exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter.—July 21, 1813.

(EXPIRES, 10TH APRIL, 1834.)

ACCOUNTS. Distinct accounts to be kept of the Company's territorial, political, and commercial affairs, § 61.—This principle to be attended to in accounts to be laid before parliament, § 65.—Accounts, abstracts, and statements may be required by the board of commissioners, to be prepared by the directors, § 78.

ACTIONS. In actions for unlawful arrest of persons found in the East Indies, defendants may plead the general issue, § 123.—Proof to be on the plaintiff, and if verdict be given for defendant, plaintiff shall pay treble costs, § 123.—Limitation of actions to three years, § 121.

ADMIRALTY. Jurisdiction of the king's court extended, § 110.

ADVOCATE GENERAL. May exhibit informations to the king's courts in matters of revenue, § 100.—May file informations in king's courts for debt due to his Majesty, § 111.

APPEAL. Where one would lie to the *Sadder Dewanny Adawlut*, or local court, British subjects may appeal to his majesty's court, § 107.—Such appeal not to bar the jurisdiction of the king's court.—The plaintiff may sue there at his election, § 107.

ARCHDEACONS. The king empowered to constitute, by letters patent, three archdeacons.—Their salaries (£2,000 per ann.) to be paid out of the territorial revenues, § 19.—To commence on taking office, and cease with functions, § 50.—Warrant for letters patent to be countersigned by president of the board, § 53.—His majesty may grant them pensions (£800 per ann.) after discharging functions in India for fifteen years, § 54.

ARMY. Generals and colonels, and lieutenant colonels commanding regiments, may return to India, after five years absence, with consent of the directors and the board, though their absence may not have been occasioned by sickness, infirmity, or accident, § 81.—Governments in India may make laws, regulations, and articles of war, for the native troops, and to hold courts-martial, § 96.—Former laws, articles of war, and established usages continued, § 97.

ASSAULTS. Justices of peace in the provinces shall have jurisdiction, in case of assault and trespass committed by British subjects on the natives of India.—Convictions removable by certiorari, and subject to provisions of 33 Geo. III. c. 52, § 105.

BALLOT. (See Votes.)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. To be paid out of home profits, § 57.

BISHOP OF LONDON. Vested with visitatorial jurisdiction over the East India Company's College, in England, § 45.

BISHOP OF INDIA. His majesty may establish a bishoprick for the British territories in the East Indies, § 99.—Salary to commence on taking office, and cease with functions, § 50.—Jurisdiction or function limited by letters patent, § 51.—His majesty may grant such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as he may find necessary, § 52.—Warrant for letters patent to be countersigned by president of the board, § 53.—His majesty may grant pensions to bishops (£1,500 per annum) having discharged their functions in India for fifteen years, § 54.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS. Special licenses for the continent of Asia, between the Indus and Malacca, or Islands north of the Equator, or Bencoolen, to be at the discretion of the directors, subject to the board, who are to record their reasons, § 11.—Licenses for other places more north than 11 degrees south latitude, and between 64 and 150 degrees east longitude, to be granted by the board, who are to frame rules for the same, and in cases not falling within the rules, are to record the special circumstances, and communicate the same to the directors, § 12.—Approval by the board, of duties imposed in India, necessary to their validity, § 25.—To grant licenses to South Sea whalers to sail within certain limits, § 32.—No such ship under 350 tons to sail without license from the board, § 32.—Powers, with regard to individuals proceeding to India, (See Persons going to India).—To have full power and controul over all colleges and seminaries, abroad and at home, § 42, 43, (See Colleges).—President to countersign warrant for letters patent, respecting bishoprick, or archdeaconries, § 53.—Duties in India on Company's and private trade goods considered as territorial revenue, and subject to the controul of the board, § 67.—To have controul over the appropriation of the territorial revenues (except sums issued in India to make good home payments on account of territorial charges of loans to India, to commercial purposes), § 68.—Court of Directors to deliver to the board copies of proceedings, and of dispatches received relating to the appropriation of revenue and loans to investments, § 69.—No dispatches relative thereto to be sent to India till approved by the board, § 70.—The board to return dispatches with all reasonable dispatch, not exceeding two months, § 71.—Proceedings of the board may be signed by chief or assistant secretary, § 72.—Secret committee directors not to disclose dispatches sent from the presidencies, relative to war, peace, or negotiations until authorized by the board, § 73.—Board may require abstract accounts, and statements to be prepared by the directors, § 74.—Directors not to fill up vacancies in India without approbation of the board, § 81.—Restoration of servants, civil or military, suspended or removed by the government abroad, not to be valid without consent of the board, § 83.—Gratuities above £600 must be confirmed by the board, § 88.—No duty or tax imposed by local governments valid, till sanctioned by the directors, and approved by the board, § 93.

COUNTERFEITING. Counterfeiting certificate of licenses, or attested copies thereof, punishable with fine and imprisonment, § 20.

CHINA. Exclusive trade with China to continue in the Company, together with the trade in tea, during further term, subject to the provisions of former acts, § 2.

CHOSER IN ACTION. Stealing chosers in action, within the jurisdiction of king's courts, punishable like stealing goods, § 114.

COINS. Counterfeiting current coins, punishable with transportation, § 116.—Uttering counterfeit coin, punishable:—first offence, six months; second, two years imprisonment; third, transportation for life, § 117.—Certificate of former conviction in the courts sufficient evidence of conviction, § 118.—Having more than five pieces of counterfeit coin, without lawful excuse, punishable by fine, or three months' imprisonment, § 119.

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES. In India to be subject to board of commissioners, § 42.—Provisions for schools, public lectures, or other literary institutions in India, for the benefit of the natives, to be regulated by the governor general in council, subject to the controul of the board; but appointments to offices therein, to be made by local governments, § 43.

COLLEGE AND MILITARY SEMINARY. In England, directors, with approbation of the board, to make rules and regulations for the same.—Directors may make representations respecting alterations or additions by the board, § 44.—Bishop of London to exercise visitatorial jurisdiction, § 45.—No person to be appointed a writer unless he shall have kept four terms, and shall produce a certificate of conformity to rules, § 46.—Establishment of omats in the college and military seminary, and the principal appointments thereto, to be subject to the controul of the board, § 47.—Principal and professors exempt from parochial residence, § 48.

COMMANDERS IN CHIEF. Vacancies to be supplied by directors, subject to his majesty's approbation, § 81.—Salary to commence from entering upon office, § 89.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT. 10th April 1811, § 125.

COMMISSIONERS FOR AFFAIRS OF INDIA. (See Board of Commissioners.)

COURTS. (See King's courts, provincial courts.)

DEBT. Discharge of India debt to be defrayed out of territorial revenues.—Territorial or bond debt to be liquidated, as directors, with approbation of the board, shall direct, § 55.—Debts of the company (except principal of bond debt) to be paid out of home profits.—Indian debt, or bond debt at home, in what case to be financed out of home profits, § 56.—Surplus of territorial revenues and home profits applicable to payment of certain debts, § 59.—If the debts, after reduction, shall be again increased beyond certain sums, reduction again to take place, § 60.—So much of 35, Geo. III. c. 52, as relates to the payment of a sum into the Exchequer, the recovery thereof, or to the payment into the bank, repealed, § 61.

DEBT. Justices of peace to have jurisdiction in cases of small debts due to natives from British subjects, § 116.—Debts due to his majesty to be recovered by information, laid in the king's court, by the Company's advocate general, § 111.

DIRECTORS, COURT OF.—Ships in private trade not to go within certain limits without license from them, § 11.—To give special licenses of course for principal settlements, § 11.—To grant licenses for the continent of Asia, betwixt the Indus and Malacca, or Islands north of the Equator, or Bencoolen, to be at their discretion, subject to the controul of the board, who are to record their reasons, § 10.—No duties imposed in India to be valid till sanctioned by the directors, § 25.—To grant licenses to South Sea whalers to go to certain places, § 32.—Powers of the court with regard to individuals going to India. (See persons going to India).—To deliver to the board copies of all proceedings and of dispatches received, relating to the appropriation of revenue and loans to investments, § 69.—No dispatches relative thereto to be sent to India, till approved by the board, § 70.—Secret committee of directors not to disclose dispatches sent from the presidencies, relative to war, peace, or negotiations, until authorized by the board, § 73.—Secret committee to take oath prescribed, § 74.—In cases of equality of votes in general

court or courts of directors, the question to be considered as rejected, except in cases of two or more candidates for office, which are to be determined by lot, § 77—Board may require accounts, abstracts, and statements to be prepared by directors, § 78—Directors to fill up vacancies of Governors and Commanders-in-Chief, to His Majesty's approbation, but this is not to affect the right of directors to recall, § 80—Directors not to supply vacancies in India without approbation of the board, § 81—No salary made by them above £2000 to be good, unless confirmed by the board, § 83—Empowered to grant superannuations to company's servants in England, § 93—No duty or tax imposed by local governments to be valid till sanctioned by directors, with the approbation of the board, § 98.

DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. to be paid out of home profits, till separate fund exhausted, and then 10½ per cent. § 57, 62—To be provided for before home profits liable to territorial charges, &c. § 58.

DUTIES Goods exported or imported by the Company to be subject to the same duties as those in private trade, § 24—No duties imposed in India to be valid till sanctioned by the directors, and approved by the board, § 25—Duty to Company on private trade, granted by 33 Geo. III. c. 52, repealed, but such repeal not to extend to goods imported into the port of London, and deposited in the Company's warehouse, not to import from China, and not to affect engagements of the Company with Duties in India on goods of the Company to be debited to commerce, and, together with duties on private trade goods, to be considered as territorial revenue, and to be subject to the board, § 67—Government at Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Islands, may impose duties of customs and other taxes on places and persons within the jurisdiction of the courts established by the king, & so far as those places, in the same manner as in places without such jurisdiction, § 75—No such duty or tax to be valid, till sanctioned by the directors, with the approbation of the board, § 76—Governor General and Governors in Council may make laws and regulations respecting such duties, and impose fines and forfeitures for non-payment thereof, § 99.

EAST INDIA COMPANY To retain government of former territorial acquisitions and others lately made, during further term, § 1—To retain the exclusive trade with China, and the trade in tea, during a further term, subject to certain regulations, § 2—The term and the exclusive trade to cease and be determined, on the expiration of three years notice by parliament, at any time after 10th April, 1831, and payment of what is due from the point to the Company, but the Company's corporation not to be determined thereby, nor their right to trade in common with others, § 3, 4—None but the Company, or persons by their license, to trade in tea, nor to export military stores to certain places, § 5, 9—Company to defray salaries and pensions of bishops and archdeacons, § 49, 54—Application of the Company's territorial revenue. See (*Territorial Revenues*).—Application of their home profits. (*See home profits*).—Nothing in this act to affect the right of the Company, § 95 (*See Duties*).

EAST INDIA DOCK COMPANY Rates granted by 15 and 16 Geo. III. to be paid before goods are delivered to the owners or consignees, and if not paid before the goods are loaded, the East India Dock Company may send them to the Company's warehouses to be sold, and the rates shall be deducted from the purchase money, § 26, 29.

ECCLIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT (*See Archdeacons, Bishop*).

EQUIPMENTS AND ALLOWANCES to persons proceeding to India, § 89.

ESTABLISHMENTS Expenses of, to be defrayed out of territorial revenues, § 55.

EXPORTS Military stores not to be exported but to certain places, and by licensed persons.

FORCES Maintenance of, to be defrayed out of territorial revenues, § 56—Payment of the king's troops by the Company, not to exceed 20,000 men, unless greater number sent on their requisition, § 87.

FOREIGN Punishable with transportation, § 115.

GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL To regulate provision for schools, public lectures, or other literary constitutions for the benefit of the natives, but subject to the board of commissioners, § 44.

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL To be appointed by the directors, subject to his Majesty's approbation, § 50—Salaries, when to commence, and allowances for equipment and voyage, § 89—May impose customs or duties and taxes, on places and persons within the jurisdiction of the courts established by the king's authority, in the same manner as in places without such jurisdiction; but not valid, till sanctioned by the directors, with the approbation of the board, § 78—May make laws and regulations respecting such duties and taxes, and impose fines and forfeitures for non-payment thereof, § 99—May send home persons residing in India without license, without subjecting them to any other punishment, § 104.

GRATUITY None above £2000 to be good, unless confirmed by the board, § 83.

HOME PROFITS The profits of the Company in Great Britain to be applied, 1st, in paying bills of exchange, 2d in paying debts, except prime part of bond-debt, 3d, in paying dividend of 10 per cent, till separate fund exhausted, and then 10½ per cent, 2d, in reduction of Indian debt or bond debt of home, § 57—Home profits not liable to territorial charges, till after dividend provided, except to bills and certificates for value received in India, and to interest and sinking fund on bond of 4½ per cent from the public to the Company—If home funds be insufficient, after dividend, to discharge bills drawn for the interest of existing debt, deficiency to be paid as parliament shall direct—Moneys received at home on credit of bills drawn on territorial funds, or for advances in India, to be applied to payment of territorial charges in Europe. If commercial profits at home be insufficient in any year for dividend, the deficiency to be made good out of surplus territorial revenues of preceding year, § 58.—Application of surplus home profits, § 59, 60.

IMPORTS Prohibition set forth to prevent the importation of goods, the produce of any place within the charter, &c. &c. &c. from any other places within the charter, except China, § 2—Goods imported in private trade to be brought to some of the ports in the United Kingdom, which shall have been declared fit, by order in council, § 10.—Articles manufactured of silk, hair, and cotton.

JUSTICES OF PEACE may qualify, by taking the oaths in any court of justice within the provinces, § 111.—In the provinces shall have jurisdiction in cases of small debts due to natives from British subjects, and in cases of assault and trespass, committed by British subjects on the natives of India, § 105, 106.—Copy of conviction and proceedings to be sent to the government.—Fines to be paid to the magistrates, convictions removable by certiorari, and subject to provisions of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, § 105.

THE KING may establish a bishop and three archdeacons in India by letters patent, which shall limit such bishop's jurisdiction and functions, § 49, 51, 52.—Warrant for letters patent to be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners, § 53.—His Majesty may grant pensions to bishop and archdeacons, who shall have discharged their functions in India for 15 years, § 54.—His approbation necessary to render valid the appointment of Governor or Commander-in-Chief by directors, § 80.—Nothing in this act to prejudice the King's sovereignty.—Debts due to his Majesty recoverable in the King's courts, § 111.

KING'S COURT to hold sessions four times in every year, for trying criminal offences, § 102.—Advocate general may exhibit informations to the king's courts, in matters of revenue, § 100.—For misdemeanors committed by British subjects more than 100 miles from a presidency, informations may be filed *ex officio*, and prosecuted, as in Court of King's Bench, in England, § 103.—Jurisdiction of the king's courts not to be barred by appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut or local court, to his majesty's court, § 107.—Admiralty jurisdiction of king's courts extended, § 110.—Information to be filed therein by the Company's advocate-general, for debts due to his majesty, § 111.

LICENSES. None but the Company, or persons obtaining their special leave, by license in writing, to trade in tea, nor to export military stores to certain places, § 8, 9.—Ships in private trade not to go within certain limits, nor to any places except principal settlements, without a license from directors.—Directors to give licenses, of course, for principal settlements.—Special licenses for the continent of Asia, between the Indus and Malacca, or islands north of the Equator, or Bencoolen, to be at the discretion of the directors, subject to the controul of the board, who are to record their reasons, § 11.—Licenses for other places more north than 11 degrees south latitude, and between 64 and 150 degrees east longitude, to be granted by the board, who are to frame rules for the same, and in cases not falling within the rules, the special circumstances are to be recorded, and communicated to the directors, § 12.—South Sea whalers to have license from the board to sail within certain limits, and no such ship, under 350 tons, to sail beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Straits of Magellan, without license.—South Sea whalers not to go to certain places without license from the Directors, § 32.—Penalties on unlicensed persons trading to, or going within the limits of the Company's charter, otherwise than allowed by this act, § 40.—Provisions for summary conviction and punishment of British subjects, being in India without license, or exceeding the terms of their license.—Not to prevent such British subjects from being prosecuted for misdemeanors, or sent home—but not on account of residence previous to conviction, § 101.—Persons residing in India who have license may be sent home without being afterwards prosecuted, § 101.—Persons counterfeiting licenses, or certificates, or attested copies thereof, punishable with fine and imprisonment, § 120.

LOCAL CIVIL JUDICATURES to have jurisdiction over British subjects residing or trading, or occupying immovable property, more than ten miles from the presidencies.—Where an appeal would lie therefrom to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or local court; British subjects may appeal to His Majesty's court, § 107.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS in India, to have the appointments of officers in public schools, lecturerships, and institutions for the benefit of the natives, § 43.—To carry sentence of transportation into execution, § 121.

MANIFEST. No ship in private trade to clear out, or enter without one, § 14.

MILITARY STORES not to be exported but to certain places, and by persons licensed by the Company, § 9.

MISSIONARIES. (*See persons going to, or residing in India.*)

NATIVE TROOPS. (*See Army.*)

NATIVES IN INDIA may recover small debts due to them from British subjects, before a justice of the peace, § 106.—Natives, in Company's service subject to the provincial courts, § 109.—Not to be transported for any offence to a place more than 30 degrees north, or 25 degrees south lat. § 121.

NAVIGATION ACT not to prevent the importation of goods, the produce of places within the charter, except tea, from any other places within the charter except China, § 7.

OATH to be taken by the secret committee of directors, and by persons employed in preparing or transcribing secret dispatches, sent or received from India, § 74, 75.—Title of this act to be inserted in the directors' oath, § 76.—Oath of justices of peace may be taken in a court of justice within the provinces, § 112.—Persons taking false oath guilty of perjury, and punishable according to the laws of England, § 122.

OFFICERS AND OFFICES. Oath of secrecy to be taken by persons employed in preparing or transcribing secret dispatches sent to or received from India, § 75.—Periods of service necessary for qualification of civil officers, viz. place of more than £1,500 per annum may be given for four years' service in India, of more than £3,000 per annum, after seven years; of more than £4,000 per annum (including the council) after ten years, § 62.—Restoration of civil and military servants, suspended or removed by the government abroad, not to be valid without the consent of the board, § 83.—Generals and colonels, and lieutenant-colonels commanding regiments, may return to India, after five years' absence, with consent of directors and the board, though their absence may not have been occasioned by sickness, infirmity, or inevitable accident, § 84.—Restored civil servants to take precedence according to their seniority at the time of their departure from India, § 85.—Servants of the Company may waive their right to precedence, in order to be appointed to boards, courts, or other official establishments, § 86.—(*See Arms, Board of Commissioners, Directors, Governor General, Salaries, Superannuations.*)

ORDER IN COUNCIL to declare what ports in the United Kingdom are fit for the deposit of goods imported in private-trade, § 10

PARLIAMENT to give three years' notice of the expiration of term, any time after 10th April 1813. Notice by the Speaker to be deemed a due notice, § 3. 5.—Copies of regulations abroad, to be laid annually with accounts before parliament, and accounts of superannuations in the next sessions, § 60, 94

PASSAGE MONEY (See *Equipment and Voyage*.)

PENSIONS (See *Superannuations*.)

PERJURY Persons taking false oaths guilty of perjury, and persons suborning, liable to the penalties of perjury, according to the laws of England, § 122.

PERSONS GOING TO INDIA, OR RESIDING THERE When the court of directors refuse permission to any persons to proceed to the East Indies, applications to be transmitted to the board; who may direct certificates to be granted by the directors, authorizing such person to proceed to any of the principal settlements, § 33.—Directors may make representations thereon to the board, § 34.—Persons proceeding to the East Indies to be subject to the regulations of the local governments, § 35.—Governments in India may declare certificates and licenses to be void, if it shall appear to them, that the persons to whom they have been granted have intitled their claim to countenance and protection.—Persons not to be prosecuted for trading without a license, until two months after notice of order, § 36.—Governments in India not to sanction the residence of his majesty's subjects at their several presidencies, without the authority of directors, except under special circumstances, § 37.—Board of commissioners may authorize any persons to proceed to, and reside within the limits of the charter, except between the Indies and Malacca, and islands north of the equator, Bencoolen, and China, § 38.—His Majesty's subjects, authorized for lawful purpose, to go to and reside at places without 11 deg south lat and 61 and 150 deg east long, § 39.—Unauthorized persons going without the limits of the Company's charter, shall be deemed to have unlawfully traded, and be subject to the penalties imposed on illicit traders by 33 Geo III cap 52, § 10.—Provision for summary conviction and punishment of British subjects, being in India without license, or exceeding the terms of their license.—Penalty 2,000 Rupees, or commitment for two months, second offence double.—Not to prevent such persons from being prosecuted for misdeemeanors, or sent home, but not on account of residence previous to conviction, § 101.—Persons residing in India without license may be sent home without being afterwards prosecuted, § 104.—British subjects residing, or trading, or occupying immovable property, more than ten miles from the presidencies, to be subject to the local civil jurisdiction.—Restrictions as to the grounds of jurisdiction of such judicatures.—In certain cases, such British subject may appeal to the king's courts, § 107.—British subjects allowed to reside more than ten miles from presidencies shall procure and register certificate of such permission in the court of the districts, and suing in civil courts, shall produce copy of such certificate, or an affidavit accounting for it, § 108.—Counterfeiting licenses to reside, or certificates, or attested copies thereof, punishable with fine and imprisonment, § 120.—In actions for recovery of persons found in the East Indies, &c. the defendants may plead the general issue.—Verdict to lie on the plaintiff, and if verdict given against, he shall pay treble costs, § 123.

PRESIDENCIES AND SETTLEMENTS Proceedings at the presidencies to be signed by the principal secretary of the department to which they relate, or by his successor the chief secretary, § 79.—Local governments to carry sentences of transportation into execution, § 121.

PRIVATE TRADE Ships to clear out from some port in the United Kingdom, and all goods imported, to be brought to some of the ports in the United Kingdom, which shall have been declared fit, by order in council, § 10.—Ships not to go within certain limits, without a license from the directors, § 11.—(See *License*.)—No ship, under 30 tons, to clear out for, or be admitted to entry at any place within the limits of the Company's charter, § 13.—No ship to clear out or enter without a manifest, and without giving an attested list of persons and sums, and accounting for them, § 14, 15.—Copies of the list received in England to be transmitted to the secretary of the government, § 16.—Provisions may hereafter be made for authorizing private-trade directly or circuitously, as well between places without the Company's limits, and places within the same, as between the United Kingdom and the Company's Limits, except China, § 20.—So much of 9 Will III, c. 44, as requires, that the goods of private traders should be sold by torch of candle, repealed, § 22.—Counterfeiting licenses for ships, punishable with fine and imprisonment, § 120.

PROVINCIAL COURTS Natives of India, in the service of the Company, subject to provincial courts, § 109.—Provincial courts of the highest authority may attend a civil or criminal process within the presidencies, notwithstanding the jurisdiction of the king's court.—Process to be in writing, with an English translation, and signed by a judge, § 113.

REGULATIONS Copies of regulations abroad, to be laid annually before Parliament, § 66. (See *Army and Duties*.)

SALARIES Regulations as to salaries of civil servants in India, § 82.—Directing the commencement of certain salaries, § 89.—Additional provisions for the salaries and charges of the board of commissioners, § 90.

SALTPETRE Stat. 31, Geo. III. c. 42, in part repealed, § 21.

SEMINARIES (See *Colleges*.)

SERVANTS (See *Officers and Officers*.)

SHIPS in private trade not to go within certain limits, without license from directors, § 111.—No ship, under 350 tons, to clear out for, or be admitted to entry at any place within the limits of the Company's charter, § 13, 32.—No ship to clear out or enter without a manifest, § 14.—Ships driven by stress of weather, or other inevitable accident, within the prescribed limits, not to be liable to forfeitures, § 41.

SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHERY Ships engaged therein may sail between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Magellan, but must have licenses for certain limits from the board.—None to sail under 350 tons, without license from the board; not to go to certain places without a license from the directors, § 32.

SUPERANNUATIONS. His Majesty empowered to grant superannuations to the officers of the board — Previous service under the Company to be taken into account, § 31, 92 — Court of directors empowered to grant superannuations to Company's servants in England, § 93 — Account of superannuations to be laid before parliament in the next sessions, § 94

TEA Exclusive trade in tea continued to the Company for a farther term, subject to regulations of former acts, § 2. — Such exclusive trade to cease, on the expiration of three years' notice by parliament, after 10th April, 1831, and on payment of what is due from the public to the Company, § 3. — None but the Company, or persons by them duly licensed, to trade in tea, § 8

TERRITORIAL REVENUES to be applied, 1st, in maintaining forces, 2d, in payment of interest of India debt, 3d, in defraying expenses of establishments, 4th, in liquidation of territorial debt, or as the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of commissioners, shall direct, § 55. — A sum equal to payments from commercial funds at home, on account of territorial charges in each year, after deducting amount of payments abroad for commercial establishments, to be annually applied to investment or remittance, at the option of the directors, excess in any year to be taken into account the next year, § 55. — Application of surplus territorial revenues and home profits, in re-payment of capital of public funds created for the Company, and further surplus to be paid into the Exchequer, to be a guarantee fund, not exceeding £12,000,000. One sixth of excess to be the Company's, and remaining five sixths to belong to the public, § 59. — If the debts, after reduction, shall be again increased beyond certain sums, a deduction again to take place, § 60. — Duties in India, on Company's goods to be debited to commerce, and together with duties on private trade goods to be considered as part of territorial revenues, and to be subject to the board, § 67. — Board to have the controul over the appropriation of any part of the territorial revenues (except sums issued to make good home payments on account of territorial charges) or of loans in India to commercial purposes, § 68.

TRADE The exclusive trade to China continued to the Company during further term, subject to provisions of former acts, but to cease and be determined on the expiration of three years' notice by parliament, any time after the 10th April, 1831, and on payment of what is due from the public to the Company, § 2, 3. — Any of his Majesty's subjects may trade to and from the United Kingdom, from and to the ports and places within the Company's present limits, except to China, in ships navigated according to law, § 6. — Navigation act not to prevent the importation of goods, the produce of any place within the charter, except tea, from any other places within the charter, except China, § 7. — None but the Company, or persons by their license to trade in tea, not to export military stores to certain places, § 8, 9. — No ship, under 350 tons, to clear out for, or be admitted to entry at any place within the limits of the Company's charter, § 14. — Unlicensed persons trading to, or going within the limits of the Company's charter, subject to all the penalties imposed on illicit traders, by 33 Geo. III. c. 52, § 49. (*See Duties, Private Trade*)

TRANSPORTATION. Offences punishable with transportation, 1st, forgery, 2d, counterfeiting current coin, 3d, uttering the same, third offence, transportation for life, § 115, 117. — Local governments to carry sentences of transportation and execution, but natives of India not to be transported to any place more than 30 degrees N. or 25 degrees S. lat. § 121

TREASURY. Lords of the treasury may authorize articles manufactured of silk, hair, cotton, wool, or any mixture thereof, when brought to outports, to be removed to the port of London, to be sold for home consumption, § 18

VACANCIES of governors and commanders-in-chief to be filled up by the court of directors, subject to his Majesty's approbation, but this not to elect the directors right to recall, § 80. Vacancies in India, with exceptions, not to be supplied by the directors, without the approbation of the board, § 81

VOTES. In case of equality of votes in general court or courts of directors, the questions to be considered as lost, except in case of two or more candidates for office, which are to be determined by lot, § 77.

WRITERS. No person to be appointed a writer unless he shall have kept four terms at the East India Company's college, and shall produce a certificate of conformity to rules, § 46.

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 32d OF GEORGE III CHAP. 52.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that the departure from India of any Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, with intent to return to Europe, shall be deemed, in law, a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any Governor General, or Governor, or Member of Council, during his continuance in the Presidency whereof he was so Governor General, Governor, or Counsellor, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the Secretary for the Public Department of the same Presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such Governor General, or other officers, respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure resignation, or surrender, and that if any such Governor General, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said Company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, — any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW JURY ACT.

7 GEO IV CHAP. 37, A. D. 1826.

An Act to Regulate the Appointment of Juries in the East Indies. 5th May, 1826.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe*, it is, among other things, enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the town of Calcutta, and not otherwise: and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on juries, within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the several Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, should be further extended: be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and not being the subject of any foreign state, shall, according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, be deemed capable of serving as jurors on Grand or Petit Juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said act, or in any other act, charter, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that the respective Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time, to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging, and service of such Jurors, and such other regulations relating thereto, as they may respectively deem expedient and proper: provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such Court of Judicature shall be certified under the hands and seals of the Judges of such Courts, to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to be laid before His Majesty, for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal: and such rules and regulations shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case, with such variation as shall be made therein.

III. PROVIDED ALSO, and be it further enacted, that at the Grand Juries, in all cases, and all Juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEO IV. CHAP. 33, A. D. 1828.

An Act to declare and settle the Law respecting the Liability of the Real Estates of British subjects and others, situate within the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as Assets in the Hands of Executors and Administrators, to the Payment of the Debts of their deceased owners [27th June, 1828.]

“Whereas some doubts have arisen whether, and to what extent, the Real Estates of British Subjects and others, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within, or being under the Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India, are liable, as Assets in the Hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners: And whereas it is expedient, that such doubts should be removed, be it, therefore, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that whenever any British Subject shall die seized of or entitled to any Real Estate, in Houses, Lands, or Hereditaments, situate within, or being under the general Civil Jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, or whenever any Person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos) shall die seized of, or entitled to any such Real Estate, situate within the local Limits of the Civil Jurisdiction of the same Courts respectively, such Real Estate of such British Subjects, or other Person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos) is and shall be deemed Assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the Payment of his or her Debts, whether by Specialty or Simple Contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

“II. And it is further declared and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British Subject or other Person, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoos) to sell and dispose of such Real Estate, for the Payment of such Debts, as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same Estate to a Purchaser, in as full and effectual manner in Law as the Testator or Intestate of such Executor or Administrator could or might have done in his life-time.

“III. And it is further declared and enacted, That in any Suit or Action to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the said Courts, respectively, against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, for the Recovery of any Debt or Demand due and owing by such Testator or Intestate, in his life-time, and at the Time of his death, such Executor or Administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such Real Estate, as aforesaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such Estate, when sold by the Sheriff, as Assets in the Hands of such Executor or Administrator to be administered.

“IV. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any such Suit or Action against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said Courts, respectively, to award and issue such Writs of Sequestration and Execution against such Houses, Lands, and

Real Effects of such Testator or Intestate, in the Hands of such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be seized, sequestered, and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively, in the same manner as such Courts could and might have done in the life-time of such Testator or Intestate, as aforesaid.

" V. And it is further declared and enacted, that all Conveyances and Assurances of such Real Estates of such *British* Subjects and other Persons so dying seized or entitled, as aforesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos,) situate within, or being under the general or local Jurisdiction of such Courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretofore made and executed by Executors and Administrators of such deceased *British* Subjects, and other persons, as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same Force, Validity, and Effect in Law, as if the same had been made and executed by such deceased persons in their life time.

" VI. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall be construed to operate as, or have the effect of changing or altering the legal Quality, Nature, or Tenure of any Lands, Houses, Estates, Rights, Interests, or any other Subject of Property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of Real Property, if by Law, before the passing of this Act, the same or any of them were Personal Property, but that the Law in that respect shall be and continue the same as if this Act had not passed.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 50.

An Act for Regulating the Appropriation of certain unclaimed Shares of Prize Money acquired by Soldiers or Seamen in the Service of the East-India Company.

Sec. 1. Prize-Money (of Soldiers) remaining in the hands of Agents in India to be paid over to the East-India Company at the Settlements where such Agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's Fund.

Sec. 2. That belonging to Officers or Men in the Company's Sea Service to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Poplar Hospital.

Sec. 3. States the time when such payments to the Company are to be made.

Sec. 5. Requires accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12. Not to bar claims to Prize-Money made within six years after the same may have been paid over to the Company.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 72.

An Act to extend the Provisions of the East-India Mutiny Act to the Bombay Marine.

The Provisions of the Act 4 George IV. Cap. 81, to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion in the Company's army, and the Articles of War made in virtue thereof, are, by the present Act, extended to the *Bombay Marine*, the Officers in which service are hereafter to hold Commissions, and the Seamen to be enlisted — To take effect from and after the 5th January, 1829.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 73.

An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, until the First day of March, 1833.

Sec. 1. From and after the 1st March, 1829, Courts for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be established and held at *Calcutta*, *Madras*, and *Bombay* — Appointment to be in the Supreme Courts of Judicature at those places, respectively.

Sec. 5 to 7. Relate to the mode of petitioning the Court.

Sec. 9. Assignments to be made on the presentation of the petition.

Sec. 10. What constitutes an act of insolvency on which a creditor may petition.

Sec. 12. The filing of a petition by an insolvent accounted an act of bankruptcy.

Sec. 15. Creditors whose debts shall be allowed in Court to share with those under the commission of bankrupt.

Sec. 17. Signature to certificate of bankrupt — its force and effect.

Sec. 20. Notices of the filing of petitions to be inserted in the gazettes of the three Presidencies, and in the London Gazette.

Sec. 22. Where no commission of bankruptcy shall issue, the assignees of a petitioning insolvent may take possession of real or personal estates within the United Kingdom.

Sec. 24 & 25. Protection from arrest, or discharge of debtors from prison.

Sec. 31. Petitioners must deliver schedules of their property.

Sec. 43. Nothing regarding the adjudication or sale of property shall affect the mortgage assignment for debts of any share in any ship or vessel, according to the provisions of the registry act. — (6 Geo IV. Cap. 110 § 46.)

Sec. 53. No dividend to be made to joint creditors from separate estate, until separate creditors be paid in full, nor converso.

Sec. 54. Part of an insolvent's property may be reserved for a limited time to place creditors in India and England on an equal footing.

Sec. 55. Court to direct what is to be done with the money of absent creditors.

Sec. 57 & 58. Periods when the Court may, in certain cases, discharge insolvents.

Sec. 80. His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India may make rules for facilitating the relief intended to be given by this act.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 74.

An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.

Many wholesome Alterations having lately been made in the Criminal Law of *England*, it has been deemed expedient to extend the same, by the present Act, to the *British Territories* under the Government of the *East-India Company*.—To take effect from and after the 1st March, 1829.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 76.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.

(To commence from and after the 10th August, 1828.)

Sec. 3. Repeals the Restrictions as to Importation of Wine, except in certain quantities, and of Segars, in packages of 100 lbs.—(6 Geo IV Cap. 107, § 52.)

Sec. 10. TABLE OF NEW DUTIES INWARDS.

By which the Duty on the following Articles of East-India Produce has been reduced, viz —

	NEW DUTIES. £. s. d.	OLD DUTIES. £. s. d.
ALKALI imported from any place within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, viz		
— any Article containing Soda or Mineral Alkali, whereof Mineral Alkali is the most valuable part, (such Alkali not being otherwise particularly charged with Duty)		
— if not containing a greater proportion of Mineral Alkali than 20 per Centum,		
— to the 6th of January, 1829, the ton	8 10 0	11 6 8
— from the 5th of January, 1829, to the 6th of January, 1830, the ton	6 10 0	11 6 8
— from and after the 5th of January, 1830, the ton	5 0 0	11 6 8
— And an increase in the Duty, according to its degree of strength, on the same scale as Barilla,		
BOTTLES of green or common Glass full,		
— imported from any British Possession, the dozen quarts contents,	0 1 0	0 4 0
CANTON NUTS or SEEDS, imported from any British Possession, viz.		
— Nuts, the cwt	0 0 6	1 17 4
— SEEDS, the cwt	0 0 6	0 9 4
CASTOR OIL, imported from any British Possession, the lb	0 0 3	0 0 9
COIR ROPE, the cwt	0 5 0	0 10 9
— old, and fit only to be made into Mats, the ton	0 5 0	10 15 0
GUM ARABIC, imported from any British Possession, the cwt	0 6 0	0 12 0
OPIMUM, the lb	0 4 0	0 9 0
RICE, the Produce of, and imported from any British Possession, the cwt	0 1 0	0 4 0
RICE, in the Husk (or Paddy), the quarter	0 0 1	0 2 0
RHUBARB, the lb	0 2 8	0 4 0
— imported from any British Possession, the lb	0 2 6	0 2 6
SAGO, imported from any British Possession, viz.		
— Pearl, the cwt	1 0 0	1 10 0
— Common, the cwt	0 1 0	0 5 0
— Powder, the cwt	1 0 0	1 10 0
SPIRITS, or Strong Waters, the Produce of any British Possession within the Limits of the East-India Company's Charter, not sweetened nor mixed with any article, so that the Degree of Strength cannot be exactly ascertained by Sike's Hydrometer,		
— for every Gallon of any Strength not exceeding the Strength of Proof by Sike's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater Strength than the Strength of Proof	0 15 0	1 0 0
TALLOW, imported from any British Possession in Asia, Africa, or America, the cwt	0 1 0	0 3 2
TORTOISE SHELL, unmanufactured, imported from any British Possession, the lb	0 0 6	0 2 0
TURNERIC, imported from any British Possession, the cwt	0 2 4	0 10 0
WAX, Bees', imported from any British Possession, viz		
— unbleached, the cwt	0 10 0	2 6 6
— in any degree bleached, the cwt	1 0 0	6 3 6
WOOL, viz.		
— Cotton Wool, or Waste of Cotton, imported from any British Possession, the cwt	0 0 4	6 pr. Ct.

Sec. 11. Continues the Duties, imposed by the 7th Geo. IV cap. 53, on the Importation of Silk and Silk Manufactures from the 10th October, 1828, when the Act would have expired, to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

Sec. 12 Repeals the Duty on Cables (not being Iron), Cordage, and Sails (foreign made), actually in use, on board of any British Vessel; and whenever any such Cables, Cordage, or Sails, shall be otherwise disposed of, the Duty to be paid shall be 20 per Cent. instead of the present duty of 30 per Cent.

Sec. 14. Silk or Cotton Piece Goods may be taken out of Warehouse to be dyed, stained, or printed, &c. for Exportation, without payment of Duty of Customs.

Sec. 21 Bounties on Refined Sugar granted equally whether it be made from Sugars the produce of the West or East Indies.

9TH GEO. IV. CAP. 93.

An Act to allow Sugar to be delivered out of Warehouse to be Refined.

Foreign Sugar, or Sugar the produce of the *East Indies*, may be delivered to Sugar-Refiners at the Ports of *London, Liverpool, Bristol, or Glasgow*, to be refined for exportation, until the 5th July 1820, on payment of the following duties, viz. —

Brown or Muscovado, or Clayed Sugar, not being of greater value than the ave- £. s. d.
rage price of Sugar of the *British Plantations in America*, the cwt. 1 7 0

— and further, in respect of every shilling by which such Sugar shall be of greater value than such average price, the cwt. 0 6 9

Sec. 6. Officers of the Customs may seize Sugar, if they consider it entered under its value, paying the Proprietor for the same at a given rate.

Sec. 7. Bond to be given for the exportation of such Sugar when refined, specifying the relative quantity of refined Sugar to be so exported.

A. D. 1830, REGULATION II.

A REGULATION for rescinding and re-enacting, with modifications, the Provisions contained in Regulation VII 1818, for regulating the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 20th January, 1830, corresponding with the 4th Mang, 1830, Bengal Era, the 17th Mang, 1237, Fussy; the 15th Mang, 1237, Willauty; the 2d Mang, 1880, Sambut, and the 30th Rugub, 1245, Higerree.

Preamble. The Honorable Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, having been pleased, by virtue of the powers vested in them, by an Act of the British Legislature, to rescind the Rules passed by the said Court on the 31st December, 1817, and published and promulgated at this Presidency in Regulation VII 1818, and to enact other Rules to be in force in lieu thereof, the same have been framed into a Regulation, as hereunder contained, and have been passed by the Governor General in Council, to take effect, and be in force from the date of promulgation.

Certain parts of Regulation VII 1818, rescinded; II Regulation VII 1818, excepting in so far as it rescinds previous enactments, is hereby rescinded; and the following Regulation, passed by the honorable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, shall take effect, and be in full force in lieu thereof, within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

And the following Regulation enacted in lieu of it.

Title. A Regulation for rescinding the existing Regulation of the Thirty-first of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, relating to the conduct of the Trade between the British Possessions in India, and the Countries and States in Amity with His Majesty, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof.

Preamble. Whereas, by a Regulation, passed by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, on the Thirty-first of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled a "Regulation for carrying on the Trade between the British Possessions in India, and the Countries and States in Amity with his Majesty," reciting, "that by an Act, passed in the Thirty-Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled 'an Act for regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British Possessions in India, by the Ships of Nations in Amity with His Majesty,' it was enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act, and during the continuance of the exclusive Trade of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies and during the term of which the possession of the British Territories in India is secured to the said United Company, it should be lawful for the Ships and Vessels of Countries and States in Amity with His Majesty, to Import into and Export from the British Possessions in India, such Goods and Commodities as they should be permitted to Import into and Export from the said Possessions by the Directors of the said Company, who were thereby directed to frame such Regulations for carrying on the Trade to and from the said Possessions, and the Countries and States in Amity with His Majesty, as should seem to them most conducive to the interest and prosperity of the said British Possessions in India, and of the British Empire, and that no Ship or Vessel belonging to any of the subjects of States or Countries in Amity with His Majesty, should be liable to seizure, confiscation, or forfeiture, or other

"penalty, for Exporting from or Importing into the said British Possessions in India, any Goods or Commodities, the Importation or Exportation of which should respectively be permitted by the said Regulation, any thing in certain Act of the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second therein recited, to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always, that it should not be lawful for the Directors of the said United Company to frame any Regulations for the conduct of the said Trade which should be inconsistent with any Treaty or Treaties, which should have been or might be entered into by His Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, and any Country or State at Amity with His Majesty, or which might be inconsistent with any Act or Acts of Parliament which had been passed for the Regulation of the Trade and Commerce of the said British Territories in India. And reciting, that by another Act passed in the Fifty third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, entitled, 'an Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same, and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter'—all the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in any Act or Acts whatsoever, which were limited, or might be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company, by a certain Act of Parliament of Great Britain, of the Thirty-third Year of His said late Majesty therein recited, so far as the same, or any of them were in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the said Act of the Fifty third Year of His said late Majesty, should continue and be in force during the further term thereby granted to the said Company, subject to such alterations therein as might be made by any of the enactments, provisions, matters, and things in that Act contained"—certain Rules were framed for carrying on the Trade to and from the British Possessions in India, and the Countries and States in Amity with His Majesty. And where as it has been deemed expedient, that the distinction made by the last mentioned Regulation, between Foreign European Ships belonging to Nations having Settlements in the East Indies, and Foreign European Ships belonging to Countries having no such Settlements, should be removed, and that the provisions thereby made for the Trade of Foreign European Ships belonging to Nations having Settlements of their own in the East Indies, should be extended to Foreign European Ships belonging to Nations having no settlements in the East Indies, and also to Ships belonging to the Empire of Brazil. The Court of Directors of the said United Company, in virtue of the powers granted to them by the Acts herein before mentioned, or referred to, have rescinded the said Regulation of the Thirty first of December, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, and in lieu thereof, have framed the following Regulation—

1st. "Foreign European Ships belonging to any State or Country, whether having a Settlement of its own in the East Indies or not, and Ships belonging to the Empire of Brazil, so long as such States, Countries, and Empire, respectively, remain in Amity with His Majesty, may freely enter the British Sea Ports and Harbours in the East Indies, whether they come directly from their own Country, or from any of the Ports and Places in the East Indies: they shall be hospitably received, and shall have liberty to trade there, in Imports and Exports, conformably to the Regulations established in such places, provided, that it shall not be lawful for the said Ships, in time of War between the British Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said British Territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any Military Stores or Naval Stores, Salt Petre or Grain. The said Ships may also be cleared out for any Port or Place in the East Indies, but if cleared out for Europe, or for any Port in the Empire of Brazil, they shall be cleared out direct for the Country to which such Ships respectively belong."

2d. "The Trade between the British Possessions in India and the United States of America shall continue to be regulated by the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London, the 3d July, 1815."

3d. Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to affect the provisions contained in the existing Regulations for defining the duties to which the Trade of Foreign Nations is and shall be subject at the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation, in the East Indies.

The Present Rules not to affect the existing Regulations for defining the Duties on Foreign Trade.

THE APPENDIX,

PART IV.

East India College.

VISITOR

(THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.)

COLLEGE COUNCIL.

THE REV. JOSEPH H. BATHEN, D.D. F.R.S. *Principal.*

PROFESSORS

REV CHAS W. LEBES, A.M. (*Dean*) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

JAMES AMIRAHN JEELE, A.M. *Classical and General Literature.*

REV THOS ROBERT VALENTIS, A.M. & F.R.S. *History and Political Economy.*

WILLIAM EMPSON, Esq. M.A. F.R.S.L. *General Policy and the Laws of England.*

REV H. G. KEENE, A.M., (Rugby Sch.) *French, Persian, and Hindustani Literature.*

JAMES MICHAEL, Esq. *Modern Literature and History of Art.*

REV FRED SMITH, A.M. *Assistant Mathematics Professor.*

C. WILKINS, Esq. F.R.S. L.L.D. *Visitor in the Oriental Department and of the Council.*

EDWARD VERNON S. BALCH, Esq. } *Assistant Professors in the Oriental Department.*

MRS. A. BRADY. }

MR. FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Assistants in ditto.*

MR. DAVID STEA, }

MR. THOMAS MEDLAND, *Drawing and Oriental Writing Master.*

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS

REGULATIONS AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

No Candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until he has completed the sixteenth year of his age. And no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardian of every candidate for the college will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director:—

SIR—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my ———, to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour, to be, &c.

Candidates for the college must produce the undermentioned documents, previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the parish register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwarden, or elders, and, in addition thereto,

A certificate, agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation.

“ I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the parish of ———, in the county of ———, contains the date of the birth of my ———, who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East-India College, by ———, Esq., and I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my ——— gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly, or indirectly, for the same, and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son, or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my ———, from the Director above-mentioned.”

“ Witness my hand, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord, ———.”

In the event of no parish register existing or to be found, an affidavit of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

"I —, presented as a student for the East India College, by —, do make oath and swear, that I have caused search to be made for a parish register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and, further, I make oath and swear, that from the information of my parents (and other relations), which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the parish of —, in the county of —, on —, in the year —, and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen, or above twenty years.

"Sworn before me

"this —

"day of —

}

"Witness my hand, this — day

"of —, in the year of our

"Lord —

The parent, guardian, or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the affidavit, which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the parish register.

The above mentioned certificate, (and affidavits, in cases where an affidavit shall be required,) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions. The same declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation of the candidates, respectively.

Candidates are to produce certificates from the person under whom they have received their education, stating the nature of that education, and the proficiency they have made therein; and also certifying as to their mental ability, conduct, disposition, and character.

Candidates will be interrogated in an open Committee of College, as to their character, connexions, and qualifications, conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1809.

The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the Clerk to the Committee of the College.

A student publicly expelled the College will not be admitted into the Company's Civil or Military Service in India, or into the Company's Military Seminary.

No person can be appointed a Writer in the Company's Service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty two years, nor until he shall have resided one term, at least, in the College, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the Principal in behalf of the College Council, of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the College.

On a student's appointment to be a Writer, a legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person, (to be approved by the Court of Directors,) binding himself to pay the sum of £500, as liquidated damages to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into, that the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the College is determined by the certificate of the College Council, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within three months after they are so ranked. Should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India; whether that examination may have been held by the College Council or by the London Board of Examiners, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student; a majority whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table spoon, tea spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipage, and a looking glass, also with not less than two pair of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

The candidate will be examined in the Classics and Arithmetic, and if they be not found to possess a competent knowledge of at least two of the Latin classics, the easier parts of the Greek Testament, and the principles of Grammar, as well as the common rules of Arithmetic, and together with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, they will be remanded until the commencement of the next term.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving College by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus and library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

1st. Commences 19th January, and ends 31st May. } In each Year.

2d. ditto 27th July, and ends 6th December. }

The days for receiving petitions at the East India House from Candidates for admission into the College, are the two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 19th January and 27th July, in each year.

N. B.—The Students are to provide themselves with proper Academical Habits.

COLLEGE TIME ALLOWED TO RECKON.

The East India Company having established a College in England for the appropriate Education of young men designed for their Civil Service in India, the time spent by such young men in the said College, after they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same privileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India; and it has been enacted, that all time, not exceeding two years, as shall be bona fide spent in the College, in the regular course of such education, by any persons, after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall bona fide spend, either before or after 17 years of

age, two years, at least, in the said College, in the regular course of such Education, and shall afterwards go to India in the Civil Service of the said Company, shall be accounted, as to the offices, places, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

Any person who shall be nominated to a situation in the service of the East India Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase, or of any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the Service of the Company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made, and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the Company's Service, provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any Director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such Director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the prohibitions contained in an act made in the Thirty third Year of the late Reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the Civil Service of the E. I. Company, has been found impracticable, without detriment to the Public Service, or injury to the just claims and meritorious exertions of individuals, and a Modification of the said Act having been in part adopted in the Act of the Forty-seventh of the same reign, relative to the Scholars educated at *Hertford College*, it has been enacted, that any Office, Place, or Employment, the Salary and Perquisites whereof shall exceed the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds, may be granted to and conferred upon any Civil Servant who shall have been actually resident in India in the Company's Service for the space of Four Years antecedent to such Vacancy, and if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments, shall exceed the sum of Three Thousand Pounds *per annum*, such Office may be conferred upon any of the said Servants who have been actually resident in India Seven Years, at least, in the Whole, and if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments of any Office, Place or Employment, shall exceed Four Thousand Pounds *per annum*, such office, including that of the Council, may be granted to or conferred upon any of the said Servants who shall have been actually resident in India in the Company's Service for the space of Ten Years, at least, in the whole.

ENTITLED TO HOLD BY THE ABOVE ACT

ABSTRACT of an Act of Parliament Passed 53d of George III. limiting the Salaries, Perquisites, and Emoluments of the Company's Servants, holding one, or more Offices, Places, or Emoluments in the Civil Lane, according to the period of their Actual Residence in India, in the Company's Service: Vide Section 82.

Actual Residence	£. Sterling per Annum	Exchange.	Sicca Rupees Per Annum.	Sicca Rupees Per Month.
From 1 to 4 years	1,500	{ a 1s 3d $\frac{928}{11.13}$ }	14,650 13 9	1,220 14 6
— 4 to 7 —	3,000		29,301 11 6	2,441 13 0
— 7 to 10 —	4,000		39,068 15 4	3,255 12 0

N. B. Time passed at Hertford College, after attaining the age of seventeen years, to be considered as Time passed in India

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Persons applying for leave of absence on account of indisposition, are to accompany such application, with a certificate of the state of their health, from the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of their station, agreeably to the Form inserted below, and marked A.

When an extension of leave of absence may be deemed necessary, such officers, if they have proceeded to any station immediately dependent on this Presidency without coming to Calcutta, are to attend the Senior Surgeon, whether Civil or Military, of such station, and to obtain from him a certificate conformably to the accompanying Form marked B to be renewed monthly; and if the officers in question shall have come to Calcutta, they are to obtain from the Surgeon attending them a similar certificate of sickness, to be also renewed monthly, and which must be confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, or, in his absence by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

When such Officers may find it necessary to proceed to Sea, or to Europe, for the recovery of their health, they are to obtain a certificate to that effect from the Surgeons attending them, which must be confirmed by one of the Members of the Medical Board, in one of the Forms mentioned below, and marked C. and D. Should the absence of such Officers, when permitted to proceed to Sea, and not to Europe, exceed the period for which they may have obtained the sanction of the Governor General in Council, they are to obtain a satisfactory testimonial from the chief Medical Authority of the Presidency, or colony, to which they may have proceeded, that the state of their health rendered such extension of their absence indispensably necessary.

The certificates so obtained are to be submitted for the consideration of Government.

Form of certificate B by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, when a Civil Servant is obliged to quit the station from bad health

I, A. B. Surgeon at the Civil Station of _____ do hereby certify, that C. D. Register or, _____ at _____ is in a bad state of health and I solemnly and sincerely declare, that according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do, therefore, recommend, that he may be permitted to proceed to

A. B.

of _____ this

Surgeon,

18

Form of Certificate B to be renewed monthly by the Senior Surgeon of a district station, or at the Presidency by the Surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick Civil Servant, and to be confirmed in the latter case by the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, or in his absence by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

I, A. B. Surgeon, at _____ do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or _____ had arrived here on the _____ in a bad state of health, and solemnly and sincerely declare, that, according to the best of my judgment, he is still in such a state as to render it improper that he should yet return to resume the duties of his office.

A. B.

this _____ day of

18

Surgeon.

Forms of Certificates C and D by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick Civil Servant, when such servant may be compelled to proceed to Sea, or to Europe for the benefit of his health. These Certificates must be confirmed by a Member of the Medical Board.

FORM C.

I, A. B. Surgeon, at _____ do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or _____ at _____ is in a bad state of health, and I think it highly advisable for him to proceed to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be), by the next opportunity

this _____ day of

18

A. C. Surgeon.

FORM D

I, A. B. Surgeon _____ do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or _____ at _____ is in a very bad state of health, and I think a voyage to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be), necessary for his recovery

A. D. Surgeon.

this

day of

18

DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES.

Government has established the following Rules, in Respect to the deductions to be made from the Salaries of persons absent from their stations, whether on account of bad health, or on account of their private affairs, likewise on other points connected with such absence.

A deduction of one-sixth, except in the cases below stated, to be made from Salaries or authorized Emoluments of all Civil Servants compelled to leave their stations on account of sickness, during the whole period of their absence.

This Rule, however, is not to apply to Zillah or City Registers, or to other Individuals whose Allowances may not exceed 500 Rupees per mensem. It is not intended to make any deduction from the Salaries of Civil Servants holding such appointments, when absent from their stations, on account of bad health.

In cases in which the Salaries or authorized Emoluments, of Civil Servants exceed the sum stated under the foregoing Head only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the rate of one-sixth would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 Rupees per mensem, it is the intention of Government, that the deduction should not be carried to the full extent of one-sixth, but merely so far as will leave to the Individual the monthly sum, above mentioned, of Sixty Rupees 500.

A deduction at the rate of one-sixth to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of all Civil Servants, stationed within the divisions of Bareilly and Benares, or as they are ordinarily denominated the Western Provinces, who may, with the sanction of Government, be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding eight weeks in the year.

A deduction of one-sixth to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of all Civil Servants stationed in the Lower Provinces, who may, with the sanction of Government, be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding six weeks in the year.

A deduction of one-third to be made from the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of Civil Servants who may be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs (and not on account of sickness,) for periods of time respectively, exceeding those specified under the two foregoing Heads, numbered according as the Rules contained under these Heads may apply to the cases.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Deputation allowance is granted to Civil Servants in conformity with the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated 1st March, 1817, when deputed to act at a distance from their own stations, in any capacity. A certificate must be furnished of the date on which they receive charge, as the allowance is not to commence till that period, and also a certificate on his delivering over charge, (the allowance ceasing on that day,) which must be furnished to the Civil Auditor, accompanied by the first and last bills when sent for audit.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE

To Civil Servants out of employment, nominated to act in the temporary charge of Offices at the Presidency, or elsewhere.

When the average monthly emoluments are as follows —	Rate of Officiating Allowance per Mensem.	Addl Subsistence money, according to rank	Total.
Not exceeding Sa Rs 1,500	400	Writer, or Factor, 162 Junior Merchant, ... 244	562 or 644.
More than Sicca Rupees 1,500 but not exceeding Sa. Rs. 2,800	700	Junior Merchant, 244 Senior Merchant, 325	941 or 1,025.
Exceeding Sicca Rupees. .. 2,800	1,500	Senior Merchant, 325	1,825.

To Civil Servants, when in Charge of Offices distinct from those to which they are permanently appointed.

When the average monthly emoluments are as follows —	If the office be at the same station, per mensem.	If at a different station, per mensem
Not exceeding, per mensem, Sa Rs. 1,500	Sicca Rupees 150	Sicca Rupees 300
More than Sa Rs. 1,500 but not exceeding Sicca Rupees 2,800	Sicca Rupees 250	Sicca Rupees 400
Exceeding Sicca Rupees 2,800	Sicca Rupees 350	Sicca Rupees 500

The Extra Allowances specified in the foregoing Statements are intended to preclude all claims on the part of the individual officiating to commission, which is considered to belong to the fixed incumbent, even during his absence, subject, of course, to the prescribed deduction.

The extra and Deputation Allowances above specified are to be considered applicable to Civil Servants in every branch of the Service, with the exception especially provided for below.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL will determine the amount of the Extra or Deputation Allowances to be granted to persons officiating as Secretaries to Government, or as Residents at Foreign Courts, as circumstances may, in each instance, render advisable. The same course will likewise be pursued, when Officers may be constituted for the attainment of local or temporary objects, similar to those at present held by the Commissioners in Behar.

When the Register of a Provincial Court, or the Assistant to a Magistrate, shall be nominated to the charge of the Office of Register of a Zillah or City Court, at the same station as that to which he is permanently attached, he is entitled to receive the Fees authorized by the Regulation as all Suits actually decided by himself, as well as the Fees for registering Deeds, an arrangement which renders any further Extra Allowance unnecessary.

In those cases in which the Gentleman appointed to officiate in the situation mentioned under the preceding head, may belong to a different station, an Extra Allowance is to be granted at the rate of 5 Rupees per diem.

Judge or Magistrate of a Zillah or City Court, Collector of Land Revenue or of Customs, Commercial Resident, Salt Agent, or His Assistant, and Opium Agent, or His Deputy.

Whenever the services of any of the Officers enumerated above may be required in the interior of their Districts, or at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, no extra Allowance for travelling, or on any other account, is to be granted.

The foregoing Rule is not, however, to be considered applicable to the superintendents of Salt Chokias, who, on the ground of established usage, will be authorized to charge in a contingent Bill the bona fide expenses incurred by them in travelling through the extensive tracts of country respectively committed to their superintendence.

Magistrate, Collector of Land Revenue, Dillo of Customs, Opium Agent, and Commercial Resident.

When a Register to Provincial Courts, or Assistant to any of the Officers enumerated above, shall be deputed into the interior of the Districts to which they are attached, or employed at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, they are to receive an Extra Allowance, at the rate of Sa Rs. 5 per diem.

When a Register, or Acting Register of a Zillah or City Court, shall be deputed or employed in the manner stated under the foregoing head, he is to receive an Extra Allowance, at the rate of Stera Rupees 10 per diem.

The additional Extra Allowance stated in the preceding head is intended to compensate for the loss of Pees, to which the Officer, so deputed or employed, will be subjected during his absence from his head station.

The Orders of Government in the Judicial Department, of the 13th October, 1809, in regard to Absentees, are to continue in full effect.

These Orders direct, that any Civil Officer, who may obtain leave of absence, shall forward a Certificate to the Auditor's Office, signed by the person to whom he may deliver over charge, and from whom he may again receive charge of his Office, specifying the date on which he may have relinquished, and on which he may have resumed charge respectively.

In cases in which it is not necessary, from the nature of the appointment, to depute a Civil Servant to relieve an Officer who has obtained leave of absence, the individual leaving his station is to forward to the Auditor a certificate from his immediate superior in Office, or if he should have no immediate superior in Office, or if circumstances should render it impracticable to obtain such certificate, a notification, attested by himself, stating the date of his return to it.

The Civil and Commercial Auditors will be instructed to pass all Bills for Extra Deputation Allowances, provided for by the foregoing Rules, without the delay of a reference to Government; and the certificates stated in the preceding paragraphs are to guide them, in regard to the periods during which deductions are to be made from the Salaries of Absentees, and in respect to the date from which the Extra and Deputation Allowances are to commence, and the periods when they are to cease. G. G. in C. 1st March, 1817.

APPENDIX TO THE RULES PASSED ON THE 1st MARCH, 1817.

SECTIONS 26, 27, 31, AND 32, ARE ABROGATED.

In Section 27, 1st line, the words "Registers or Acting Registers of Zillah or City Courts" are to be substituted for the words, "Registers to Provincial Courts," which Appointments have been abolished.

The words "Joint Magistrates," are to be added in the Margin of Section 29.

Under the foregoing modifications, the case of an Assistant Officiating as Register or Joint Magistrate, or as Magistrate, or as Judge and Magistrate, and of a Register Officiating as Joint Magistrate, or as Judge and Magistrate, will come within the Provisions of Section 22.

The following addition is to be made to the 7th Article of the Printed Rules—Individuals who may from "ill health, be unable to perform their duties, and who may, in consequence, be compelled to deliver over charge of their Offices to another person, shall be subject to the specified deductions, although they may not actually leave their Stations."

The following revised scale of deductions to be made from the Allowances of Civil Servants proceeding to Sea, or beyond the limits of the Presidency to which they belong, for the benefit of their health, under the prescribed Certificates, is authorized by Government, and is to take effect from the 1st of May, 1822.

Civil Servants proceeding to Sea, or beyond the limits of the Presidency to which they belong, on certificate of ill health, if absent for a period not exceeding Two years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1-10th from their Allowances. If necessarily absent for any longer period beyond Two years, and not exceeding two and a half years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1-5th for such additional period, and if the term of absence shall exceed two and half years, the whole of the Allowances of the Absentee to cease from the expiration of that period.

Fort William,
Gen. Dept. March, 29, 1822. }

In reference to the Resolutions passed by Government, on the 1st March, 1817, and 29th March, 1822, relative to reductions to be made from the Salaries of Civil Servants, when absent from their Stations, whether on account of bad health or on account of their private affairs, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 21st May, 1823, be published for general information, and that the Rules prescribed by the Honorable Court, applicable to the case of Civil Servants, absent from their stations on account of ill health, do take effect from the 1st Proximo.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 21st May, 1823.

With the Exceptions hereafter stated, a deduction of 1-8th is to be made from Salaries and Allowances not exceeding 2,000 Rupees per Mensem, for one year, and of 1-6th for the next Six Months, after the expiration of which period the Allowance only of a Servant out of employ is to be granted.

On Salaries and Allowances exceeding 2,000 Rs. per mensem 1-6th for one year and 1-4th for the next six months. Thereafter the Allowance of a Servant out of employ is to be granted.

The exceptions above alluded to are those contained in the 8th and 9th Clauses of the Regulations established in March, 1817, with such modifications as may be required by the foregoing rules.

In the first of those Clauses it is stated, that no deduction is to be made from Allowances which do not exceed 500 Rupees per Mensem, and by the second it is provided, that in cases in which the Salaries or authorized Emoluments of Civil Servants exceed 500 Rupees per Mensem, only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the prescribed rate would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 Rupees per mensem, the deduction shall be carried only so far as will leave to the individual the Monthly sum of 500 Rupees.

We direct, that these Rules of exception have effect during one year only—that for the next Six Months, a deduction be made at the rate of 1-8th, and that thereafter the individual, if a Factor or Writer, receive not, as in other cases, merely the Allowance of a Servant out of employ, which, in that event, would amount only to 162 Rupees per Mensem, but the Allowance of a Junior Merchant out of employ, viz. 214 Rupees per Mensem.

FORT WILLIAM;
Gen. Dept. September 25, 1823. }

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the severity with which the operation of the Rules relative to deductions from the Allowances of Absenters on account of ill health, passed, on the 25th September last, will, as they now stand, affect the interests of many of the Civil Servants at present absent beyond Sea, for the benefit of their health, has been pleased to determine, that the former Rules of the 29th March, 1822, shall remain in force, as applicable to such Individuals actually absent at the Cape of Good Hope, or other places, within the Limits of the Honorable Company's Trade, for such a period as may afford them the opportunity of returning within a term not exceeding in any case Six Months from the time when the intimation may reach the place of residence of the persons in question, or be otherwise communicated to them.

FORT WILLIAM;
Gen. Dept. Nov. 13, 1823. }

With reference to the Orders of Government, dated the 1st of March, 1817, regarding absenters in the Civil Branch of the Service, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Resolutions, passed this day, on the subject, which are to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month of October.—

Resolved, that the Rule for a deduction of One Sixth from the Allowances of Civil Servants, absent from their Stations, on account of their private affairs, which was prescribed in the 10th and 11th Paragraphs of the Resolutions passed on the 1st March, 1817, be rescinded; that the Rule contained in the 7th Paragraph of the same Resolutions, for a deduction of One-Sixth from the Allowances of Civil Servants, compelled to leave their Stations, on account of Sickness, “during the whole period of their absence,” be modified: and that in future, any Civil Servant, who may, with the sanction of Government, (to be granted or not, as may appear proper to the Governor General in Council, in each case,) be absent from his Station or Office, whether on account of his private affairs or from Sickness, for a period not exceeding one month in the year, shall not be subject to any deduction from his authorized Allowances. If, however, the absence of such Servant shall exceed the term of one month in the year, a deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ shall be made from his Allowances, for the period of such excess, except in cases of certified ill health, as provided for by the Rules in force.

By Command of the Right Hon'ble

the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM;
Gen. Dept. Sept. 29, 1825. }

CIVIL SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

The resolution of Government, of the 17th February, 1829, reducing the allowances attached to the several offices held by Covenanted Civil Servants, (as per tables A to E, and statement F,) except the actual incumbents. But the Court of Directors resolved, that the allowances of none of their Civil Servants, under the rank of Members of Council, (with the exceptions of the Political Residents, at foreign Courts, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the Chief Secretary to Government, and the Senior Members of the Revenue Boards and the Board of Trade,) ought to exceed Rs. 50,000 per annum, and they directed, that this may, from and after the receipt of this letter, (viz. 20th October, 1829,) be regarded as the established maximum to which, (excepting in the Offices above enumerated,) the total personal allowances of a Civil Servant, whether employed in the Territorial or Commercial Departments, and whether paid by a fixed salary or by commission, shall, in all cases, be invariably restricted.

THE CIVIL FUND.

Additional Articles to the Plan for the Civil Fund, agreed to at the General Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 30th April, 1832.

ARTICLE XLV.

In addition to the information required by the 29th Article of the Rules of the Bengal Civil Fund, to be furnished to the Managers before any allowance shall be granted from that Fund to a widow; an oath shall be taken and subscribed, according to such of the subjoined Forms as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

1st. If the widow shall not have any offspring by the deceased, and shall not be possessed of any income except such as may be derivable from personal property, the oath to be taken shall be according to the Form A, as follows:—

FORM OF DECLARATION A.

I, A. B. (of the age of years,) now resident at , the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant, on the Bengal Establishment, in the East Indies, do hereby, upon oath, declare, that I am not at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property, of which a rough schedule is annexed, and that, with the exception stated, my sole dependance for support is on the annuity to be granted to me from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

The above affidavit is to be accompanied by a rough schedule of any personal property possessed by the widow, and of its estimated value, under the general heads of valuable plate, household furniture, equipages, &c.; but without any more detailed statement, and showing the estimated total amount possessed by the widow after payment of any debts for which such property may be liable

2d. If the widow shall have any child or children living by her late husband, or if any child of his shall afterwards be born, and neither she nor they shall be possessed of any income, except such as may be derivable from personal property, the oath to be taken shall be according to the form B, as follows:—

FORM OF DECLARATION B.

I, A. B. (of the age of years,) now residing at , the widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant, on the Bengal Establishment, in the East Indies, do hereby, upon oath, declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child * named now alive, and of the age of years, (or if more than one child, their names and several ages to be stated;) and that I am not, nor is the said child (or children) at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I or the said child (or children) can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property, of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that, with the exception stated, my sole dependance, and that of the said child (or children,) for support, is on the annuities to be granted to me and to the said child (or children) from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here a schedule of property to be annexed, as in form A.

3dly, If the widow shall possess or be entitled to any income exclusive of such as may be derivable from personal property, then shall be substituted for either of the preceding forms the form of oath C, as follows:

FORM OF DECLARATION C.

I, A. B. of the age of years, (describing her residence and naming her husband as before) do hereby, upon oath, declare, that the said C. D. left surviving him one child, named now alive, and of the age of years, (or if more than one child, state their several names and ages,) and that neither I nor my child (or children) above named, are at this time possessed of or entitled to any property yielding, or capable of yielding a greater annual income than pounds sterling; and I do further, upon oath, declare, that the sources of the said annual income are truly stated below, and that beyond the amount which may be thence derived, the sole support of myself and of the said child (or children) is the assistance I expect to receive from the Civil Fund of that Establishment.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here state the sources from which such income may be derived.

ARTICLE XLVI.

Whatever legally disposable property, whether consisting of valuables, plate, household furniture, equipages, or other description capable of being made to yield an income, and whether real or personal, of which a widow may be possessed at the time of her application for admission to

* If the child shall have been born after the death of its father, the following words to be inserted after the word child:—

* Born on (dated) and named. *

the benefits of the Civil Fund, whether such property shall have been left to her by her husband or shall have been otherwise acquired, being in excess of the estimated value or amount of £2,000 (two thousand pounds) sterling, shall be regarded as an available source of income, and as such shall be taken into account at a just valuation, or according to the amount realizable by public sale, in fixing the allowance to be granted to such widow from the Civil Fund, the income derivable from such property being calculated at a rate of interest of 5 per cent per annum.

ARTICLE XLVII

The declaration which, by the 5th Clause of the 24th Article, is required to be made half yearly, by widows who may be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, shall be according to the subjoined form D, and in case a widow shall have acquired property subsequently to the date of her admission to the benefits of the Fund, a specification thereof shall be subjoined to that affidavit.

FORM OF DECLARATION D.

I, *A. B.* now residing at _____ widow of *C. D.*, formerly a Civil Servant on the Establishment, of Bengal, in the East Indies, do hereby, upon oath, declare, that I have not become possessed of any property or income since the date when the annuity was granted to me from the Civil Fund of that Establishment, except such as is below specified, and that my entire income, including the Pension received from that Fund, does not at this time exceed *Sa Rs.* _____ or pounds sterling *£* _____

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God.

Here to be specified any property yielding, or capable of yielding, an income since acquired, or if none acquired, to be so specified

ARTICLE XLVIII.

The mother, guardian, or other person, who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to an annuity under the several Articles of the 27th Rule, or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children, before he, she, or they shall be enabled to receive the annuity payable, or any part thereof, shall take and subscribe an oath, according to the subjoined form E, or if such child or children shall have become entitled to any property yielding an income, the same shall be specified, as provided in that form.

FORM OF DECLARATION

I, *A. B.* (mother, guardian, or relative) of the child (or children) of *C. D.*, formerly a Civil Servant on the Establishment of Bengal, in the East Indies, do hereby make oath, and declare that (here enter at full length the names and ages of the child or children of the deceased) a child (or children) of the said *C. D.* is (or are) at this time alive, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he (or she) has (or they have) not (nor has either or any of them) to this day become entitled to or possessed of any additional property or income since the date when the annuity (or annuities) was (or were) first granted to him (or her or them) from the Civil Fund of that Establishment, excepting such as is below specified.

Sworn before me, }
&c. &c. }

So help me God

Here to be specified, as in form D.

ARTICLE XLIX.

The several oaths above required to be taken, shall be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or other person competent to administer the same; and such affidavit shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day on which the annuity is claimable, and shall, in the event of such widow, guardian, or other person entitled to receive the same, being in Europe, be delivered to and left with the Agents in London for the said Fund, or if such widow shall be in India, it shall be delivered to and left with the Managers and Trustees of the Fund for the time being

By order of the Managers,

R BARRY FITZGERALD,
Sec Civil Fund.

SUBSISTANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY

To a Senior Merchant, per month,.....	Sa. Rs.	325	9	0
— Junior ditto ditto,.....	—	244	2	0
— Factor, or Writer,.....	—	162	12	7

The period of Service of Writers appointed in Europe, is understood to commence from the date of their arrival at the Presidency at which they are to serve; and that of Writers residing in India at the time of their appointment, from the date of arrival at the said Presidency, of the first Writer appointed in Europe, of the same season.

TRAVELLING CHARGES ALLOWED TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

To a Resident, Collector, Agent, Judge or Commissioner, per mile, whether by land or water,.....	Sa. Rs.	1	3	3
To an Assistant Register, Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon,.....	—	1	3	3

Bills for travelling charges, agreeably to the following form, are to be transmitted to the Civil Auditor's Office, where the precise distance, if left blank, will be filled up.—

PRECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY.

The Honorable Company,..... Dr.
 To my Travelling charges from-----to-----as Judge, (Register,
 &c. &c.) of the latter station, being a medium distance of-----miles, at 1. 1 (or 2 2) per
 mile,.....Sicca Rupees-----Shahabad, the-----of-----, 18--.

Errors Excepted.

PASSAGE-MONEY OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Commanders of the Honorable Company's Chartered Ships are not permitted to receive more than the following sums, for their passage and accommodation at their table, viz.

CIVIL SERVANTS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

Members of Council,.....	£ 200
Senior or Junior Merchant, or Factor, ..	— 150
Writer, (including charter party allowance,)	— 150

CIVIL SERVANTS RETURNING FROM INDIA.

Factor, (certified by the Governor General in Council, to be under the necessity of returning from India,).....	} Sa. Rs. 2,000
Writers (ditto,)	
	1,500

PRECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY AFTER ABSENCE OF 5 YEARS.

No person who shall have held any Station whatever in India, in the Service of the East India Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member in Council, who having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council, shall not return to India, within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of Office, or be capable of again serving in India, in the Civil Line of the Company's Service, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court, especially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, 33, Geo. III. Chap. 52, Sec. 70.

THE APPENDIX,

PART V.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

SECTION 1.

DUTY OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND AND CHARGE OF COMPANIES.

1. It is on the Officers holding the Command and Charge of Companies, that the conduct, efficiency, and character of a Native Corps mainly depend, and it will be generally found, that in Corps where there is a proper and high sense of duty in the Officers of this rank, the Men are well behaved, smart, and soldier-like, whether on, or of duty. But to ensure this feeling, or to give rise to it where it is wanting, the Officers Commanding Companies must be vested with sufficient authority, to encourage merit and check irregularities, without being under the necessity of referring, on every trifling occasion, to the Commanding Officer.

2. Officers Commanding Companies may grant indulgences to deserving Men of their Companies, to a certain extent: they may grant leave for one or two days, excepting at Muster, but this leave is, on no account, to extend to a later hour than Tattoo beating. All applications for the indulgence of leave to a greater extent, will require the sanction of the Commanding Officer, and must be made through the Officers in charge of Companies.

3. Officers in Command of Companies are responsible for the general appearance and cleanliness of their Companies; and to enable them to ascertain that their orders on this subject are attended to, there will be a Private Parade of Companies once a week, at sun set. This Parade is solely for the inspection of the Officers Commanding Companies. All deficiencies in the Appointments or Clothing of the Men, with the causes that led to them, to be reported, for the Commanding Officer's information, through the Quarter Master.

4. Companies are to be permanently divided into four Sections, with a proper proportion of Non-Commissioned Officers to each, and the European Officers will endeavour to form a chain of responsibility throughout the whole, causing the Commanders of Sections constantly to bear in mind, that their credit, as smart Officers, worthy of further advancement will depend on the soldier-like appearance of their Sections. To carry this into effect, in most Native Corps, will require time and much attention, but when once effected, it will be productive of the best results. An Officer, however, must not rest satisfied that his orders are attended to, merely because he has given them; he will have many obstacles to overcome, in introducing this Regulation, and he should make it a point of seeing his Sections paraded occasionally, under their Non-Commissioned Officers, before falling in as a Company. A roll of each Section is to be kept by the Non-Commissioned Officer, and no alteration to be made in it, without an order from the Officer in Command of the Company.

5. The Officers Commanding Companies are responsible for the payment of their Companies, for the Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, and Regimental Appointments in use, and for the repair of Arms.

6. They are authorized to enforce the execution of all Orders and Regulations, relating to the interior discipline and economy of their Companies, by ordering those Men who neglect or disobey them, extra duty, or punishment Drill, not exceeding four days' Guard, or ten days' Drill.

7. They will occasionally visit the Men of their Companies, who may be in Hospital, and ascertain, by personal inquiry, if they are furnished with every thing necessary for sick Men; this essential part of an Officer's duty, should be particularly attended to in unhealthy situations; nothing being so gratifying to the Native Soldier, as to perceive that his Officer is interested in his welfare.

8. The following Books are to be kept in each Company:

One for copies of Muster Rolls and Pay Abstracts.

One Book for Family Remittance Bills.

A Roll of Native Officers and Men, with a list of their nearest relations, in the order of succession, opposite each Man's name.

One for the Long Roll of the Company. This Book is to be made out in strict conformity with the orthography used in the General Roll of the Battalion.

A Register of General Leave.

A Register containing distinct Statements of the proceeds of Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys; these Registers are to be made up on the 31st of December of each year, when copies are to be sent to the Regimental Office, for the purpose laid down in General Orders of the 19th May, 1807.

A Book for entering the date and subject of all Orders affecting their duty as Officers Commanding Companies.

A Character Book. This Book will be confined to the Naicks, Drummers, and Privates of the Company, and it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Company, to enter in it, every incident calculated to make known the general character of Individuals belonging to his Company.

9. The character of the Native differs so materially from that of the European, that it requires time, and attentive observation of the most minute circumstances, connected with the behaviour of the Men, on all occasions, and in all situations, to enable the European Officer to form a correct opinion of their fitness for promotion, but by strict attention to every part of their conduct, and a careful entry of every particular of a favorable or unfavorable nature, in the behaviour of Individuals in this Book, it will become a public Record of the greatest use, in preventing the promotion of unworthy Individuals, and in encouraging the exertions of the active, intelligent, and deserving Soldier.

10. Without some Record of this kind, an Officer who has not been long in Command of a Company, and who is called upon to recommend a Naick or a Private for promotion, has seldom the means of ascertaining the character of his Men. He is under the necessity of applying to the Native Officers, or Pay Havildar, a mode of obtaining the required information, which is considered calculated to produce pernicious consequences.

11. It will be the Commanding Officer's duty, to pay, and to exact attention to these Records, and to have every particular of a Man's conduct so fully inserted, as to leave little room for doubt or dispute.

12. These Books will be inspected by the Commanding Officer, on the 1st of May, August, November, and February.

13. Any injury that may occur to the Arms, Accoutrements, or Appointments of Companies, or any deficiency in them, with all the information the Officer may be able to obtain, of the cause of the loss or injury, is to be immediately reported to the Quarter Master, for the Commanding Officer's information, to enable him to comply with the directions contained in General Orders.

14. Officers Commanding Companies will personally disburse the Pay, as soon as practicable after the receipt of it; and for this purpose, they will have their Companies marched to their Quarters, in their Uniform and Side Arms, and again taken back to the Lines, by the senior Native Officer present.

15. The Men on Guard are to be paid by their Officers when relieved; and excepting in cases of extreme urgency, the Officers are expected to see every Man in their Companies receive his Pay in their presence.

16. Whenever a Casualty may occur, the Coat and Pantaloon in wear, are to be sent into store, to be again issued, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, to Recruits.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL REMARKS FOR THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

1. A ready and cheerful obedience to all orders from superior Officers, is the first principle of Military discipline; if, therefore, a Subaltern should chance to Command on any parade, or duty, all junior Officers employed on the same duty, are expected to pay as much deference to his orders, as if they were acting under a Field Officer. Subaltern Officers Commanding Platoons at Drill or Exercise, may order extra Drill, not exceeding four days, to any Man of their Platoon, who is awkward or inattentive; and when inspecting Guards, may order any Man, who is dirty, one day's extra Guard, but if they think more than four days' extra Drill, or one day's Guard, necessary, they will report the circumstance, for the information and orders of the Commanding Officer.

2. In reprimanding Men, for any irregularity, all passionate or abusive terms are to be avoided.

3. Every Officer is expected to attend to the dress, appearance, and behaviour of the Men of the Corps, on or off duty; and whether they belong to his own Company or not.

4. Officers should also take notice of all Guards and Sentries of the Regiment, and report any neglect that comes under their observation; they should be equally ready to bring into notice, any remarkable instance of attention; they should watch over the general character of the Corps, and embrace every opportunity of evincing the interest they take in its reputation, by checking irregularity and neglect, and encouraging diligence and attention to duty, in the individuals belonging to it.

5. They should endeavour to become acquainted with the character and general behaviour, on duty, of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Corps, but particularly of their own Companies. The frequency of Commands and Escorts, under European Officers, affords many opportunities of acquiring this information.

6. They should, themselves, attend to the complaints of the Men, and not allow this duty to devolve on a Native Officer, a Havildar, or a servant. The Officer who permits this part of his duty to be performed by another, deprives himself of the best opportunity of securing the respect and attachment of the Native Soldier.

7. It should be impressed on the young Officer, that grievances, which to him may appear frivolous, are of serious import, when connected with the religious prejudices of the Men; and

that even when the redress of such grievances is impracticable, it is still in his power to listen with patience to the Soldier's statement, and to convince him, that his feelings have not been disregarded.

8 All Officers, on returning from detached duty, are to make a general Report of the conduct of the Native Commissioned Officers and Havildars belonging to their Detachment; and in case of having any neglect, or any unsoldier-like conduct to notice, a full detail of every particular connected with the Individual's behaviour, is to be entered into.

9. There are also many points in the performance of a Non Commissioned Officer's duty, which show attention and smartness, and will be noted, in a general way, in this Report.

10 All young Officers, on first joining a Corps, are to attend the Drill, until perfectly acquainted with the Drill of the Recruit and Company, Mounting Guard; Manual and Platoon Exercises; Marching and Standing Salute with the Sword. An Officer's fitness for joining the ranks of his Regiment, is to be ascertained by his Drilling and Commanding a Platoon, in his Commanding Officer's presence.

11 They should be posted, at first, to the Company of some old Officer, who will take every occasion to point out to them the manner in which the interior duty of a Company is conducted, and explain to them the nature and use of the different Books which are kept, and of the Reports which are required. They will also, after they have been dismissed the Drill, be sent on Command under another Officer, to learn that part of their duty. For two years after they join, they are to attend all Courts of Inquiry, Courts Martial, and Committees which may be held in the Regiment, to learn the manner in which those duties are conducted.

12 No Officer to have the Command or charge of a Company, until he shall have done Regimental duty for two years, and then, unless he have acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, without which, his intercourse with the Native Soldier will be carried on in a manner unsatisfactory to both; nor will the Officer acquire over the Soldier the influence which it is of importance he should possess.

13 Native Commissioned or Non Commissioned Officers, attending to make their reports, are not to be detained. The hours for making the common reports of a Corps, are to be fixed, and all Officers are to be ready to receive them at the proper hour.

14 Native Officers attending at a European Officer's Quarters, on duty, which may require their being detained, are to be furnished with a chair, and treated with the courtesy due to their situations.

15 No Officer should detain an Orderly who may be sent to him; being on duty, he is immediately to be sent back to his Post.

16 Officers allowed Orderlies, are to use them on Public duty only: whatever duty a Soldier is on, he should be strictly confined to it, and the most scrupulous exactness demanded, particularly from an Orderly.

17. Officers when sick, are to be reported sick by the Surgeon, and while in the sick report, are not to appear in public places, or public parties.

18 Officers proceeding on leave, are to lodge a memorandum of their address in the Adjutant's Office.

19 In closing these general remarks for Officers, it may be necessary to impress on the minds of the young and inexperienced, how much depends, in a Native Corps, on the conduct of the European Officers. An attentive body of Officers will ensure attention from the Men; and indifference to the performance of duty, on the part of the European Officers, will be followed by carelessness and negligence, on that of the Natives of all ranks.

20 Matters purely Regimental, such as an admonition, or a reprimand given to an Officer, or punishment inflicted on Men of the Corps, ought never to be made the subject of conversation among strangers, or out of the Regiment. These conversations often give rise to exaggerated misstatements, affecting the character of individuals, and the credit of the Regiment.

SECTION 3.

THE ADJUTANT.

1 It ought to be the anxious wish of every Commandant of a Regiment, that no Officer who has not the requisite qualifications, should be recommended for the situation of Adjutant. The Officer holding this appointment, ought to possess considerable knowledge of the Hindoostanee language; to be well acquainted with the habits, customs, and prejudices of the Sepoys, to have great Command of temper; to be completely master of the Drill, in all its parts, and above all, to feel pleasure in the performance of his duty.

2. He will regulate the details of all duties, that they may fall as equally as possible upon all.

3. The correspondence relative to the discipline and organization of the Corps, and all Standing Orders and Instructions, as to the proper mode of executing its various duties, will be kept in his Office. He is responsible for the due circulation of Orders of every description.

4. All Official Returns and Reports, excepting such as appertain particularly to the Quarter Master's Department, are to be made out under his inspection: he is also the channel of communication with the Commanding Officer, on all points of duty.

5. When the Corps is ordered to be under arms, he will have it properly told off, and ready at the hour specified: he is to examine all Detachments previously to their being delivered over to the Officers appointed to Command them; and he is responsible for the general cleanliness and appearance of all Guards marched off from the Battalion Parade.

6. He is to have the particular direction of the duties performed by the Serjeant Major; he is to attend all Drills, and be particularly careful that the Recruits are trained in strict conformity with the Regulations.

7. When Recruits are posted, or Sepoys transferred to Companies, the Adjutant is to send a Descriptive Roll, carefully copied from the Regimental Register, to the Officer Commanding the Company to which the Men are posted.

8. The following Books to be kept by the Adjutant :—

One Battalion Register, or Long Roll.

One Register of the Estates of deceased Native Officers.

One General Register of Estates of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; this Register to contain merely the name, rank, and Company, date of decease, balance of cash, and appropriation of the balance—all other particulars being in the Company Registers.

One Book for Public Letters.

One Register of Regimental Courts Martial.

One Register of General Leave.

One Book for copies of Monthly Returns.

One Book for copies of Casualty Lists.

One Book for copies of Present States.

A Character Book for Native Commissioned Officers, and for Non-Commissioned of the rank of Havildar.

9. He is to submit to the Commanding Officer daily, a Morning Report of the Corps; also a Weekly Report of the punishment Drill, specifying the names of the Men, the Companies to which they belong; by whom they were sent; for what crime, and for what period. He will send all Recruits, with a Roll, for examination by the Surgeon, previously to their being enlisted.

10. The greatest attention is requisite, in keeping the Character Book of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Corps. The nature of the entry, when unfavourable, is to be always explained to the individual concerned.

SECTION 4.

THE INTERPRETER AND QUARTER MASTER.

1. The Quarter Master is responsible for the Stores belonging to the Regiment, and for the correctness of the Returns and Reports he may submit for the signature of the Commanding Officer.

2. He will prepare Indents, Survey Reports, and all Papers connected with the Stores, of every description, in use with the Regiment, and all correspondence on these subjects is to be addressed to him, for the Commanding Officer's information.

3. He will submit, every Monday, to the Commanding Officer, a Report of the Clothing, Stores, and Ammunition under his charge, accounting for the difference between the present and the last Return.

4. He will go through the Lines at least twice a week, and see that they are kept clean, and that no encroachments are made on the streets by the erection of tatties, or screens of any kind; he will also prevent the *Goorgahs* from digging pits or gutters in the streets. A place should be assigned to these Men, in rear of each wing of the Corps.

5. He will also direct his Serjeant to go through the Lines daily, and see that the Orders are strictly attended to.

6. The following Books are to be kept by the Interpreter and Quarter Master.

A Book for copies of all Indents, Returns, and Survey Reports.

A Book for copies of the Muster Rolls and Pay Abstracts of his Establishment.

These Books are to be submitted quarterly, with the other Books of the Regiment, for the Commanding Officer's inspection.

7. Any deficiency in the Arms, Accoutrements, Appointments, Ammunition, or Camp Equipage of the Corps, he is to report to the Commanding Officer, with such information as he may have been able to obtain, as to the cause of the loss, or injury.

8. He is to furnish every Officer proceeding on Command, with a written Statement of the Public stores, of every description, sent with his Detachment.

9. Of the duties of Interpreter, the explanation of all Orders in plain language, is one of the most important. If this be done carelessly, or unintelligibly, the very object of publishing these Orders will be defeated, for, if they are not distinctly understood by the Men, they cannot be attended to, or obeyed.

10. The Interpreter will also consider it his duty, to make out Petitions of all kinds for the Men. Any Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officer, or Sepoy, requiring a Petition to be prepared, is to apply to the Officer Commanding his Company, who will give him a Letter to the Interpreter, mentioning his request.

11. The Interpreter is to sign all Petitions, as examined, and submit them to the Commanding Officer, for signature.

12. All Petitions are to be copied into a book, to be kept for the purpose, in which the date of the dispatch by dawk is to be marked.

SECTION 5.

THE SURGEON.

1. This Officer should bear in mind, that he is not less amenable to the orders of the Officer Commanding the Corps, than any Officer in it; and that, although any interference in his Medical treatment of the sick, would be improper, and is unauthorized, yet, all other points connected

with the Rules already laid down by the Regulations of the Service, for the management of the Hospitals of Native Corps, are cognizable by the Officer at the head of the Regiment, who is responsible for their due observance by all placed under his orders.

2. The readiness of the Men, when sick, to resort to a well regulated Hospital, will afford satisfactory proof of the attention paid to the patients. On the other hand, to an Hospital badly managed, or indifferently attended to, the Men will never willingly go. It is not to the use of Europe Medicine that the Sepoys have any objection; but they are shrewd and observant, and soon discover whether they are properly treated, and whether the Surgeon is interested in their recovery.

3. Any private interference of the Native Doctors in the supply of Bazar Medicine, Oil, Bandages, or any thing used in the Hospital, is to be strictly prohibited.

4. The Establishments, which are ample, are to be confined to the Hospital duties, and are not to be used for private purposes.

5. A portion of the Regimental Bearers is to be always in attendance at the Hospital, to assist the Sick.

6. An acquaintance with the Hindustanee, so necessary for every Officer employed with a Native Corps, is particularly so for the Surgeon; without it, it is impossible for him to perform his duty in an efficient or satisfactory manner.

7. A full and ample supply of Hospital Cots, of the prescribed size, is to be always kept ready in Cantonments; and when in Camp, the sick are to be furnished with a proper quantity of good dry straw.

8. Men discharged from Hospital in a weak state, should be recommended to be excused duty, for as many days as the Surgeon may deem advisable, and at the expiration of that time, if not sufficiently recovered, a further extension is to be granted, on the Surgeon's recommendation. During the time a Man may thus be excused duty, he is to be returned convalescent.

9. The Mussulman or Brahmin Cooks, allowed by Government for the sick, are to be of a description of Men approved of by the Sepoys, and from whose hands they will eat. The Hindoo Water-carrier should also be a person of the same description.

10. Men sent to the Hospital, should be accompanied by the Orderly Havildar, and a note should be sent to the Surgeon, by the Officer Commanding the Company, in the following form:—

" Sir,

" Be pleased to receive into the Hospital, Anund-Sing, Sepoy of the———Company, for the cure of his disorder.

A. B. Captain,

[Date]

Commanding———Company."

And on the Man's discharge, the Surgeon is to furnish him with a Certificate to the following effect:

" Anund Sing, Sepoy of the———Company, is discharged from the Hospital, the———of———

C. D. Surgeon.

" N. B. He should be excused from duty for———days."

SECTION 6.

THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The Officer of the day has the general charge of the Guards mounted in the Corps, and is the person to be applied to, in the first instance, on any occurrence in the Lines, requiring the presence of a European Officer.

2. He will march off the Battalion Guards in the morning, and visit them in the evening, at, or before sun-set; and pay particular attention to the dress and appearance of the Men, and to their conduct while on duty.

3. He will order the Native Officer of the day, to visit them at noon, and about midnight, and to be particularly careful to report any neglect.

4. He will visit the Hospital, and see that the Men are furnished with proper Cots; that the Hospital, and its immediate vicinity, are clean, and free from filth of any kind.

5. On visiting the Hospital, he is to pass leisurely through it, and to ascertain, by personal inquiry of the Men, whether they have any cause for complaint, or are in want of any thing. This is an important part of his duty in visiting the Hospital, which is not limited to merely riding up to it, and ascertaining the number of sick, from the Non Commissioned Officer on duty.

6. A Memorandum is to be inserted at the foot of the Officer's Report, stating the hour at which the Hospital was visited, and that the necessary questions were asked, with the complaints, if there be any.

7. This Officer is on no account to quit the Lines of his Corps, but to be ready at all times to receive reports, and to proceed to the Lines whenever his presence may be necessary. In all cases of fire, not only in his own Lines, but in those of any other Corps, he will invariably proceed to the spot, and will be ready to afford all the assistance in his power, towards the preservation of public or private property.

SECTION 7.

THE SERJEANT MAJOR.

1. The Serjeant Major is under the immediate orders of the Adjutant, whose principal assistant he is, and to whom alone, he is responsible. He is charged, in a secondary degree, with the responsibility which rests upon that Officer, in all that relates to the Drill, the examination of Men paraded for duty, and to the discipline generally of the Native Officers and Sepoys, it is through him, that the Adjutant generally conveys to the Corps, the verbal and occasional Orders of the Commanding Officer.

2. All verbal Orders given through the Serjeant Major of the Regiment, are to be obeyed as promptly, as if they were circulated in the Regimental Order Book. If any Officer should apprehend that there was a mistake in an Order thus issued, he is to bring it under the Commanding Officer's or Adjutant's notice, that it may be corrected, but he is not himself to stop its execution. On Service, it may be often necessary, to convey to the Men, Orders of the greatest consequence, in this manner.

3. As this Non-Commissioned Officer lives in the Lines with the Men, he must necessarily be more conversant with any irregularities they may commit, than any other European in the Regiment; he should, therefore, be very attentive to their behaviour, and particularly so to that of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, and he should not fail to report any occurrence that may come to his notice, calculated to affect the discipline of the Corps.

4. He will parade all Guards, and see that they are clean, and dressed according to Order; after Guard Mounting in the morning, he will attend the Drill, and assist in its superintendence.

5. He will also attend Drill in the evening, whenever 20 Files, or upwards, of old Sepoys are at Drill.

6. He will instruct the young Non-Commissioned Officers in their duty, and take opportunities of examining the older ones, to ascertain whether they are acquainted with theirs.

7. He will be careful that Men ordered punishment Drill, be not permitted by the Orderly Havildars, to evade the order.

8. He should invariably wear the Uniform furnished by Government, and if permitted to wear a Rugby, it should be perfectly plain, with a badge on the arm or shoulder, similar to that furnished by Government.

9. He is to be strictly prohibited from receiving presents from the Natives of the Corps, at Christmas, or at any other Holiday.

10. The Serjeant Major is never to be spoken to harshly, before the Men; if, after having been once or twice admonished, he should not reform, he is no longer fit for the situation.

SECTION 8.

THE QUARTER MASTER SERJEANT.

1. The Quarter Master Serjeant is to assist the Quarter Master, in the care of the Stores: he is to see that the Parade is cleared and clean, and the Flags for Exercise are always ready, and pitched according to orders.

2. He will go through the Lines, once every twenty-four hours, and see that the Orders respecting them are duly attended to, he will, in the first instance, point out any deviation from the Orders, to the Orderly Havildar of the Company, in which it may occur, and if not immediately remedied, he will report it to the Quarter Master.

3. As this Non-Commissioned Officer acts, in some measure, as Drill Serjeant, he must take an opportunity of performing these duties, at such hours as will not interfere with his attendance at Drill.

4. The Quarter Master will never, but in cases of the most urgent necessity, employ him during Drill hours, and whenever such necessity occurs, which can be but seldom, it is to be intimated to the Adjutant.

5. The Orders respecting dress laid down for the Serjeant Major, are equally applicable to the Quarter Master Serjeant, as well as the prohibition of the use of harsh language to him, in presence of the Men.

SECTION 9.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. It is to this class of Officers, that Officers Commanding Companies must look for correct information, respecting the conduct of the Men in the Lines.

2. They are so often detached on duty, with small parties of the Corps, that much of the efficiency of the Regiment will depend on them.

3. They should be confined to the duty of their rank; in the performance of which, they should receive the most decided support, and their just authority should be upheld by the European Officers, as much as possible.

4. It is however to be clearly understood by all, that the Native Officers are as much subordinate to the European Officer Commanding their Company, as any Men in it; and that they are possessed of no distinct or separate authority, which, in the slightest degree, renders them independent of the Officer Commanding the Company.

5. They should not be permitted to interfere with Men wishing to make any complaint or reference to their European Officers; they may accompany the Men, but should not enter into any previous investigation; and it should be fully explained to them, that any attempt, on their part, to suppress a complaint, or prevent a Sepoy from going to his European Officer, would be considered as disobedience of Orders, and dealt with accordingly.

6. The privilege of communicating the wishes or request of the Men to the Commanding Officer, is to be confined to matters connected with their religious prejudices and ceremonies.

7. The practice of making the Native Officers the medium of communicating the Orders of Government to the Men, is to be strictly prohibited. Any thing to be explained to a Company, is to be always done by the Officer Commanding the Company, who is the channel of explanation on these occasions.

8. All meetings of Native Officers, and their instituting an investigation into alleged complaints, or sending for and examining Individuals, is to be strictly prohibited. Those implicated in such proceedings are to be brought immediately to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

9. The Native Officers are to suppress all disorderly conduct, and to report to the Officers of their Companies, any discontents or irregularities that may come to their knowledge.

SECTION 10.

NATIVE OFFICER OF THE DAY

1. The Native Officer of the day is to visit the Guards and Hospital of the Regiment, under the orders of the European Officer of the day.

2. He is to go through the lines once during the day, and about half an hour after Tattoo beating, when he will repress all disorderly conduct and disperse any assemblies of Men; taking care to report particularly to the European Officer, the most trifling occurrence, in any way affecting the regularity of the Corps.

3. Should any meeting of Native Officers, or others, for the discussion of matters connected with their duty as Soldiers, take place in, or near the Lines, he will report it immediately to the European Officer of the day, with such circumstances connected with the meeting, as he may be able to learn. Any neglect of duty on this head, will be deemed a disobedience of Orders, and dealt with accordingly.

SECTION 11.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1. Non-Commissioned Officers rank according to the dates of their appointments.

2. Naicks appointed to act as Havildars, are to be ranked above all other Naicks; and Sepoys appointed Lance Naicks in Regimental Orders are to be obeyed as Naicks.

3. It is desirable that a Lance Naick be appointed to every Company, the duty being in general very heavy on the Naicks, and this appointment would also be the means of discovering their fitness for promotion to the permanent rank.

4. Non-Commissioned Officers ought to show a good example; to be particular in the performance of every duty, smart and clean in their dress; always recollecting, that upon their conduct and soldier-like appearance, much of the credit of the Corps will depend.

5. When on duty, they are not to permit any irregularity, neglect, or deviation from orders whatever.

6. They are to exact, when in the execution of their duty, the promptest obedience from inferiors, immediately punishing, (when alone on Guard or detached,) and in other situations, reporting every man who disputes their orders, or who replies to them in a disrespectful manner.

7. A Non-Commissioned Officer who is found to have connived at any irregularity, or neglect of duty, can never be considered as trustworthy, his further promotion should, therefore, be stopped, and such other notice taken of the neglect, as the nature of the case may seem to require.

8. Non-Commissioned Officers, though not on duty, are to check irregularities and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and discipline, and to be particularly careful not to permit any assemblies of Men, in, or near the Lines, at unseasonable hours, or for the discussion of any points connected with the service, and should any irregularity of this description, or discontent of any kind, come to their knowledge, they are to report it, without loss of time, to the Officer Commanding their Company.

9. In whatever Company or portion of the Corps, the discontent may show itself, on its coming to the knowledge of a Non-Commissioned Officer, he is to report it immediately*.

* NOTE.—The greater number of Non-Commissioned Officers have great aversion to making these reports, from an apprehension, that should they fail in proving the facts on which they are grounded, they would be punished. It should, therefore, be clearly understood, that if there appeared sufficient grounds for the suspicion of what was reported, that it was not entirely without foundation, nor the effect of malice or folly; the reporter would be considered to have done his duty, and to be entitled to commendation.

In Native Corps, from the frequency of detached Commands and Guards, Non-Commissioned Officers are often removed for weeks, and even months, from all control, or from the inspection of any superior Officer. In no service, whatever, does so much depend on this class of Officers.

It is consequently necessary, that in promoting them, the claim of seniority should not be exclusively attended to.

10. The Havildars at the head of Sections have a very favorable opportunity of evincing their fitness for further advancement: no Man who may be found indifferent to his duty, in this or in any other rank, should ever be promoted.

SECTION 12.

PAY HAVILDARS.

1. The Pay Havildars are to assist the Officers of Companies, in keeping the Pay Accounts; to take charge of the spare Arms and Accoutrements, or other Stores of the Company, and to keep them in good order.

2. They are to take Regimental duty, but not to be sent on general duties, or on Command, unless it be with their Companies.

3. They should not be put on Guard a day or two before or after Muster, or on pay day, or the day after.

4. The appointment of Pay Havildar is not confined to Havildars, or Naicks, although they should be preferred, when perfectly competent. But the nomination rests with the Officer Commanding the Company, who is responsible for the Pay of the Men, and for the correctness of the Accounts; and whose interest, as well as duty, it will be, to take care that the office is held by an Individual, who is in all respects qualified and trustworthy.

5. The appointment of a Pay Havildar is to be notified in Regimental Orders, and he is not to be removed by an Officer who has the occasional and temporary charge of a Company, without the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

6. The Pay Havildar will take care that the Arms are regularly marked, and he will keep a Roll of the Company, showing what number has been allotted to each Man in it.

7. The Arms and Accoutrements of the different Companies, are to be marked with a distinguishing Letter; A for the 1st Grenadiers, B for the 1st or Light Company, C for the 2d Company, and D, E, F, G, H, I, and K for the other seven Companies.

8. Every set of Arms and Accoutrements is to be marked with a number (1, 2, 3, &c) in addition to the Letter. The practice of marking the names of Men upon their Arms and Appointments, will thus be rendered unnecessary, and is to be prohibited.

SECTION 13.

ORDERLY HAVILDARS.

1. These Men are to be on duty for a week.

2. They will call the Roll of their Companies at all Parades, and report the names of all absentees.

3. They will also tell off their Companies by Sub-divisions, Sections, double Files, and Threes, taking care that every Man knows his place and duty; they will then examine the dress of the Men, with their Arms and Accoutrements, and see that every thing is according to Order; after which, the Company is to be reported to the senior Native Officer present, who will immediately make his report to the European Officer, should the latter not be on the Parade, the Native Officer will proceed to examine the Men, and ascertain that they are properly told off; this is never to be omitted, whether the Men Parade for Exercise or not.

4. The Orderly Havildars will parade all Men furnished for Guards, or other duties, by their respective Companies, and march their details to the Parade, delivering them over to the Sergeant Major, or the Havildar Major. They will be particularly careful that every Man is clean, the Flints properly fixed, and the Ammunition according to Order, any deficiency in this respect, is to be reported at the time of delivering the Men to the Sergeant Major.

5. They will prepare the Daily Reports of their Companies for the Adjutant, and for their Captains. They will keep the Roster of the Men and Non-Commissioned Officers, attend to the Arms, Accoutrements, and Stores, lodged in the Bell of Arms, and prevent the Arms or Accoutrements being kept in the huts of the Men.

6. They will attend to the streets of their Companies, and report any inattention to the Orders in force, to their Captains.

7. They are to take all sick Men to the Hospital, and on their admission, report to the Officer Commanding their Company: this they will also do, when a Man is discharged.

SECTION 14.

THE HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

1. The Hospital Orderly is to be a Havildar, and to be relieved weekly: negligence, and irregularities of the worst description, will be the certain consequences of permitting a Non-Commissioned Officer to be on this duty permanently.

2. It will be the duty of this Non-Commissioned Officer to attend generally to the sick; and to see that none quit the Hospital, but such as have the Surgeon's permission.

3. He will also take care, that the Hospital attendants are present, and ready to afford their assistance to the Men in Hospital.

4. He will strictly attend to all orders he may receive from the Surgeon; report to the visiting Officer the number of Men in Hospital, and any circumstances connected with the condition of the sick, which may appear to require the notice of the Commanding Officer.

SECTION 15.

DRUMMERS AND FIFERS.

The Drummers and Fifers, when on general duty, must necessarily be under the Officer Commanding, but when off duty, they are immediately under the orders and authority of the Drum or Fife Major, whichever may be Senior.

SECTION 16.

PROMOTIONS.

1. The numerous and important duties which fall to the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, owing to the small number of European Officers usually present with a Native Corps, render it indispensable to the efficiency of the Native Army, that none be advanced to these situations, but Men who are, in every respect, qualified for them, by superior intelligence, respectability of character, and uniformly good conduct. Readiness in meeting the calls of the Service, is to be considered as constituting in itself a strong claim to promotion, nor can it be too early impressed on the young and aspiring Soldier, that he may, with confidence, rely on his own exertions for the notice of his Officer, and for advancement in the Service.

2. In estimating the comparative merit of Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, who may be candidates for advancement, reference is to be made to the Character Books.

3. When two Men appear to be of equal merit, should one of them have distinguished himself in the Field, and the other have had no opportunity of doing so, the one who has thus distinguished himself, is to be preferred.

4. When two Men appear to be equal in point of merit and Field Services, the oldest Soldier, or senior Officer is to have the preference.

5. No Non-Commissioned Officer, who is negligent in the execution of his duty, or who is found unequal to his situation, is to be recommended for promotion to higher rank.

6. A Lance Naick, who, during his period of trial, does not give satisfaction, should not be recommended for promotion to the rank of Naick, and if guilty of any neglect of duty, he should be at once reduced.

7. Although the Native Soldiers are strangers to intoxication from fermented liquors, stupefaction from opium, or bang, is not uncommon among them. Any Man addicted to habits leading to this state of mental torpor or imbecility, is to be considered disqualified for promotion.

8. In some Regiments, the recommendations of Officers Commanding Companies, for promotion to the rank of Havildar and Naick, is not sufficiently attended to. It is of importance, that the Officer who has the best means of knowing the merit of the Men, should be entrusted with some means of rewarding it. The Officer Commanding the Company, is to be considered responsible for the fitness of the Individual recommended: his recommendation is to be registered, and is to be attended to. When the Officer Commanding the Regiment, on full inquiry, shall not approve of the Man recommended, he will return the recommendatory Roll to the Officer Commanding the Company, with directions to make another selection.

9. When a vacancy occurs in the rank of Havildar, the Commanding Officer will select a Naick to replace him from the general List, referring, before he decides on the promotion, to the Officers Commanding Companies, for the character of the individuals.

10. Vacancies in the rank of Naick, are to be filled up from the most deserving Sepoys, at the recommendation of Officers Commanding the Companies in which they respectively occur. But where two vacancies occur in the same Company within two months, the Commanding Officer will take the opportunity of calling for Rolls from other Companies, and will select some deserving Man, who has been backward in his promotion, for one of the vacancies.

11. When any Companies are detached from the Regiment, and employed on actual Service, all the vacancies which may occur while they are thus detached, are to be filled up by promotions in the Companies in which they occur, and they are, at the same time, not to be overlooked in any promotions which may be made in the Regiment.

SECTION 17.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

1. When a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier thinks he has cause of complaint, he will make his representation in a respectful manner, through the Officer Commanding his Company; and although, on inquiry, the complaint may prove to be groundless, provided it be not also malicious, he is not to be rebuked for the mistake he has committed. Should the complaint be well founded, no delay is to take place in redressing the grievance complained of.

2. Soldiers who have any representation to make, are to take an opportunity of making it, when they are not on duty, but any man who murmurs, or even speaks on Parade, or at Drill, unless it be in answer to a question put to him by a superior Officer, shall be liable to punishment.

3. If any Sepoy or Drummer, considering himself ill treated by a Non-Commissioned Officer, shall, in return, make use of threatening or provoking words or actions, or abusive language, instead of taking the proper means for obtaining redress, he shall be liable to punishment for this breach of discipline, although, on inquiry, it may appear that the Non-Commissioned Officer's conduct was reprehensible, in the first instance. This rule is to apply in all disputes between any Non-Commissioned Officer and another of higher rank.

SECTION 18.

DISCHARGES.

1. Every Native Soldier, after three years' of service, is entitled to his discharge in time of Peace, if his Company is not ten Men short of its complement, on making application for it through the prescribed channel.

2. The greatest attention is to be paid to all applications for discharge; and no Men, who shall have completed his contracted period of Service, is ever to be refused, excepting while employed on Service, or in the case of expected Service, as hereafter specified.

3. All applications for discharges, are, in the first instance, to be made to the European Officer Commanding the Company, to which the person applying belongs.

4. The application is to be reported to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who, in the case of Commissioned Officers, will transmit it to the Adjutant General; and, in case of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, will either grant the discharge immediately, if the occasion appear to be urgent, or defer it until the expiration of two months, from the date of the application.

5. If the Corps be on Service, or if there be the expectation of Service, he will reject the application altogether.

6. The power of Commanding Officers to dismiss Sepoys, unfit for the Service, is confined to the cases of Men, who from bodily defects, sickness, or accident, are incapable of performing the duties of a Soldier, and who are not entitled to the benefit of the Invalid Establishment. In all such cases, the Surgeon is to bear testimony, by his signature to the discharge, to the unfitness of the individual for performing the duty of a Soldier. Commanding Officers may also dismiss, without reference, Recruits, who from awkwardness at the Drill, are obviously unlikely to become smart Soldiers.

7. In all other cases of unfitness for the Service, or when the Commanding Officer is desirous to have a Sepoy discharged, application must be made for the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. The application to the Adjutant General, is to be accompanied by the original proceedings of any Court Martial, or Court of Inquiry, which may have been held on the occasion, and by a minute Descriptive Roll of the Sepoy.

8. All Native Soldiers convicted of the crime of theft, before a Court Martial, or a Magistrate, may be discharged the Service, without a reference to Head Quarters, such persons being considered a disgrace to the Military profession.

9. Native Soldiers to whom Corporal Punishment is awarded by the sentence of a Regimental, Detachment, or Brigade Court Martial, are to be discharged the Service, if the General or Officer Commanding the Division shall think proper to order the punishment to be inflicted.

10. When Sepoys obtain their discharge, they are entitled to every article of dress, and the ornaments appertaining to it, except the Coat and Pantaloon due for the two years preceding the 1st of January of the current year*. Their Caps, Breast Plates, and Great Coats, should be purchased by the Quarter Master, and served out to Recruits.

11. Commanding Officers are authorized to discharge Drummers and Fifers received from the Orphan School, on their application, and with a reference to any particular period of Service, provided that they be satisfied, that the object of the application is likely to prove beneficial to the individual. They are not to be discharged as a punishment, except when they may appear incorrigible.

12. In all other respects, the rules for the discharge of Drummers and Fifers, are the same as those for Sepoys.

FORM OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

To all Officers, Civil and Military, whom it may concern.

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof, _____ Sepoy. (*Havildar or other rank*), is discharged from the _____ Company _____ Regiment of Native Infantry, on the Bengal Establishment, at his own request, (*or in consequence of being convicted of theft, before a Court Martial, or other cause, which is to be particularly stated,*) having served in the said Corps _____ years _____ months and _____ days, and having first received a just, full, and true account of all his Pay, arrears of Pay, and other demands from the Honorable Company, from the time of his first enlisting into their Service to this present date, _____ also Clothing for the year _____, (*or compensation in lieu of _____*) _____ Clothing, should any be due,) as appears by his receipt on the other side.

A. B. Captain,

Commanding the Company — Regiment.

[Signature and Date.]

C. D. Lieutenant,

Adjutant — Regiment.

E. F.

Commanding the Regiment.

* Vide G. G. O. 12th October, 1827.

N. B. The following Certificate is to be inserted on the back of the discharge:

I acknowledge to have received from the Honorable Company, a full and true account of all my Pay, arrears of Pay, and all other demands from the said Company, from the time of my first enlisting into their Service to this date, also Clothing for the year ——— (or compensation in lieu of Clothing, should any be due.)

✕ The mark of _____ Sepoy.

In presence of _____
Havildar, }

SECTION 19.

GUARD MOUNTING.

1 All Guards are to parade with shouldered Arms and unfixed Bayonets, without any intervals between them, the Ranks open, and the Havildars with Pikes carried. The Officers with their Swords drawn, and Non-Commissioned Officers Commanding Guards, are to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line, where they are to receive the old Parole, and such Orders as may be given to them.

The Field Officer, or other Officer Commanding, will give the word of Command.

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—outward face:

Take post in front of your respective Guards.

Quick March.

As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective Guards, the word of Command will be given:

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—to your Guards.

March.

Halt.

Front.

The Commanding Officer will then give orders to

Order Arms.

Fix Bayonets.

Shoulder Arms.

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers,—inspect your Guards

The several Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will then inspect their Guards, as quickly as possible.

When there is a Captain's Guard, each Officer is to take a Rank, followed by a Havildar.

As soon as the inspection is over, the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers return to their posts, and the Adjutant will go down the Line, and receive the report of each Guard.

The Commanding Officer will then order

The Troop;

and the Guards will be marched past by Divisions

2 Whenever an Officer senior to the Officer on duty may be on Parade, the Guards will march by, and salute him; the senior Officer on duty taking post, and marching past at their head.

SECTION 20.

CONDUCT OF GUARDS AND SENTRIES.

1 The conduct of the Guards and Sentries of a Regiment, with their appearance in point of dress, will always indicate the state of the Corps, as to discipline and interior economy.

2 The Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, when on Guard, must, therefore, pay the greatest attention to the conduct of their Men, and carefully examine the dress of every relief, before marching it from the Guard Room

3 Guards relieved daily, should never take off their Accoutrements, except for the purpose of cooking; and one half of the Guard only is to be permitted to be absent, for this purpose, at the same time.

4 From the 22d of March to the 22d of October, all Guards lodge their Arms between the hours of 8 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon; and from the 22d of October to the 22d of March, they lodge their Arms between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Between these hours, they do not turn out to any person as a compliment, unless especially ordered.

5 The Officer Commanding the Guard, and the next senior to him, are never to be absent together: every Man is to be present when the Arms are taken up in the afternoon; and no one is to quit the Guard after sun-set, except on some very urgent occasion, when, it is expected, the absence will be as short as possible.

6 All Guards are to be ready to turn out and stand to their Arms, during the night. Guards relieved daily, are expected to be ready to do this in the day time.

7. The reliefs of Sentries are to be always marched off by a Non-Commissioned Officer, who will be held responsible, that the Orders are explained to every Man, and understood by him, before he is posted.

8. It is the duty of all Guards to protect, as far as may be in their power, the Stores and Property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered to their charge.

9. Sentries are never to put down their Arms; they are on no account to enter into conversation with passengers, or others, or to walk about in a sauntering, lounging manner; their pace should be the usual quick step.

10. When an Officer approaches a Sentinel, he is to stand steady, facing to his proper front; and will present Arms to a Field Officer, or Officer of superior rank when he passes in front of him. If he pass in rear, the Sentinel will neither face about, nor present Arms.

11. After sun-set, Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment, but Sentinels will stand steady, with carried Arms, and facing to their proper front, when Officers in uniform approach their post until the evening is so far advanced, that they begin to challenge.

12. They are to enforce strictly the Orders given to them, without distinction of persons; the slightest deviation from this injunction, will subject them to severe punishment. If opposed or resisted, they will call the Guard, or should the occasion be urgent, use their Arms.

13. The orders for each particular Guard, and the rules respecting the honours and compliments to be paid to Officers of different ranks, and to parties, under Arms, are to be written in the Debnagree and Persian characters, and hung up in the Guard Room. The duties of Sentries are to be also fully detailed, in the same manner, and, although the Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers on Guard, may be unable to read, they will, in most cases, find some Man of the Guard capable of doing it.

14. All Guards are to be furnished with a lamp during the night, particularly Guards entrusted with the charge of Prisoners.

15. Sentries from Guards or Picquets are never to challenge, but when they see or hear some one approaching their post. The calling out, as is often practised, merely because they hear another Sentry challenge, is unmilitary, and should be strictly prohibited.

16. When any one approaches their post at night, they are to face towards him, to stand firm in a state of preparation, with *ported* Arms, till they have ascertained who is coming.

17. Guards and Picquets are always to fall in in the order in which they were marched off from the Regimental Parade.

18. The slightest neglect on the part of a Sentry should be severely punished. It should be clearly understood, that negligence in the performance of this duty, would never be overlooked. All the Guards and Sentries of a Regiment should be occasionally visited, at night, by a European Officer, who will report, in writing, whether he found them alert and vigilant.

19. All Guards or Escorts, from which more than one Sentry will be required, and having but one Non-Commissioned Officer, are to have a Lance Naik attached to them, who will take, in turn with the Havildar, the duty of relieving the Sentries.

20. Sentries are in the habit, particularly in the cold weather, of wrapping up their heads in cloth; this practice is to be strictly prohibited.

SECTION 21.

SKELETON DRILL INSTRUCTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. A regular system of instruction is to be established, and persevered in.

2. As many of the Non-Commissioned Officers of all ranks, as can be conveniently assembled, should be paraded two or three times a week, and instructed by the Sergeant Major, under the superintendence of the Adjutant, in taking up distances, covering, and giving alignments on distant points. At these Drills, it must be ascertained, that the distance ordered, is correctly taken; if it be not, the error is to be clearly pointed out, and corrected.

3. The duties of the Coverers, in the different changes of position for a Battalion, as laid down in the Regulations for the Field Exercise of the Army, should also be carefully explained, and every Non-Commissioned Officer occasionally examined, that it may be ascertained whether he is acquainted with the duty required of him.

SECTION 22.

CLOTHING.

1. It is desirable, that every Man should have two Coats, and this a little attention will effect.

2. The old Coat is to be worn on fagging duties, such as Commands, Guards in the wet weather, and night Guards; this second Coat might always be dispensed with on marching at a Relief, if the Corps moved near the period when fresh Clothing was due.

3. The extra Coat should never be considered an incumbrance, as it enables a Corps to parade smartly dressed, on occasions on which more than ordinary attention is paid to appearance; and it would never require more than two Hackeries to transport the Coats of the whole, the expense of which, even if borne by the Officers, would be trifling.

4. To ensure, as far as possible, the Coats being made up to fit the Men, every Company should furnish the Quarter Master with an Indent, detailing the number of Coats, of the different sizes required; this can always be ascertained with the greatest exactness in a Company. From the Company Indents, the Quarter Master will prepare a general one, for the Regiment.

5. Officers Commanding Companies will keep a Roll of their Men, with the size Coats required for each Man, specified opposite his name.

6. On the receipt of the Clothing, the Committee will carefully examine it, and will ascertain whether it exactly corresponds with the Indent; should it not correspond with the Indent, or should it be in other respects objectionable, a copy of the Survey Report is to be transmitted to Head Quarters.

7. On the issue of Clothing a receipt for the number of Coats, specifying the sizes required for each Company, is to be sent to the Quarter Master, who will serve out the Coats in conformity with it, and the Roll already referred to, will ensure their being given to the proper Men.

8. The woollen Trowsers are to be indented for, and served out in the manner above directed.

9. Many Men are in the habit of sleeping, in the cold weather, when off duty, in their Coats and Pantaloon, a practice which is to be strictly prohibited.

10. As soon as the white Clothing is in use, the best Coats and Pantaloon in wear, are to be neatly packed, and lodged in the Bells of Arms. This precaution will secure them from fire, and the Pay Havildar should see them opened and aired, at least once a month, in the dry season, and every week, in the wet season.

SECTION 23.

HALF-MOUNTING.

1. Commanding Officers will consider it their duty to see, that the Sepoys and Recruits are provided with the necessary articles of Half-Mounting, through the agency of the Quarter Master of the Regiment, at the cheapest possible rate, of good materials and workmanship, and that no more than the actual amount of the cost and charges be deducted from them.

2. Stoppages for Half-Mounting, are to be made under the authority of Regimental Orders, and the amount stopped, is to be inserted in the Acquittance Roll of Companies.

3. Officers Commanding Companies will inform the Quarter Master, by letter, of the amount of monthly deposits with the Pay Master, on account of Half-Mounting.

4. When a Regiment is recruiting, the Adjutant, on the 1st of every month, will furnish the Quarter Master with a Memorandum of the number of Recruits received during the preceding month, to enable him to prepare the Half-Mounting required.

5. Whenever Turbans, Great Coats, Breast-Plates, or Knapsacks, are required, the necessary application is to be made for the Commander-in-Chief's sanction, through the General Officer Commanding the Division.

6. All articles of Half-Mounting are to be surveyed by a Regimental Committee, previously to being served out, and the proceedings of the Committee are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

7. Any Sepoy who shall neglect to keep up his Half-Mounting, is to be put under stoppages, in Regimental Orders, not exceeding 2 Rupees a month, when stationary, and 1 Rupee when marching, and will be supplied by the Quarter Master with the articles required.

8. Officers Commanding Corps are held personally responsible, for the due appropriation of advances on account of Half-Mounting, and they will also consider it their duty to ascertain, that attention is paid to the preservation of the surplus articles of Half-Mounting remaining in store.

SECTION 24.

PETTY STORES, AND FORGE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The articles of this description furnished by the Government, for the repairs of Arms, and Accoutrements, being intended for the whole Corps, should be lodged in the Store Room, and issued, when required, to repair or replace parts of the Accoutrements worn out, or destroyed.

2. The Forge is to be under the charge of the Adjutant.

SECTION 25.

BAGGAGE.

1. Every Man, on a march, is to carry the following articles, neatly packed in his Knapsack: an Unga, one pair of white Trowsers, the fatigue or cloth pair being in wear, (according to the season,) a Dotce, a Tawa, a small Durree, or Carpet for sleeping on, about 6 feet long by 3 feet broad, and also a piece of Pipeclay; this will leave room for a Chudder, should the Man wish to carry one. A Lota, not larger than what will contain a seer, is to be strapped on the top of the Knapsack, with the string for drawing water rolled up inside the Lota; this is to be called light marching order.

2. Heavy marching order is to include a Great Coat, or Blanket, rolled up, and strapped on the top of the Knapsack, with a pair of Shoes inside the Knapsack. The Knapsacks are to be neatly packed, and carried well upon the back, clear of the Pouch.

3. Every Corps should parade, at all seasons, once or twice a month, in light or heavy marching order; the Companies should be inspected, and the Corps, in the cold season, should be marched a few miles.

4. As it is of importance, that the Men should, on all occasions of actual service, march as light as possible, the carriage for the Great Coats being provided for, except in cases of emergency, the only articles they should be permitted to take, in excess to those in the Knapsacks, are a Dotee and an Unga, with 3 seers of Pots, amounting altogether to 4 seers per Man.

5. This will enable every Company of 90 Men, to march with 5 Bullocks, or 3 Camels. A few spare Camels for the Regiment, and one Bullock per Company, are to be allowed at starting, to replace those that may be injured, or knocked up.

6. The Officers are to be particularly careful to prevent the Cattle being overloaded; any Man attempting to take more than the prescribed quantity of Baggage should be punished. Without constant attention, on the part of the European Officers, this order will be certainly evaded.

7. A Sepoy is to be allowed with the Baggage of each Company, while marching, with a Non Commissioned Officer to superintend the whole. These Men are to be relieved weekly.

8. The *General* is to be the signal for striking the Tents, and loading the Baggage, and full time should be allowed for this, before the Men are ordered to fall in.

SECTION 26.

REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.

1. Every Man is to be furnished, as directed in General Orders, with
 - One pair of fatigue Trowsers.
 - Three pair of white Trowsers.
 - Three Ungas, or Jackets.
 - A Great Coat.
 - A set of Bands, with clasp.
2. The undermentioned articles should also be produced at the inspection of necessities:
 - One pair of light Shoes, sewed with thread, and not with thongs, to be reserved for Parade duties, besides the pair in wear.
 - One Dotee, besides that in wear.
 - One Pouch Cover, black.
 - One Cap Cover, ditto.

SECTION 27.

SERVANTS AND FOLLOWERS TO BE KEPT UP IN EVERY COMPANY.

Two Washermen.

Two Barbers

One Sweeper.

The pay of these Servants is to be fixed by the Men, when hiring them, and sanctioned by the Officer Commanding the Company, who will take care that they are regularly paid, and certify, that they are so at the foot of his Acquittance Roll.

SECTION 28.

RELIEFS AND DETACHMENTS.

1. Corps ordered to move at a relief, will expend their annual Practice Ammunition, or make it over to the relieving Corps, as circumstances will admit.

2. Minute and particular surveys should be made of all Public Buildings, in every situation where Troops are relieved.

3. Commanding Officers of Posts and Detachments, will take the most effectual measures for the protection of all Buildings, public and private, as well as the Huts of the Men, during the progress of the Relief; so that the relieving Corps may derive the full benefit of whatever Huts and shelter may be left by the relieved Troops.

4. Corps which are ordered to move, are furnished with routes from the Quarter Master General's Department, or by the Staff of the Division; and smaller Detachments should always, if possible, be furnished with a route, fixing the stages at which they are to encamp, and the halts they are to make. This route is not to be deviated from, without some urgent cause.

5. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, may be ordered to proceed by land through any part of the Company's Territories, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment or Corps, is required to give the earliest practicable information to the Collectors of the Revenue of the Zillahs through which the Troops are to pass, of the period of their arrival within such Districts respectively, with a list of the places at which they will encamp each day, and the specification of the supplies which will be required. The number of mannds of Firewood which will be required for the use of the whole Detachment, including the Officers and the Camp followers, should be ascertained as exactly as possible, and noticed in this communication.—When a Detachment moves by water, information of the date when it will enter a Collector's District, and of the places where supplies will be required, should also be given to him as accurately as may be possible.

6. The Commanding Officer will likewise notify to the Collectors, the probable period of the arrival of the Troops at the Rivers or Nullahs intersecting their march, where Boats or temporary Bridges may be necessary for crossing the Troops, and the Baggage attached to them.

7. The Commanding Officer will, at the same time, communicate to the Magistrates of the Zillahs through which the Troops are to pass, the probable time of the arrival of the Troops within their respective jurisdictions, and specify the places at which they will encamp daily.

8. Orders have been given by the Government, that on receiving the notification abovementioned, the Collector shall issue the necessary orders, to all persons throughout his District, for furnishing the Troops with such supplies as they may require, and for the providing of Boats, for crossing Nullahs, that no impediments may cause delay in the prosecution of the march. A respectable Native Officer will be deputed by the Collector, to accompany the Troops through his District, for the purpose of aiding in the furnishing of supplies, and of facilitating the march of the Troops, by furnishing them with such assistance in Cattle and Hackeries, as may be absolutely necessary, to enable them to prosecute their route*.

9. It will generally be found to be attended with much convenience, if an intelligent Non-Commissioned Officer, or an old Sepoy, according to the strength of the Detachment, is sent forward the day before, to see that the supplies are ready for the Troops when they arrive.

10. All supplies furnished to the Troops, including Earthen Pots and Firewood, are to be paid for by the persons using them, and Commanding Officers are held responsible for the observance of this order, and are enjoined to make immediate inquiry into all complaints preferred against any person under their Command.

11. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, shall be provided with Boats, or temporary Bridges, under the orders of the Collector, for the purpose of crossing the Troops and Baggage, the person providing them is to be furnished with a Certificate, specifying the number of Boats and persons employed, the burden of each Boat, and how long they were employed. When temporary Bridges are constructed, their dimensions, and the material of which they are made, are to be stated in the Certificate.

12. The Certificate above specified, will be forwarded by the person to whom it is granted, to the Collector, with his statement of the expense he has incurred, who has been directed to transmit it without delay to the Officer Commanding the Detachment, on whose account the expense was incurred. The Commanding Officer will state generally thereon, whether the services charged were performed, and offer any objections he may have to the charges†.

13. Pierheads and Platforms being unnecessary for Corps marching unencumbered with Artillery, or heavy Carriages, no allowance will be granted for them. Two Platform Boats only will be allowed for a Battalion of Sepoys, for crossing the Bazar and Officers' Cattle.

14. All occupiers or proprietors of Land, suffering injury from the encampment or march of Troops, should furnish the Commanding Officer with a statement of the nature and extent of the injury, when he will certify generally whether the injury has been sustained, with his opinion as to the justice and extent of the claims.

15. Officers proceeding by water with Detachments of Troops, or in charge of Stores, requiring assistance, will make the necessary application to the Magistrate or Collector of the District; or, in situations remote from the residence of the principal Civil Authority, to the Subordinate Native Officers. All such applications for Men, or supplies of any kind, are to be accompanied with the amount of the hire of the Dandies or Coolies, or the value of the articles required.

16. Officers Commanding Detachments, are to consider themselves responsible for the conduct of all those under their Command, and they must be careful, that the Soldiers or Followers do not straggle from the line.

17. They are expected to use all the means in their power, to prevent oppression, or any just grounds of complaint, from the Inhabitants of the Districts through which their Detachments may pass; and although it is the duty of every Officer to preserve order and discipline among the Troops, in all situations, yet an attention to these essential points, becomes more particularly necessary on a march, since any excesses committed by the Men, must necessarily tend to excite alarm among the Inhabitants, and consequently cause difficulty in procuring supplies.

18. Officers Commanding Detachments or Corps, marching from one Station to another, are to report to the Auditor General, the day they commence their march, and the date on which they arrive at the place of their destination.

19. A report of the march of all Corps or Detachments, is to be made to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

20. Officers Commanding Detachments, who may experience delay or difficulty, from the state of the roads, or the want of Boats at Ferries, or the want of supplies, should report the circumstances to the Officer under whose orders they were detached, that he may bring the subject under the notice of higher authority.

21. All Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments, are to report the date of commencing their march, and to continue to report their progress weekly, to the Officer Commanding the Division, District, Garrison, or Field Force, to which they are ordered to proceed.

22. Weekly Reports of progress, with Present States, are also to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

23. In all these Reports of progress, the Officers should be careful to mark distinctly, the position of their Detachments, at the time of making their report, and if they are encamped at some obscure village, they will add its distance from a well known Town or City, in the neighbourhood.

24. Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments, who have to pass through a Cantonment on their march, are to apply, in the regular manner, through the Staff Officer of the Post, for permits.

* See Reg. XI, of 1806,—Henley's Code, page 614.

† See Reg. XI, of 1806,—Henley's Code, page 615.

sion to enter it; and the Officer Commanding the Detachments, is to wait on the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, (if his senior,) with a Present State of the Detachment, as soon as practicable after his arrival.

25. All Detachments in fixed Stations, are to maintain the same system of discipline, with respect to Parades, Drills, Guard Mounting, and Dress, as may be observed with their respective Corps.

26. As the character of a Corps depends greatly on the appearance and behaviour of its Detachments, the Officers should be particular in causing their Men to appear clean, and properly dressed.

27. Parties marching under Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, are often permitted by them to move in an unsoldier-like manner, the Men straggling along the road, improperly dressed. On this head Officers Commanding Regiments will give such directions, to every Officer proceeding in charge of a Detachment, as may appear suitable to the occasion, and calculated to prevent a practice at variance with good order and discipline.

SECTION 29.

TREASURE ESCORTS.

1. Officers proceeding in charge of Treasure, cannot be too cautious and vigilant: they should see their Sentries posted, and ascertain that every Man understands the duty he is placed on, and the orders he has received.

2. Not more than a third of the Party should ever be absent during the day, and every Man should be present before sun-set.

3. The arms should be examined every evening, to ascertain that the Flints are properly fixed, and in good order, and all the loaded Musquets should be fresh primed.

4. The Sentries should always be posted within sight of each other; and, at night, near enough clearly to distinguish any Man who might attempt to pass between them.

5. The Musquets of the Sentries, and those of not less than one-third of the Party, should be always loaded.

6. The Arms should be grounded, not piled; and at night, the Men should lie down in their ranks, with their accoutrements on, and be ready to act at the shortest notice.

7. The European Officers, or at least one of them, will be with the Men.

8. The Sentries should be visited every half hour by a Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, and two or three times during the night by a European Officer.

9. In encamping the Party, care should be taken to occupy a clear spot, free from brush-wood, cultivation, old buildings, or ruined walls, which are calculated to afford cover to any Party wishing to make an attempt on the Treasure, and may enable it to approach unobserved: there being little to apprehend on ordinary occasions, from an open attack,—the clearer the spot on which the Party encamps, the safer it may be considered. Officers will recollect, that the slightest neglect, or want of vigilance on the part of the Escort, is likely to produce an attempt to carry off the whole, or a part of the Treasure.

SECTION 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. The Men are to be taught to conduct themselves on all occasions, and in all situations, in an orderly, soldier-like manner; to avoid riotous assemblages; and to be particularly careful not to offer violence to the Inhabitants of the Country.

2. Should any person, not in the Military service, ill-treat, abuse, or insult a Sepoy, the latter is not to take the Law into his own hands, and chastise the Individual himself; he will ascertain who the offender is, and where he resides, and will then report the ill-treatment he has received, to his Officer, who, through the medium of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, will endeavour to procure redress for the injury, by means of the Civil Authorities; should the redress solicited not be afforded, a report of the whole of the circumstances is to be made, for the information of the highest Military Authority.

3. Many Sepoys are in the habit of wearing their Coats or Turbans, with no other part of the dress of a Soldier; this practice is to be prohibited, and the Men should distinctly understand, that they are to wear the dress of a Soldier, or to appear in their Native dress.—An exception may be permitted on a march, when the men resort to the Regimental Bazar, for the purchase of provisions.

4. When marching, they are in the habit of wrapping themselves up in cotton cloths, particularly about the ears and head; a practice so obviously unmilitary, and so likely to be productive of serious consequences, is to be strictly prohibited.

5. Men attending the Reviews of other Corps, are to appear in full uniform, with their Side Arms.

6. No Man is to be permitted to assume the appearance of a Faqueer in his dress or person, on or off duty.

7. No Man is to paint his face, or to wear any mark whatever on his face, when on duty.

8. On arriving at new quarters, notice is to be given in all the Bazars, that the Dealers are not to give credit to the Men of the Corps, beyond the amount of half their monthly Pay, and not even to this extent, without the condition of their accounts being settled and paid on the issue of Pay for the month or months for which such debts have been contracted.

9. The Roll is to be called in every Company, by the Orderly Havildar, at sun-rise, and at sun-set ; and when there is no regular Parade, the Men will always fall in, for this purpose, at the Bell of Arms, in their undress.

10. Sepoys on duty as Orderlies, or on any other duty, are not to carry Chattahs ; the Men are never to be exposed unnecessarily, but when exposure is unavoidable, they are to appear in every respect as Soldiers, wearing their Great Coats when it rains, but never, while on duty, using a Chattah.

11. In order to bring the Non-Commissioned Officers under the immediate observation of the Commanding Officer, a Havildar or Nauck is to be attached to him as an Orderly, and to be relieved weekly ; and with the view of promoting that mutual regard which should subsist between Officers Commanding Companies and the Sepoys, and to enable the former to acquire an intimate knowledge of the characters of their Men, it is desirable that Officers should be removed as seldom as possible from one Company to another.

12. An Order Book is to be kept in each Company, and one in the Battalion for the entry, in Hindoostanee, of all Orders, which it is of importance the Men should distinctly understand ; and on an Order of this description being issued, it should be notified to the Drill Havildar, who will attend at the Interpreter's and receive from him the Order entered in the Battalion Book, and written in the Deb nagree character. The Havildar, on receiving the Book, will proceed to the Lines, and cause the Order to be copied in the Company Books, that it may be read at sun-set Roll call, or before Parade, should there be one ; and in order that this duty may never be neglected, the Adjutant will always be in the Lines at Roll call, when Orders are to be read, and the Officers of Companies will, at their private Weekly Parade, cause the Orders of the preceding week to be read to the Men, in their presence.

13. These Books are to be made of good Country paper ; a Battalion Book, when filled up, is to be lodged in the Interpreter's Office. The Company Books are to be furnished by the Officers Commanding Companies the Regimental Book by the Interpreter and Quarter Master.

14. All parts of the foregoing Orders, which it is of importance the Native Officers and Men should understand, are to be translated by the Interpreter, and a copy is to be taken by the Pay Havildars of each Company.

15. They are to be read and explained to the Men in the presence of the Officers of Companies, once a month, at one of the private Parades.

Memoranda.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

All Public Letters should be written on Foolscap Paper, leaving a quarter of the page on the inner side of the sheet blank. The date should be put at the top and the name of the person to whom it is addressed at the bottom of the first page. The Officer writing it is always to add his Rank and the Regiment to which he belongs or with which he is doing duty to his signature. The name should be written legibly.

2 In Reports or Letters written on actual Service, the hour at which they are written should be added to the date.

3 Officers on duty or on leave at the Presidency corresponding with any Public Officer are to date their letter from their place of residence, and not merely "Calcutta" or "Fort William."

* When more than one side of the paper is written the full sheet is to be sent.

6 All Returns, Rolls or other Public Documents should have the heading of the Roll or Return written on the back of it also. Separate Letters are not to be sent with Monthly Returns, Weekly States and other Papers unless of more detail when an explanation is necessary, but where any explanation is required, and where Papers are transmitted to be laid before the Commander in Chief, as Promotion Rolls or Report of Special Committees they should be accompanied by a Letter.

6 Periodical Reports and Returns should have the title as *Cattle Report*, *Monthly Return*, *Weekly State* written on the upper corner of the envelope.

7 All instructions received from H. H. Q. Officers of the Government, should be acknowledged by a letter, mentioning the date and the subject in a summary manner.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

G. O. C. G. Dec. 12, 1818.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Regulations in regard to the manner in which applications for leave of absence, to proceed to sea or on land, are to be submitted to Government, by Staff Officers, whether attached to the Civil or Military Department, in its due Service:—

1 Officers employed in Public Departments, viz. Officers of the Presidency, shall transmit their applications for leave to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being submitted to Government under the orders of the Commander in Chief, and on the return of the report of the circumstance to the head of the Department under which they may be employed.

2 Officers holding situations civilly in the Presidency, and whose duties may be considered as purely civil, such as Registrars, Civil Surgeons, &c. shall in the first instance obtain leave to return to the Presidency from the authority under which they are immediately acting, and on their arrival there shall submit their application for the ultimate leave through the Adjutant General of the Army.

3 Officers serving on the Staff in the Military Department, away from the Presidency shall through the prescribed channels, viz. to the Adjutant General of the Army, their applications for permission to come to the Presidency, preparatory to submitting their request to be allowed to proceed to Sea or on Land.

REGULATIONS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON PASSING STATIONS

G. O. C. C. September 21, 1825.—The Commander in Chief is sorry to learn that frequent instances have lately occurred of Officers neglecting Military Station without reporting their leave as the Regulations of the Army, and the common forms of the Service require. His Excellency desires that all persons concerned will attend to the existing orders on this subject, which require the Military Officers (as well as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons) to make arrangements at any Station or Post where there are troops, should report to the Commanding Officer or public Staff Officer of the place.

2 Such Officers must be prevented by indisposition from waiting upon the Commanding Officer will report their illness in writing, for his information to the Major of Brigade or Staff Officer of the Station, stating whether they are on leave of absence, on sick certificate, or on duty, the authority under which they are coming to the station, and the period they intend to remain.

3 It is also the duty of Officers passing a Military Station, to call at the Brigade Major or other public Staff Officer of the Post, that they may learn if any General Orders have been issued which affect them, and if they remain any time on leave at a Station, they are to do this in time to file it to the General Orders which have been published.

4 When there is a General Officer in Command of a Division, or a Brigadier General, or an immediate Commander of which is exercised by a Brigadier (as at Barrackpore or Calcutta) Officers are to call at his arrival and departure to his Staff, as well as to the Station Brigade Major, and to wait upon him as well as upon the Brigadier.

5 Medical Officers will likewise, always wait upon the Superintending Surgeons of Divisions, on passing the Stations where they reside.

6 Officers passing any of the principal Stations on the River, or the Forts of Monghyr, Buxar, or Chunn, where they do not mean to make any stay, are nevertheless to report to the Station Staff Officer (the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Brigade Major, or Fort Adjutant) that they may receive any orders which may possibly be awaiting their arrival.

7 Officers Commanding Stations and Posts will consider it their duty to ascertain how long any Officers who arrive within their Command intend to remain, and will take care, if they are proceeding to join a Regiment, that they do not delay their journey without some sufficient cause,

and if they are on leave, that they quit the Station in sufficient time to rejoin before the expiration of their leave, unless a renewed Sick Certificate, or other sufficient cause, be assigned for prolonging their stay.

8. All applications for leave, or extension of leave, from Officers at another Station, which are sent either to their Commanding Officer, or, (in urgent cases,) direct to Head Quarters, are to be countersigned, and transmitted by the Officer Commanding the Station where they are.

9. The Officers Commanding the principal Stations of the Army, will receive instructions to forward, on the 1st and 16th of each month, a List of the Officers who have arrived at the Station, who are remaining there on leave, or duty, and who have left it during the preceding fortnight. They are also hereby desired to bring to the Commander in Chief's notice, any instance where the preceding Orders may be neglected.

10. All Officers, Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons, who are directed to join any Regiment or Detachment, are to report their progress, once a week, to the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to which they are proceeding, and their progress is to be noted, from these Reports, in the Monthly Returns.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON ARRIVING AT THE PRESIDENCY.

G. O. C. C. November 10, 1820—Officers arriving at the Presidency from Furlough, from Sea, or from leave, are to report their arrival at the Office of the Adjutant General, and of the Town Major, as well as to the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division (at Barrackpore). On leaving Calcutta, either to embark on board Ship, or to rejoin their Station, they are enjoined to report the circumstance to the same authorities. These reports may be made in writing, if indisposition should prevent an Officer from making them in person. All Officers coming to the Presidency, are to report, in writing their place of residence, or address, to the Adjutant General, and to the Presidency Major or Brigade, (now Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.)

In addition to the report above-mentioned, Medical Officers are to report to the Secretary of the Medical Board, Officers in the Ordnance and Barrack Department to the Secretary to the Military Board, and other Staff Officers generally to the Heads of their Department.

All Officers are directed, during their residence at the Presidency, to attend occasionally at the Town Major's Office, in Fort William, or at the Brigade Office at Barrackpore, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the General Orders that have been issued from time to time.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

G. O. C. C. June 22, 1830—Officers arriving at the Presidency from Furlough, from Sea, or on leave, are, on reporting their arrival to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, to state that they have communicated their arrival to the Town Major of Fort William, to the Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, and to the Officer Commanding the Corps, or to the Head of the Department to which they belong. On leaving Calcutta to embark on board Ship, or to rejoin their Station, they are also to report to these authorities.

APPLICATIONS FROM SICK OFFICERS FOR PERMISSION TO LIVE IN THE SANATARIUM.

G. O. C. C. March 2, 1827—Government having been pleased to sanction the hire of a House in any part of Chowringhee, for the accommodation of Sick Officers, who come to the Presidency for the benefit of their health, the Commander in Chief has directed, that all Applications from Officers, who wish to benefit by this indulgence, should be made to the Secretary to the Medical Board.

The permission will, excepting in special cases, be granted only from month to month, and the Secretary to the Medical Board will transmit, monthly, to the Adjutant General, a List of the Officers who have been residing in the Sick Quarters.

APPLICATIONS FOR SICK LEAVE.

G. O. C. C. May 24, 1822—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that every Officer in the Honorable Company's Army, on the Bengal Establishment, quitting his Corps or Station, on Sick leave, shall procure from the Medical Officer who has attended him, in addition to the Certificates prescribed by General Orders of the 15th July, 1807, a detailed Statement of his Case, with an Account of its Symptoms, past treatment, present State, and the Opinion of the Medical Officer as to what Change of Air, whether the River, Sea, Cape of Good Hope, or Europe, may be necessary for the restoration of health.

When the Sick Officer has occasion to apply to any other Medical Officer for assistance, after having left his Station, he is to submit the before-mentioned Statement to such Medical Officer, together with a Copy of the Medical Certificate, and the Medical Officer will mark such Observations on the Statement, as the nature of the case may require.

On the arrival of a Sick Officer in Calcutta, he is to apply to a Presidency Surgeon, submitting the Statement and Medical Certificate before mentioned, when the Presidency Surgeon will either direct him to wait on the Medical Board, furnished with a Certificate from himself, or retain him under his own care, as may to him appear necessary.

The duty of examining Sick Officers at the Presidency, is to be taken in rotation, Monthly, by the Members of the Medical Board, the Secretary of which will acquaint the Adjutant General of the Army with the name of the examining Member, on the 1st day of each Month.

In case an Officer falls ill when absent from his Corps, he is to procure the prescribed Statement and Certificate from the first Surgeon he may apply to, following the directions above given in his subsequent proceedings.

The Examining Member of the Medical Board, being satisfied, on a perusal of the Statement, and a personal examination of the Sick Officer, that a Voyage to Europe, or to Sea, is absolutely necessary towards recovery, he will countersign the Certificate to that effect, which will have been previously granted by the Presidency Surgeon.

G O G G December 9 1824—In continuation to General Orders, 24th May, 1824 it is hereby directed that all Sick Officers, whose State will admit of it shall appear before the Medical Board for final examination those whose indisposition is of such a nature as to preclude their personal attendance on the Board will be visited by the Examining Member of the Month.

The following is the Form of Certificate to be observed here forth by the Presidency Surgeons, and which is to be countersigned by the Board or the Examining Member as the case may be.

"We do hereby certify on honor according to the best of our professional judgment after careful examination that we consider the case of A B to be of such a nature as to render him a return to Europe or a Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope or New South Wales &c to Sea, for—months, as may be thought proper) absolutely necessary towards the recovery of his health

(Signed) C D

Presidency Surgeon

(Countersigned)

F B
G H
I J

Members Medical Board

A strict conformity to the above is expected.

All applications for extensions of leave of absence should state distinctly the date of the General Order under which the leave was granted and the time both when the leave was granted and when it is to terminate. It is to be submitted to the Head Quarters, in which this is notified—See G O 18th June 1812 and G O 2d September 1823.

Whenever an Officer is ordered to Sea or to proceed to Europe or to resign the Service, the Retains and Muster Rolls is to be signed from the date of departure, although the whole period for which he stands permitted to be absent may not have been completed. Unless a considerable portion of his leave may remain the unexpired portion will not be cancelled in G O—Vide G O 1st August 1823.

ATTENDANCE FOR EUROPE &c

All Officers applying for leave to go to Sea or to proceed to Europe or to resign the Service, are required to send to the Adjutant General with their Applications a Certificate signed by the Presidency Physician in Council and by the Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Department (and in case of Medical Officers, also by the Apothecary General in addition) that their absence does not stand against them in the Books of the Service. When they may have any unsettled accounts they will furnish with a full Certificate of payment from an authorized House of Agency to be resorted to for any claim against them in the part of Government.

Officers applying for leave to go to Sea or to proceed to Europe for the benefit of their health are to send with their applications the prescribed Medical Certificate recommending them making a Sea Voyage (or proceeding to Europe) and by the Presidency Surgeon and countersigned by the Medical Board.

Officers who are permitted to be absent from the period of their service are to transmit with their applications to the Adjutant General a statement in detail on honor, of the circumstances which induce them to make such application.

M C 11th Oct 1782 G G O 15th January 1811 G O 18th July 1807 G G O 9th March, 1827, G G O 21st January 1823—See Henley's Code pages 138 139, and 150.

APPLICATION FOR SHIPPING ORDERS

G O G G Dec 4 1823—In order to prevent an unnecessary multiplication of business, it is notified to the Officers of the Army that in their application to the Department of the Adjutant General for Shipping Orders whether they be about to embark on the Ships of the Honorable Company or on Private Vessels they are to state the names of the individuals composing their families who are to embark with them in addition to their own.

Officers not having families are to insert the words *no family* in their applications for Shipping Orders.

Their Shipping Order for Servants Natives of India proceeding to Sea with individuals is procured on application due to the Secretary in the General Department, on the prescribed deposit being lodged in the General Treasury.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to direct that all applications not made in conformity with the above directions shall be returned to the parties.

G O G G Dec 16 1824—In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it is hereby notified, that Officers obtaining leave of absence do not require Shipping Orders to proceed merely from Port to Port in India on private Ships a copy of the General Order granting such leave being considered sufficient authority for their reception. Certain regulations, however, peculiar to the Regular and Chartered Ships of the Honorable Company require the issue of the Shipping Order, when an Officer proceeds on one of those Vessels.

For Officers proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, &c and eventually to Europe, Shipping Orders are necessary.

PILOT'S CERTIFICATE

G O G G Sept 23, 1820—Much inconvenience having been occasioned to the Public Service, by the inattention of Officers to the Rules laid down in General Orders of the 21st January 1817, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the Promulgation of the following Additional Regulation on the subject therein referred to—

All Officers, of the Bengal Army, obtaining Leave to go beyond the limits of this Presidency, who neglect, if proceeding by Sea to transmit to the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department, and also to the Adjutant General of the Army, a Certificate signed by the Pilot, of the date of dispatch of the Vessel on which they may proceed, or, if travelling by land, to report to the same Authority, the date of their quitting the limits of this Presidency, will have their leave calculated from the date of the Government General Order, granting the indulgence.

G. O. C. in-C. January 5, 1825.—Officers applying for leave to proceed beyond the limits of this Presidency by Sea, are required to include in their applications, the name of the Ship on which they purpose to embark.

G. O. C. January 28, 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify to the Army, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have approved of a modification of their Original Orders of 1796, as to Leave of Absence and Furlough, and to permit the Absence of an Officer on urgent private affairs, from his own Presidency, for any period not exceeding three months, to be counted as part of his term of service.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

G. O. C. G. Sept. 15, 1821—Every Officer, not being a Staff Officer, who shall obtain Leave of Absence on Sick Certificate shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, his full Regimental Allowances, for the time during which such Certificates shall testify that Leave of Absence is, or continues to be, absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period.

Every Officer, not being a Staff Officer, absent from his Regiment, on his private affairs, by leave from the Government, or the Commander-in-Chief, shall be permitted to draw his full Regimental Allowances for the period of Six Months, from the date of his quitting his Corps, and to no later period.

Every Officer holding a Staff Situation, who shall obtain Leave of Absence, on Sick Certificate, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, one half of his Staff Salary for the period during which such Certificate or Certificates shall testify that Leave of Absence is, or continues to be, absolutely necessary to the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period. The other moiety of his Salary, and every Allowance for Office or Establishment shall be drawn by the Officer doing the duty of such Absent Officer.

Every Officer holding a Staff Situation, who shall obtain Leave of Absence on his private affairs, from the Government, or from the Commander-in-Chief, shall be permitted to draw one-half of his Staff Salary for the period of Six Months from the commencement of his Leave of Absence, and for no later period. The other moiety of his Salary, and every Allowance for Office or Establishment shall be drawn by the Officer doing the duty of such Absent Staff Officer.

In cases of the Absence of a Staff Officer, when it is not found necessary to appoint an Officer to perform the duties, or when a Staff Officer in the same Department, (as in the Commissariat,) holding the same Rank, and drawing the same Allowances, may be detached to perform the duties, then the Absent Staff Officer to draw one half of his personal Allowances, under the provisions of the preceding Regulations, and the remaining portion to be saving to Government.

Military Officers absent on their private affairs, from their Regiments or Stations, by leave of Government, or of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be entitled to draw their full Regimental Allowances; and in case of Staff Officers, a moiety of their Staff Salary, when permitted, on urgent private business, to visit the Presidency.

G. O. C. G. Nov. 28, 1821—Within the line from Cuttack, Sumbulpore, Allahabad, Peshawar, Sultanpore Oude, Gwalpore, and along the frontier to Chittagong, the regulation of the 10th September is to continue in force, to the full extent of the period therein specified, or otherwise, agreeably to proximity with Calcutta, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Officers proceeding from Cawapore, Lucknow, Secroa, Seetapore and the Stations in Bundelcund, the period is extended to Seven Months.

From Etawah, Mynpoory, Pooty-Gaur, Sahjehanpore, and Bareilly, to Seven Months and a half.

From Agra, Mattra, Ally-Garh, and Sangor, to Eight Months.

From Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, Howdabag, Amrah, Lohoooghaut, Jubbulpore, Gurra-wartab, Hissangabad, and Shajepoor, to eight months and a half.

From all the higher Stations to Loodhiana, and from Badool, Nagpoor, Asseergurh, Mundalair, Mhow, Neemucha, and Nusscrabad, to Nine Months.

Officers who overstay their leave to the Caps, &c. to bring a Certificate that they could not get a Return passage within the time.

G. O. C. G. Dec. 16, 1821—Officers absent beyond the Presidency of Bengal, and unable to procure a return passage within the time for which leave was granted, are invariably to provide themselves with a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, Resident Chief, Town Major, or other Superior Officer of the place at which they may be, certifying to that effect, and without which their Allowances will be forfeited from the expiration of the period of leave of absence.

All Officers proceeding on leave of absence by Sea, are directed to furnish themselves, from the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army, with an Official Copy of the General Order granting such leave.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH, &c.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Military Department, under date the 3d January, 1817.

Para. 3. "Adverting to the frequent application made to us by Military Officers for an extension of Furlough, and being of opinion, that all such applications, preferred on the ground of sickness, should be accompanied by the most satisfactory testimonials, to prove that the parties are unavoidably compelled to make the same. We have resolved, that it be required of all Officers, whenever they shall find it necessary, on account of sickness, to solicit a further leave of absence,

to transmit with their Letter of Application, a Certificate, signed by, at least, two Gentlemen, eminent in the Medical Profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint, and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary; also, that previously to an extension of Furlough being granted, such further proof of the statement made by the party in support of his application, shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as we may deem satisfactory.

4. "We have further resolved, that all Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying for permission to remain a further time absent from their duty, on account of Sickness, be required to furnish a Certificate, Signed by, at least, two eminent Physicians, also the attestation of a Magistrate, in support of the fact, that the persons who have signed the Certificate are Physicians.

5. "Whenever any Officer on your Establishment shall receive permission to come to Europe, whether it be on account of ill health, or of private affairs, we desire you to furnish him with a copy of these Orders.

G. O. G. Feb. 17, 1821.—In order fully to inform the Officers upon this Establishment, of the existing Regulations, with respect to Furlough to Europe, as well as to check the practice, which, to a certain extent, has lately prevailed, of Military Officers postponing their return to their duty, for a period longer than is compatible with the good of the Service; the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 13th September, 1820, is published to the Army, and the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that a printed copy of this Order be furnished from the Adjutant General's Office, to every Officer who shall obtain the permission of Government, to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

"Officers coming to England on Furlough, are required, as soon as they arrive, to report their arrival and address, by letter, to our Secretary, forwarding, at the same time, the Certificates which they received in India.

"In all cases of Furlough, whether it be granted for Private Affairs, or on Sick Certificate, Officers are required to join the Establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of three years, from the commencement of their Furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from us, six months before the expiration of the said term of three years.

"Extensions of Furlough will not, in future, be granted, except in cases of Sickness, certified in the manner prescribed in our dispatch of the 3d January, 1817, or in cases in which it shall be proved to us, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

"When under any such circumstances, an Officer shall have obtained an extension of Furlough to a given period, he must, at the expiration thereof, apply for, and obtain permission, either to return to his duty, or to reside a further time in Europe.

"The Act of the 33d, Geo. III. Cap 52, Sec 70, as it respects Military Officers, applies only to cases of Sickness, Infirmary, or inevitable Accident, and no Officer will be hereafter considered eligible to return to the Service, after five years' absence, under that Enactment, who has failed to obtain from us, agreeably to the foregoing Regulations, an extension of furlough, under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

"The plea of ignorance of the Regulations, will not hereafter be admitted, as any justification of the breach of them; but Officers who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not, in due time, apply, so as to effect their return to the Presidency to which they belong, within the period of three years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the Service, unless they shall be permitted by us to remain a further time in this Country.

Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 16th December, 1807

Para 2. "The frequent applications that have been made to us, by Officers of our several Military Establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of Money on Loans, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and the practice has of late years increased.

3. "As under the Regulations of 1796, the Military Officers are allowed to come home on Furlough, and to receive their pay, and in regard to Subalterns, as further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence, of the nature above mentioned; to prevent, therefore, all expectations of the like in future.—We direct, that you publish, in General Orders to the Army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring, that Officers at home are not hereafter to expect, that application for advances for money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulation of the Service, will be attended to."

QUALIFICATIONS OF INTERPRETERS.

G. O. C. C. May 27, 1823.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify to the Subaltern Officers of the Army, the scale of qualifications expected in the Candidates for the office of Interpreter in Native Corps, and of the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained; viz.

1st. A well grounded knowledge of the general principles of Grammar.

2d. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Oordoo and the Devl Nagree of the Khurree Boles.

3d. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindooce, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any Orders in those dialects, or to transpose Reports, Letters, &c. from them into English.

The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried, are,

1st. By well selected Questions, not of the niceties, but of the general leading principles of Grammar.

2d. By viva voce conversation with the Examiners.

3d. By written Translations into Hindoostanee in both characters, of selected Orders, or Rules and Regulations.

4th. By reading and translating the Bagh-Buzar in Hindoostanee; the Prem Sagur in Khurree Bolee; and the Golistan, or Onwar-i Sobeily in Persian.

It will be the duty of Committees of Examination, to ascertain the attainments of Candidates by the foregoing rules, and their Reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be further understood, that previous examination in the College of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification.

G. O. C. C. December 28, 1827—The Commander-in-Chief, impressed with the necessity of obviating the inconvenience likely to arise to the Public Service, from the appointment of Interpreters who are not qualified for the duties of the office, has determined not to appoint any Officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination, and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will be so far attended to, that the Officer recommended will be appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have ascertained, from the Report of the Committee of Examinations, what Officer is best qualified for the situation.

When it shall happen,—which the Commander-in-Chief trusts it seldom will,—that there is no Officer in the Regiment possessed of the requisite qualifications, the Commander-in-Chief will consider it his duty to appoint an Officer from another Corps, to act as Interpreter, until the Regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficiency, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of signifying to the Army, that in his selection for situations on the Staff, depending on his recommendation, it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those causes, of which an Army, constituted as this is, is so essentially in need, encouragement of merit, and remuneration of services.

PERIOD OF SERVICE REQUIRED BEFORE AN OFFICER CAN HOLD A STAFF APPOINTMENT.

G. O. G. G. January 31, 1823.—No Officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the General Staff of the Army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of Regimental or Staff duty with a Corps.

An Officer may hold the situation of Aide de Camp, after having served one year with his Regiment, but the period passed in that situation, except when employed on Field Service, is not to be counted in the Regimental duty, as above prescribed.

G. O. G. G. August 12, 1825.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of General Orders, under date the 31st January, 1823, prescribing the period of Service necessary to entitle an Officer to hold any situation on the General Staff of the Army, be extended to every Civil Situation to which a Military Officer is eligible.

APPOINTMENTS.

G. O. G. G. May 23, 1823.—It being desirable to fix, by one general Rule, the limits under which Officers, holding Staff Appointments, or other Public employments, under this Presidency, may retain them, or otherwise, on promotion to Superior Rank, and to provide, generally, for all doubts or contingencies, so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date.—

PUBLIC OFFICES AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS TO BE VACATED ON PROMOTION TO NO LIMITATION.

Residents at Native Courts, or high diplomatic Missions; Command of Divisions.

THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL.

Secretary to Government, Military Department, Adjutant General; Quarter Master General; Commissary General; Military Auditor General; Surveyor General; Judge Advocate General; Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts or Garrisons.

MAJOR GENERAL, REGIMENTAL COLONEL, LIEUT.-COL.-COMMANDANT*.

Chief Commands in the Armies of Native Allied Powers; Town and Fort Major, Fort William; Deputy Secretary to Government Military Department, Deputy Adjutant General; Deputy Quarter Master General; Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Auditor General; Secretary to the Military Board; Principal Commissary of Ordnance; Superintendents of Public Buildings, when Engineer Officers; Superintendents of the Foundry, ditto ditto; Personal Staff of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief; Political Agents at inferior Native Courts; Commandant of Sappers and Miners; Superintendent Trigonometrical Survey.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL REGIMENTALLY.

1st Assistant to a Resident at Native Court, or high diplomatic Mission; Principal Assistants in Civil Charge of Districts; Assistant Secretary to Government Military Department; 1st Assistant Adjutant General; 1st ditto Quarter Master General; 1st ditto Commissary General;

* Not operating with Lieutenant-Colonels-Commandant, until they become entitled to the Off-Reckoning divisions of their respective Corps.—See *G. O. G. G. 6th May, 1824*.

1st ditto Auditor General; Agents for Gun Carriages; Agents for Gun Powder; Agents for Army Clothing; Principal Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; Model-Master and Tangent Scale Department; Joint Sec. Military Board; (now Secretary to the Military Board in the Commissary Department,) Superintendents of Public Buildings, if not Engineers, Superintendents Foundry, if an Artillery Officer, Superintendents of the Stud, Presidency Pay Master; Commandant Body Guard of the Governor General; Commandant Golundauz Battalion, Commandants Local Battalions; Commandants Local Horse; Commandants New Levies, Commandants Pioneer Corps; Superintendent of Canals and Agent for the Construction of Iron Bridges, if not an Engineer.

MAJOR REGIMENTALLY.

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, or Sub-Assistants in Staff Offices or Public Departments, not included above, Deputy Judge Advocates General, Barrack-Masters, Deputy Pay Masters; Brigade Majors, Surveyors, Land or River, if not Engineer Officers; Secretaries or Persian Interpreters to General Officers or Brigadiers in Command, &c., Aides de Camp to General Officers; Secretary Clothing Board; Secretary Board of Superintendence, Stud Department; Superintendent Field Transports, Superintendent Half-wrought Materials; Superintendent Family Money, Superintendent Cadets, Superintendent Roads or Hunds, Superintendent Timber Agencies; Superintendent of Telegraphs, Garrison Store Keeper; Commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto ditto, Fort or Cantonment Adjutant, Pay Master and Adjutant of Invalids; All Officers attached to the College of Fort William, any Native College or Institution, Political, or other Civil Situations inferior to first Assistant to a Resident, or to a Civil Commissioner, Appointments in the Mint, Command of Palace Guards, or Escorts with Native Princes; Command of Residents' Guards or Escorts.

No Appointment or Public employ whatever, not included in the above enumeration, to which a Military Officer is eligible, shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party to the rank of Regimental Captain, excepting professional Offices in the Corps of Engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting Chief Engineer.

G. O. G. G. July 4, 1823—In cases where Officers unite a Military Command with a Political Situation, one of which would be vacated on the attainment of superior Rank, under the operation of the General Orders 23d May last, but which the Public Service may require should remain united, the disqualification for either is then only to take place on reaching the Grade assigned, as a limit for the Political Situation.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING DRESS

G. O. C. C. January 18, 1828.—The Honorable the Commander in Chief having frequently noticed the want of uniformity which prevails in the Dress and Appointments of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, has been pleased to revise the existing orders on that head, and to issue Regulations prescribing, distinctly and minutely, each separate article of Military Uniform in the same manner as has been done in His Majesty's Service.

2. A copy of these Regulations will be furnished to each Regiment, and to Officers Commanding Divisions, Garrisons, or Districts; and his Excellency expects that they will be strictly conformed to.

3. Officers Commanding Divisions will notice any deviations from them in their periodical reports, and will immediately correct any which come under their observation, and which have not been sanctioned by the authority of the Commander-in Chief.

4. His Lordship is pleased to direct the adoption in the infantry, of the Coatee (or Coat with short skirts), which is worn in His Majesty's Regiments of Foot, in lieu of the Full Dress Jacket and long Coat which are now worn in Dress and Full Dress, by Officers of Infantry.—Tight Pantaloon and Hessian Boots are to be laid aside altogether.

5. Where further information is required regarding particular parts of the Dress or Appointments, a reference is to be made to the Adjutant General's Office.

6. His Excellency expects, that all Officers at the Presidency, will provide themselves with Uniform Dress and Appointments according to Regulation, before the 1st of March; Officers at Meerut, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and the Stations below that Garrison, by the 1st of May; and at all other Stations by the 1st of June, at latest. The Dress now in use will be permitted to be worn out, as is usual, but not on occasions of ceremony, after the time which has been fixed for providing the new Uniform at the several Stations of the Army.

7. Inconvenience having arisen from Commanding Officers altering the ornaments and Appointments of Regimental Officers, His Lordship is pleased to direct, that no alteration in the breadth or quantity of lace, or in articles of Dress and Appointments which have now been prescribed, or in the Ornaments which may be now in use, shall take place unless by special authority communicated through the Adjutant General.

8. Officers who are taken from their Regimental duties to fill situations for which no Staff Uniform has been prescribed, are to wear the Regimentals of their respective Corps.

9. Officers holding Political or other Civil situations, who may visit a Military Cantonment, are to wear Cocked Hats or Foraging Caps, in Dress or Undress, when they appear in Uniform, and in other respects to conform to the Regulations. Round Hats and all unauthorized Uniforms are prohibited.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct Dark Blue Cloth to be adopted instead of Grey, for the Pantaloon of Officers of Artillery and Engineers.

HORSE ARTILLERY DRESS

Jacket. Regulation Jacket of blue, with scarlet Cuffs and Collar; edged all round with cloth the color of the facings. Prussian Collar, 3 inches deep, ornamented with an edging of narrow French braid, and a border of small Russia figuring. pointed Cuff, 4 inches deep at the point, ornamented with French braid, to correspond with the Collar. The Jacket to be single-breasted; to fasten with hooks, and to have three rows of Buttons, to be trimmed with flat gold lace, set on in waving lines, and leaving a small interval between every double row of lace, extending the full width across the breast, and about 3 inches at the bottom. Pockets, backseams, and bottom of Jacket to correspond with Collar.

Trowsers. Dark blue Trowsers, with two stripes of gold Lace, three quarters of an inch wide, up each side seam; leaving light between them $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Boots. Ankle Boots

Spurs. Fixed brass Spurs: with two inches and a quarter necks, including rowels.

Head Dress. Cocked hat, as now worn.

Sabre. The Regulation steel mounted sword, half basket hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish skin gripe, bound with gold wire, the blade very little curved $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with a round back, terminating within 11 inches of the point.

Scabbard. Regulation Scabbard, with horse shoe at the bottom, solid bands and rings, Trumpet formed mouth.

Sword Knot. Crimson and Gold cord Sword knot, with bullion tassel

Girdle. Girdle of Crimson and Gold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, as at present.

Waist Belt. Waist belt of Gold lace $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch silk stripe, of the color of the facings, up the centre, red morocco lining and edging, fastening in front with Sphynx ornament, having two large and one smaller gilt rings through which hang three slings of each silk and Gold velveteen lace, with buckles and straps, by which the Sabre Tache is suspended; and two Gold velveteen and silk slings of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide lace for the rings of the Scabbard, with a silk stripe in the centre, the color of the facings, and morocco lining and edging.

Sabre Tache. The Sabre Tache of blue cloth, 13 inches deep, 8 inches wide at top and 10 at bottom; edged round with 2 inch lace, leaving a blue edge, in the centre the letters H. A. embroidered, with a scroll below them, bearing the Regimental badges the Corps may be entitled to.

Pouch Belt. The Pouch Belt of gold lace $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch silk stripe, the color of the facings, lining and edging to correspond with the waist belt, buckle, tip, and slide attached to the Pouch box, with gilt buckles and rings.

Pouch Box. Pouch Box of black leather, with a gilt embroidered edging round the top: gilt flap $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep, embossed round the edges, having H. A. and Regimental badges plated, raised in the centre; on each side gilt staple ornaments for the rings of the belt.

Cerast. Black Silk Stock

Gloves. White leather Gloves.

UNDRESS.

Jacket. Dark blue rounded shell Jacket, agreeably to a sketch approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and lodged in the Staff Office of the Horse Artillery.

Shoulder Straps. Pair of scaled gilt shoulder straps solid crescent, without bullions.

Trowsers. Dark blue trowsers, with two stripes each three quarters wide of the color of the facings of the Regiment on the outward seam, having a light $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between them.

Boots and Spurs. Boots and Spurs the same as dress.

Head Dress. Helmet as at present, Roman helmet with glazed skull and peak, and a red horse hair mane, gilt Scales; leopard skin turban, fastening with gilt chains.

Sabre and Scabbard. The Same as dress.

Sword Knot. Of Brown Leather.

Waist Belt. Of brown leather; fastening in front as in full Dress.

Sabre Tache. Of plain black patent leather.

Foraging Cap. of dark blue Cloth, welts and plaits the color of the facing; gold band, 2 inches wide, with gilt button at top; black patent peak, edged with gold braid.

Great Coat. Dark blue, to fasten with braided loops, and stand up collar.

Cloak. Cloak, dark blue.

HORSE APPOINTMENTS.

Saddlery. Hussar Saddle complete, crupper and breast plate of brown leather, ornamented with leather rosettes. Hussar bridle with plain curb bit; ornamented head stall; plain field collar, to correspond with crupper and breast plate.

Dress Shabraque. Dress Shabraque of dark blue cloth: 3 feet 10 inches in length 3 feet 4 inches in width across the centre; 5 feet across the rear; 3 feet 6 inches across the front, the corners rounded, with figured lace 2 inches wide, and lined with Serge; the four corners of the Shabraque embroidered with the letters H. A.

Undress Shabraque. Undress Shabraque of plain blue cloth, of the same dimensions, and edged with black worsted lace, of one inch wide.

MEMORANDUM.

The dress Belt and Pouch are to be worn at all reviews, Levees, and Balls, and upon all occasions of particular ceremony. The dress Jacket with the appropriate parts of dress, before mentioned, to be worn at reviews, duties of honor, dress parades, balls, levees, and all occasions on public ceremony.

White Trowsers are sanctioned instead of cloth, in the hot weather; but the periods of this indulgence are to be fixed by the Officer Commanding the Corps, when not prescribed by higher authority.

A Waist-coat of cloth, the color of the facings of the Corps, with a small edging of lace $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad, and in the hot Season a white waist coat, is also permitted to be worn with the undress Jacket, when off Parades; but on all occasions, the Dress Jacket is to be closed. For hot weather the undress Jacket may be made of the lightest suitable materials, as dark blue Camlet, or Silk; but exactly resembling the Cloth Jacket.

Officers Commanding Brigades who may desire more detailed directions or an explanation of any part of these Regulations are to apply to the Adjutant General, through the Officer Commanding the Horse Artillery.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) C. FAGAN,

Adjutant General of the Army.

ADJT. GENL'S OFFICE,
HEAD QUARTERS, SIMLA.
4th September, 1828.

G. O. C. C. September 9, 1829.—The Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of an alteration in the Dress and Appointments of the Officers of the Infantry, the following Regulations are published for general information and guidance:

In future, all Officers of Infantry are to wear a Coatee without lappets, the buttons to be placed in rows of two, at equal distances, the width between the buttons being three inches at top, and two and a half inches at bottom. The Uniforms which are now plain, to have lace on the collar, cuffs, and skirts.

Regiments now wearing embroidery, are allowed to retain it only on the cuffs, collar, and skirts.

The Epaulettes to be of the same pattern throughout the Infantry, two being worn by every Officer, and the distinction of ranks to be in the progressive size of the bullion, and in the devices. The stripe upon the strap of the Epaulettes of Captains and Subalterns, to vary according to the color of the Regimental facing. The strap of the Epaulettes of Field Officers to be without a stripe. The Epaulettes of Lieutenant Colonels and Majors to have the distinction of devices. Those of Colonels unite these devices.

For Light Infantry Corps, green, with a band of the color of the facing of the Regiment

A Forage Cap, as described in the margin, to be worn at all times, by Officers with the Great Coat, or shell Jacket, and the chaco with the Coatee.

For Regiments wearing blue facings, blue with a red band.

An oil skin is permitted over the Forage Cap, in bad weather.

Regiments wearing black or green facings, to have a red band

The Chaco to be the same throughout the Infantry. The feather to be 10 inches long; *white* for the Grenadiers and Battalion. The Light Infantry, *green*, as before.

For other Regiments of the Line, blue with a band of the color of the facing

The Officers of Infantry Regiments are permitted to wear a plain shell Jacket, with the Regimental facing and button; this Jacket to be Uniform for the Infantry.

Epaulettes are not to be worn on any Uniform over wings. Field Officers of Light Infantry to wear Epaulettes only.

All braided Great Coats are positively forbidden, but each Officer of Infantry is to be provided with a plain blue Regimental Great Coat, of a uniform pattern, as fixed by the Regulations of the 24th January, 1828, with the Regimental button, and a small gold or silver cord on each shoulder, which, or the shell red Jacket, with the Sash and waist belt, is to be worn as may be directed by the Commanding Officer on all common occasions in Quarters, or in the Field; the Coatee being reserved for occasions of *Parade* and *Duty*. Each Officer is permitted to exercise his option, in supplying himself with the Cloak established by the Regulations.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to wear the Uniform of their respective Regiments, (the Sash excepted,) with the Epaulettes of their corresponding ranks, and Cocked Hats.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves it to the convenience of Officers who are already provided with Uniforms, to wear them out, as they now are, but Officers whose appointments take place subsequently to this date, are to conform to these Regulations.

Patterns of the different articles are lodged with Messrs. Gibson and Co. and Messrs. Ranken and Co. Tailors, Calcutta.

Such parts of the Dress Regulations, dated 24th January, 1828, as are not cancelled by the provisions of this Order, are to remain in full force, and His Excellency strictly prohibits any deviation from the Dress now established for the Infantry.

HORSE FURNITURE FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Saddle—Plain Cavalry Saddle, with holsters; the cantle mounted with brass, the holsters covered with black patent leather.

Saddle Cloth.—Of the same color as the facings of the Regiment, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with gold or silver lace five-eighths of an inch wide, and scarlet edging.

Bridle.—Of brown leather, bent branch bit, with brass bosses; front and reins to correspond in color with the facings of the Regiment.

Collar.—White.

MEMORANDUM.

The Dress Uniform is to be worn at Dress Reviews, Parades in honor of the King's Birth-day, and on other particular occasions when the Troops are assembled.

The full Dress, when Officers attend the Drawing Room at the Government House, at Balls and Assemblies, and on occasions of a similar nature. At Levees the Sash is dispensed with, and Officers wear their blue or white linen Trowsers (according to the season) and Ankle Boots; in other respects they appear in *full Dress*. This also (the Dress for Levees) is the proper Dress for all evening parties of ceremony, except those mentioned above, at which Officers are expected to appear in Full Dress.

In Full Dress, and when worn at levees or as a Dress of ceremony, the Coat is to be hooked, and the lapels buttoned back, when worn on Parade or other duties with the Sash, it is to be buttoned across the breast. The Undress Jacket is always to be hooked or buttoned when worn on duty, when used as an Undress, on occasions not connected with duty, it may be hooked only at the collar. The Gorget is to be worn as established by usage. A Waistcoat of white linen, with small Regimental buttons, may be worn with the Undress Uniform.

The Great Coat may be worn in the cold season, or in wet weather, as convenience may dictate. It may also be worn at all times on the line of march, or on out-post duty, with the Sash and Sword over it. It is not to be worn on other duties or at parades, unless when ordered.

The Cloak may be worn in cold or wet weather, as convenience may dictate. Officers who may desire to wear a Cloak in Camp or when marching, are expected to provide themselves with the Regulation Cloak, as no other will be allowed to be worn with Troops.

The white linen Jacket is only to be worn during the hot weather, when the men are permitted by the proper authority to wear their white dress, and this indulgence is restricted to ordinary duties and parades, and to private parties, and not sanctioned on any occasions of ceremony, or at public places, where etiquette and usage require that Officers should appear in dress.—At the Parade Officers are expected to wear the Undress red Jacket or blue Great Coat, and Military Cap, whenever they go out for a morning or evening's ride, but the Jacket or Coat may be made of the lightest cloth, of camlet, or of silk.—In Military Campments, during the months in which Officers are allowed to wear white Undress Jackets at their Regimental Parades, they are also permitted to wear them in their morning or evening rides, or at visits *not of ceremony*.

These Regulations are not intended to apply to Officers when engaged in any active exercise (such as fives, or cricket) or in field sports, but with these exceptions it is expected that no Officer will appear abroad dressed otherwise than in Uniform. For riding or driving in the morning or evening, and for visits *not of ceremony*, the Undress Jacket or the blue Great Coat, when the weather requires it, with the Forage cap, furnish a convenient, and, at the same time, a proper Military Dress. It is, therefore, expected that round hats and plain clothes, and all other unauthorized modes of dress, will be laid aside.

STAFF DRESS.

OF GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE STAFF.—The same as is fixed for the corresponding ranks in his Majesty's service. G. O. 11 July, 1787.

PERMANENT COMMANDANTS OF GARRISONS.—Coats Scarlet, double breasted, with blue facings and plain gold embroidery, the lapels buttoned back, slashed sleeves and skirts,—Garrison Staff, gilt buttons, set on the breast by twos, and on sleeves and skirts one and two viz one on the cuff, and two on the sleeves, one button hole on the collar. Two plain gold epaulettes, with the distinctions of field officers and colonels upon them. Cocked hat with gold lined loop, and Infantry feathers. Regulation sword, steel scabbard, when mounted, on all other duty, black leather, crimson and gold staff sword belts. The undress coat to have no embroidery: in all other respects to be the same as the dress, G. O. 3 September, 1819.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, DEPUTIES, AND ASSISTANTS.—The same as those of corresponding ranks in his Majesty's service, G. O. 11 July, 1787.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, DEPUTIES AND ASSISTANT.—The same as worn by officers of those ranks in his Majesty's service, G. O. 11 July, 1787.

MAJORS OF BRIGADE.—The same as fixed for his Majesty's service, G. O. 5 August, 1796.

PORT MAJORS.—The same as that of a major of brigade, but with gold instead of silver embroidery, G. O. 1 July, 1787.

PORT ADJUTANTS.—To wear the same cuffs, collar, and embroidery as Port Majors, but not facings, and the holes to be embroidered on the breast of the coat, G. O. 11 July, 1787.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.—Coat the same as that worn by the quarter master general epaulettes embroidered on a blue ground, buttons plain white: Hat, Regulation cocked, plain white button, white feather; Sword, Regulation, cut and thrust, G. O. 15 April, 1810.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL.—Coat, epaulettes, buttons, hat and sword, the same as the Commissary General. G. O. 15 April, 1810.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.—Coat without lapels; epaulettes and buttons, as above; hat and sword as above, G. O. 15 April, 1810.

SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.—(Being an Officer in the Service) Coat with lapels, one epaulette, and buttons as above: hat and sword as above: (Not Officers in the Service) Coat plain blue, red cuffs, collar, and buttons as above: hat plain cocked, no feather: sword as above:—Assistants and sub-Assistants to wear frog embroidery, G. O. 15 April, 1810.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—A double-breasted coat, with blue cuffs and collar, slashed sleeves and skirts, general staff buttons by threes, silver epaulettes, with plain embroidery on a blue ground; sword and hat the same as those of the general staff: G. O. 18 September, 1813.

DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—A single-breasted coat, blue cuffs and collar slashed sleeves and skirts, white buttons, one on the cuff and collar, and two on the sleeves; two plain silver epaulettes without embroidery: G. O. 30 December, 1813.

DEPUTY PAY MASTERS.—To wear in silver the same with fort adjutants, G. O. 30 December, 1812

BARRACK MASTER —The same as fort Adjutants, with one basket embroidered gold epaulette on a blue ground; G. O. 13 December, 1812.

SECRETARY TO MILITARY BOARD.—A double breasted frock coat, with blue cuffs and collar without embroidery, slashed sleeves and skirts; regulation gilt buttons by twos, plain gold epaulettes; regulation sword and cocked hat G. O. 9 February, 1814.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY —The same as the secretary, with one epaulette: G. O. 9 February, 1814.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF —The same as worn by corresponding ranks in his Majesty's service, with two epaulettes, G. O. 11 July, 1787.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS —Scarlet coat, single breasted, black velvet collar and cuffs; slashed sleeves and skirts, lion buttons, (yellow): two epaulettes, embroidered with gold on black velvet with two gold embroidered button holes on the collar, two on each sleeve and two plain on the sleeves, cocked hat with black feather, black button, and black silk loop, regulation sword and black sword belt, (waist) G. O. 20 July, 1810.

SURGEONS OF REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.—Scarlet coat, single breasted, with cuffs and collar of the facings of the corps, slashed sleeves and skirts, one plain gold or silver epaulette, one embroidered button-hole on the collar, one on the cuffs, and two plain on the sleeves; buttons and embroidery the same as the corps; plain round hat, black feather, black silk-button and loop; black sword belt, (waist,) and regulation sword; G. O. 20 July, 1810.

SURGEONS OF ARTILLERY —The same as above, only blue coat with red cuffs and collar.

GARRISON SURGEONS —The same as surgeon of Infantry, with blue cuffs and collar.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF CAVALRY —The same as that worn by the officers, with exception of the collar and cuffs, which are to be the same colour as the jacket and black feather, G. O. 20 July, 1810

GARRISON ASSISTANT SURGEONS —The same as assistant surgeons of Infantry, with blue cuffs and collar.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS OF INFANTRY —Plain scarlet coat, single breasted, cuffs and collar of colour of the facings, and buttons the same as the corps, one plain gold or silver epaulette on the right shoulder; regulation sword, with waist belt; round hat, black feather, black button and silk loop

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS ATTACHED TO HOSPITALS —Plain coat, single breasted, yellow lion buttons, plain yellow cuffs and collar; plain round hat

CADETS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.—Plain undress jacket and plain regimental appointments according to the uniform of that branch of the service to which they belong. Cadets never to wear the full uniform of commissioned officer, until promoted to that rank; G. O. 30 December, 1812.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IN THE FIELD AND LOWER PROVINCES —A double breasted coat with lappels, cuffs, and entire collar of blue, slashed sleeves and skirts; plain raised yellow lion buttons, by twos, in the manner of the deputy adjutant and deputy quarter master generals; two basket embroidered gold epaulettes, on a blue ground, with one basket embroidered button hole on the cuffs and collar; sword and hat the same as those worn by the General Staff

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS —The same uniform as above, with the exception of the coat being single breasted, and having only one epaulette, the buttons by twos, in the manner of an aide de camp and major of brigade. G. O. 10 April, 1817

AGENTS FOR GUN CARRIAGES AND GUN POWDER.—The same as Commissaries of Ordnance, excepting that the Buttons are to be plain Gilt. Field officers holding those situations to wear two Epaulettes

CLOTHING AGENTS.—A Single-Breasted Coat with blue Cuffs and Collar, without embroidery; Slashed sleeves and skirts; Regulation Gilt Buttons by twos, Plain Gold Epaulettes, (if a Field Officer to wear two Epaulettes,) cocked hat with gold lace loop, Regulation Sword, Tassel and Belt.

PRINCIPAL COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE —Coat blue, facings red, epaulettes embroidered on a red ground, buttons ordnance, embroidery gold, the make of the coat embroidery, and placing the buttons the same as the Commissary General's.

PRINCIPAL DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.—Coat, epaulettes, buttons, hat, sword, &c. the same as the principal commissary of ordnance excepting the buttons, which are to be placed two and two.

COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE.—Coat without lappels, one epaulette on the right shoulder, 10 buttons at equal distances, embroidery plain, slashed sleeves, 4 buttons on the cuff and sleeve and on the skirts at equal distances. Cocked Hat, scale loop—and sword as above.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, BEING A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—The same as commissary's with exception to the buttons on the sleeves, which are to be one on the cuff and 2 on the sleeve, and 3 on the skirts set on as brigade major's.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, NOT BEING A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—A plain blue frock coat without lappels, scarlet cuffs and collar, ordnance buttons, ten at the breast, two and two; slashed sleeves and skirts, with buttons two and two, plain embroidery button holes on the cuff and collar, with skirts, ornaments, plain gold epaulette, plain cocked hat, staff feather, and regulation sword

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY.—The same as above, with exception to the feather, which is to be black.

CONDUCTORS OF ORDNANCE.—Coat as above, except that the buttons are to be at equal distances at the breast, (and only one on the sleeves,) no skirt ornaments or epaulettes, round hat with loop and cord, sword as above.

Sub-Conductors.—The same as conductors, with the exception of a plain instead of an embroidered button hole on the cuffs and collar, G. O. 27 February, 1810.

CONDUCTORS OF THE ARMY COMMISSARIAT.—Plain Red Frock Coat without Lappels, Blue Cuffs and Collar, Plain white metal Buttons, ten at equal distances at the Breast, Slashed Sleeves and Skirts, a plain embroidered Button hole on Cuffs and Collar, but without skirt ornaments or Epaulette; Round Hat with Loop and Cockade, and Regulation Sword.

RIDING MASTERS.

SUB-ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEONS—A Plain or undress Regimental Jacket, similar to that worn by Riding Masters, black leather waist belt, and Regulation Cavalry Sabre, plain Cocked Hat with black loop and Cockade, without any Tassels or Feathers.

APOTHECARIES—To wear an uniform resembling that of Conductors of ordnance, with the difference only of silver lace, instead of gold, and white instead of yellow buttons.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES—To wear a coat of the same description, with two instead of four buttons on the cuffs and pockets.

STEWARDS—To wear a plain, single breasted blue coat, with 8 plain flat yellow buttons put on at equal distances from each other, and 2 on the pockets. The cuffs to be marked by 2 narrow yellow cords with one button on each cuff and one above it.

THE ASSISTANT STEWARDS—To wear a coat of the above description, with one button on each cuff, but one above it.—G. O. 7 June, 1817.

No part of the dress appropriated to, or worn by the general staff, to be ever adopted by any other description of staff officers whatsoever. G. O. 30th Dec, 1812.

SUCCESSION OF Commanders-in-Chief in Bengal.

Brigadier General CARNAC, resigned,.....	1767
Colonel RICHARD SMITH, Commanding the Forces,....	1769
Brigadier General Sir RT. BAKER,.....	1769
Colonel CHARLES CHAPMAN,.....	1773
Colonel ALEXANDER CHAMPION,.....	1774
Lieutenant General JOHN CLAVERING,.....	1774
Brigadier General GILES STIRBERT, Prov. Commander of the Forces,.....	1777
Lieutenant General Sir EYRE COOTE, K. B.	1779
Lieutenant General GILES STIRBERT, (2nd time),.....	1780
Lieutenant General Sir ROBERT SLOPER, K. B.	1785
Right Hon'ble EARL CORNWALLIS, K. G.	1786
Colonel Sir ALEXANDER MAC KENZIE,..... (tempy)	1790
Colonel ARTHUR ARMUTTY,..... (tempy)	1793
Major General Sir ROBT. A. R. COMBY, K. B.	1793
Major General CHARLES MCGAN,..... (tempy)	1797
Major General Sir A. CLARKE, K. B.	1797
Major General Sir JAMES CLAU, K. B. to the Provincial Command,.....	1800
Lieutenant General GEORGE LAKE, (Lord Lake),.....	1801
The Most Noble CHARLES MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, K. G. (2nd time),.....	1805
Major General W. DOWDENWELL, Provincial Commander in-Chief,.....	1807
Major General Sir EWEN HAILLIE, Kt. Provincial ditto,.....	1807
Lieutenant General GEORGE HEWITT,.....	1807
Major General WILLIAM ST. LEON,..... (tempy)	1812
Lieutenant General Sir GEORGE NUGENT, Bt. K. B.	1810
General the Most Noble the MARQUESS HASTINGS,.....	1813
General the Honorable Sir EDWARD PAGET, G. C. B.	13th January 1823
General the Rt. Hon. VINCENT COMBES, G. C. B. G. C. H. & G. C. T. S.,.....	1825
General the Rt. Hon. GEORGE, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G. C. B.	1st January, 1830

Relative Rank,

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Admirals.....	With.....	Generals
Vice Admirals.....	".....	Lieutenant Generals.
Rear Admirals.....	".....	Major Generals
Commodore and 1st Captain to Commander in-Chief.	".....	Brigadier Generals.
Captains of 3 years' post.	".....	Colonels.
Other Post Captains.....	".....	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Commanders.....	".....	Majors
Lieutenants.....	".....	Captains.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Members of Council.....	take rank of all.....	Military Officers.
Senior Merchants.....	".....	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Junior Merchants.....	".....	Majors.
Factors.....	".....	Captains
Writers.....	".....	Subalterns.

MEDICAL AND MILITARY.

Members of the Medical Board.....	with.....	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Superintending Surgeons.....	".....	Majors.
Surgeons.....	".....	Captains.
Assistant Surgeons.....	".....	Lieutenants.

G. O. G. G. Fort William, 8th Oct. 1830 — The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (Paragraphs 2 and 3,) from a Letter (No. 90 of 1830) from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 9th June, be published in General Orders. —

"Para. 2. We very willingly accede to the proposition which you have made to us, in behalf of our Military Servants, and we accordingly direct, that Lieutenant Colonels shall rank with Senior Merchants, Majors with Junior Merchants, Captains with Factors, and Subalterns with Writers, according to the dates of their respective Appointments and Commissions.

3. Brevet Commissions will be valid in fixing the comparative rank of Military with Civil

servants."

Salutes.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 7, 1822.

1 As it is advisable to condense into one General Order the many partial ones which have been issued, as occasions required, respecting Ordnance Salutes, the following rules are promulgated for observance henceforth.—

2 Morning and evening Guns are authorized to be fired at all Stations of the Army or Camps, coming under the following descriptions —

The Head-Quarters of the Army, and of all General Officers or Division Commands, including the Head Quarters of the Artillery Regiment

All Fortresses or Cantonments with a permanent Garrison Staff.

The Head Quarters of all District or Brigadiers' Commands, or Field Forces.

All Camps or Posts at which a force is stationed of or equal to two Corps, (Cavalry or Infantry,) with a Company or more of Artillery, or a Field Battery.

3 Salutes to those entitled thereto, are authorized according to the regulations, at all places coming within the above description, viz.

Governor General,	19	Guns.
Vice President in Council, and Deputy Governor,	17	Guns.
Commanders-in-Chief, Naval or Military, if not inferior in rank to Lieutenant General,	17	Guns.
Chief Justice,	17	Guns.
Generals and Admirals, or their flags,	17	Guns.
Puisne Judges, Members of the Supreme Council, Lieutenant Generals, and Vice Admirals, or their flags,	15	Guns.
Major Generals and Rear Admirals, when Commanding-in-Chief,	15	Guns.
Major Generals and Rear Admirals, or their flags,	13	Guns.
Brigadier Generals or Commodores Commanding-in-Chief,	13	Guns.
Brigadier Generals or Commodores, when so Commissioned,	11	Guns.
Political Residents, within the limits of their authority as such,	11	Guns.
Political Agents, at the Court only to which they are deputed,	9	Guns.
His Majesty's Ships of War not carrying a flag or broad Pennant,	9	Guns.
Any other Ship, Gun for Gun		

4. Officers inferior to Brigadier General, who Command Divisions of the Army, Districts, Field Forces, on or beyond the British frontier, or Garrisons with a permanent Staff, to receive the Salute and honors of the next Superior Army Rank, from *their own* Garrisons, Forces, &c.

5. All former Orders on the Subject of Salutes or Morning and Evening Guns, are hereby annulled.

OFFICERS IN THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,
ON THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT,

WHO BEAR INSIGNIAS OF THE MOST HONORABLE THE

Order of the Bath,

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Lieut. General Sir Robert Blair,	April 7, 1815
————— Sir Thomas Brown,	July 23, 1823
Major General Sir John Arnold,	January 2, 1827
————— Sir Alexander Knox,	} September 27, 1831
————— Sir John Withington Adams,	
————— Sir Henry Worsley,	

COMPANIONS.

<i>Colonel</i> Thomas Wood,	} June 4, 1815
————— William Cavement,	
————— Robert Patton,	} December 8, 1815
————— William Innes,	
————— Joseph O'Halloran,	December 21, 1816
————— Alexander Caldwell,	} February 3, 1817
————— Robert Houston,	
————— John Shapland,	
————— Donald McLeod,	} October 14, 1818
————— Sir Thomas Amburey,	
————— Robert Heizler,	July 23, 1823
————— Robert Stevenson,	} January 2, 1827
————— William Richards,	
————— Thomas Whitehead,	
————— Clements Brown,	
————— C. S. Egan,	
————— Alfred Richards,	
————— John Delamain,	
————— Thomas Wilson,	
<i>Lieut.-Colonel</i> George Pollock,	
————— W. C. Baddeley,	
————— Jas. Skinner,	} September 27, 1831
————— W. L. Watson,	
————— G. Hunter,	
<i>Colonel</i> John Rose,	
————— G. Pennington,	
————— R. Pitman,	
————— W. C. Faithful,	
<i>Lieut. Colonel</i> Alexander Lindsay,	} September 27, 1831
————— H. T. Roberts,	
————— James Caulfield,	
————— Richard Tickell,	
————— Charles Fitzgerald,	
————— Robert Smith,	} September 27, 1831
————— Archibald Irvine,	

Military Information.

ADMISSION OF CADETS

TO THE

HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY.

REGULATIONS AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

AGE. Not to be under fourteen, nor above eighteen years, and to produce certificates as under-mentioned, properly filled up and signed, viz.

No. I. (*Certificates of birth from parish register, signed by resident clergyman and church-wardens, or elders*)—Extract from the Register Book of the Parish of — in the County of —

No. II—(*The Parent or Guardian's Certificate.*)—"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of births and baptisms of the parish of —, in the county of —, contains the date of the — of my son —, who is the bearer of this, and nominated a cadet on the — establishment, by —, and I do further declare, that I receive the said appointment for my son — gratuitously, and that no money, or other valuable consideration, has been, or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly, for the same; and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my son, or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said nomination for my son from the director above-mentioned—Witness my hand, this — day of — in the year of our Lord —."

No. III *Certificate from the person who obtains the nomination from the director*—Gentlemen,—I do hereby declare upon my honor, that I received the nomination of a cadet for the — from — gratuitously, and that I have given it gratuitously to Mr —, with whose family and connections I am well acquainted—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the
"United East India Company

No. IV.—(*Medical Certificate*)—"This is to certify, that Mr. — has no mental or bodily defect that may disqualify him for military service."

QUALIFICATION. The cadet must write a good legible hand, as he will be required to write down a sentence from dictation, by the Head Master, and if he should be found deficient in this respect, or in his Orthography, his reception into the Institution will be suspended for such length of time as the Head Master shall report to be necessary, he must be able to read and construe Cæsar's Commentaries, and be expert in vulgar and decimal fractions. *If the Cadet be admitted the Head Master's certificate may be sent to Mr. Abington, clerk to the Military Seminary Committee at the East-India House, by the first convenient opportunity.*

PAYMENTS. The Cadet will be required to pay £40 per annum into the Company's Treasury, and the payments must be made in advance, towards defraying the Company's annual expense for his board, lodging, and education, and for supplying him with the following articles, viz.

Books, stationery, mathematical instruments, drawing materials, repairing his clothes, pocket money at the rate of 2s 6d per week, medical attendance, and washing; as also with a periodical supply of the following articles:

Jacket, waistcoat, black silk handkerchief, and foraging cap, half yearly, pantaloons and gaiters, quarterly; shoes, every two months; linen, when necessary in the opinion of the head master.

The Cadet, upon the first year of his admission, will likewise be required to pay into the Company's Treasury the additional sum of £13. 16s. 3d. for which he will be furnished, at the Company's seminary, with the following articles by their contractor, viz.—one military great coat, one uniform jacket and waistcoat, two pair trowsers, two ditto of gaiters, two ditto of military gloves, two ditto of strong shoes, two black silk handkerchiefs, a foraging cap, one military cap and feather, with plate in front embossed with the Company's arms.

The payments for the first year, therefore, will be £53. 16s. 3d. and £40 the succeeding years.

Necessaries to be provided by the Cadet when he joins the Seminary:—Ten shirts, six pair of cotton stockings, six pair of worsted ditto, six towels, six night caps, six pocket handkerchiefs, two combs, a brush, and a tooth-brush.

When the Cadet attends to be passed by the committee, he must give in the name and address of some friend residing on or in its vicinity, who will receive him, if he shall be dismissed or removed from the Seminary.

SECURITY. The Cadet will likewise be required to give in the names of two persons, (house-keepers,) to be his security against damage to the Company's premises, or the head master's property, and also to reimburse the Company in the event of his not going to India in the Company's service.

PROHIBITION. The Cadet must not join the Seminary with a greater sum than one guinea, and a farther supply from any of his relations during the term may subject him to dismissal from the Seminary.

VACATIONS. Midsummer commences 17th June, ends 31st July; Christmas commences 22d Dec. ends 31st Jan.

At the close of every vacation, the Cadet must apply at the Cadet Office at the East India House for an order for his re-admission, and all sums then due to the Company must be paid up. This order will express, that he is only to be re-admitted upon his returning with the same number of books and instruments which he took home with him, and that his linen be put into proper repair.

As the parents or friends of many of the Cadets reside in Scotland, Ireland, or other distant parts, and cannot have the Cadets under their control during the vacations, arrangements have been made for the continuance of such Cadets at the Seminary; and also of such other Cadets as may be desirous of devoting their holidays to the advancement of their education.

The expense attending the board and lodging of the cadets during the vacation will be charged to their relations or friends, at the rate of two shillings and six pence per diem.

CAVALRY OR INFANTRY CADETS.

Cadets nominated for either of the above corps must be 16 years of age, and under 22, unless they have held a commission, and actually done duty in his Majesty's service for one year, or in the militia or fencibles for the same period, they are then eligible, if not more than 25 years of age; and they must procure similar certificates and vouchers to those prescribed for cadets entering the seminary.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Regulations for their Admission into the Honorable Company's Service.

AGE. Not to be under twenty years, in proof of which he must produce an Extract from the Register of the Parish in which he was born, or his own Affidavit.

QUALIFICATION. A Diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or of the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin or Edinburgh, or of the College and University of Glasgow, or the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, is deemed satisfactory as to his knowledge of surgery. The above testimonials must be produced upon his receiving his nomination from a member of the Court of Directors. The Assistant Surgeon will then be sent to Dr. Chambers, the Company's examining Physician, with the undermentioned letter. —

"Sir, I have the commands of the Committee for passing Military appointments, to request you will please to examine Mr _____, and certify whether he is now qualified in physic to serve as an Assistant Surgeon at any of the Company's Presidencies in the East Indies; and if not, at what period you think he may be sufficiently qualified to obtain your certificate."

The following regulations have been resolved on by the Court, in reference to the examination by Dr. Chambers:

That every person nominated an Assistant Surgeon be required to pass an examination in the practice of physic, in which examination will be included as much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for understanding the causes and treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines.

That upon the Assistant Surgeon presenting himself to Dr. Chambers, he be required to produce to him satisfactory proof of his having attended at least one course of lectures on the practice of physic, and above all, of his having attended diligently the practice of the physicians at some General Hospital in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow, for at least six months; and that unless he produce such proof, it be deemed a want of proper qualification, and be immediately reported as such by the examining Physician, to the Committee for passing military appointments.

The Assistant Surgeon will likewise be required to attend one course of Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures in Hindoostanee, for admission to which he will have to pay not more than Three Guineas; and previous to his passing the Committee, he will be required to produce Dr. Gilchrist's certificate of his having so attended.

The Assistant Surgeon will finally be required to execute covenants in the Secretary's Office, and find security in two persons to the extent of £500, jointly and severally for the due performance of these covenants.

PASSAGE MONEY. If the Assistant Surgeon should proceed in one of the Company's ships, he will have to pay £95 for his accommodation at the Captain's table, or £55 for his accommodation at the Third Mate's mess; and his passage money must be lodged in the hands of the Company's Paymaster, for the said Captain or Third Mate.

APPOINTMENTS NOT TO BE PURCHASED.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 9th August, 1809. — Resolved. That any person who shall, in future, be nominated to a situation, either civil or military, in the service of the Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase, or agreement to purchase, or of any corrupt pretence whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or by any other person, with or without his privacy, shall be rejected from the service of the Company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself or with his privacy, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that, or any other situation whatever, in the said service. Provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice, of the nature before described, wherein any Director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such Director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

PASSAGE-MONEY TO CADETS.

Upon the friends of each cadet paying the regular amount of the passage money to the Company's paymaster, such cadet be required to sign a declaration, upon honour, that he has not paid, or caused to be paid, nor will pay, or cause to be paid, either directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any person on his behalf, any further sum for his accomodation, either to the commander or mate, than those prescribed by the Court's regulations.

In the event of its appearing, at any future time, that a further sum shall have been paid by, or for any cadet, such cadet will be placed at the bottom of the list of rank of the season in which he was appointed.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Officers, (of whatever rank,) must be ten years in India, before they can be entitled, (except in case of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified,) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant military surgeons.

Officers who have not served ten years in India, but whose presence in England is required by urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay, on furnishing an affidavit of the urgency of the case, in which the circumstances are to be briefly noticed.

Officers, after arrival at the Presidency, are to address their applications, for furlough, to the Adjutant General, enclosing therein a certificate from the Presidency Pay Master, and Accountant to the Military Department, of there being no demands against them, (or in lieu thereof, an engagement on the part of some respectable agency house,) and also a medical certificate from a Presidency Surgeon, countersigned by the examining member of the Medical Board, if the application be grounded on ill health. A certificate signed by the Pilot of the date of dispatch of vessels in which officers embark, to be sent to the Adjutant General, and also to the Secretary to the Government Military Department.

A chaplain, after seven years residence in India, is allowed to go home on furlough, and receive the pay of major. Should he go home from sickness, prior to this period of service, he is allowed the pay of captain only.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay, only in case of going home from sickness.

Officers going to England on furlough, are required immediately to report their arrival, by letter, to the Secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they arrived, and their address, forwarding, at the same time, the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency.

Officers are required to join the establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of the three years' furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the Court, six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter mentioned; or in cases, in which it shall be proved to the Court, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All Officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence, on account of sickness, must transmit, with their letter of application for such leave, a certificate signed by, at least, two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint, and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary. Also, previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced, by personal examination, or by such other evidence, as shall be deemed satisfactory.

Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain a further time from their duty, on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians, with the attestation of a magistrate, that the persons who signed the certificate are physicians.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, must, at its expiration, apply for permission, either to return to their duty, or to reside a further time in England.

No officer, who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough, will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the Act of the 33 Geo. III. chap. 52, sec. 70.

Every officer, upon leaving India, will receive a printed copy of the General Order on this subject, published agreeably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of ignorance of the regulations will not be admitted as any justification of the breach of them; officers, therefore, who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not, in due time, apply so as to effect their return to the presidency to which they belong, within the period of three years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted, by the Court, to remain a further time in Europe.

No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half, from the period of his quitting India, excepting colonels of regiments, and those of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, regimentally, when promoted to that of major general; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA.

Regulations as to the charge of Recruits.

At a Court of Directors, held on the 22d December, 1820.—Resolved, that whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, shall be embarked on any one ship, they shall be placed in charge of the Senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within, at least, seven days of the period fixed for her leaving Gravesend:—That the officer proceed with the men from

the depot :—That, as a remuneration for this service, he be granted the passage-money of his rank :—And, that the commander of the ship be authorized to draw on the company's paymaster for the same.

PRECLUDING THE RETURN TO THEIR DUTY,

OF MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICERS, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

"No officer, who shall have held any civil or military station, whatever, in India, in the service of the E. I. Company, being under the rank or degree of a member of council or commander-in-chief of the forces, and who, having departed from India, by leave of the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or native corps of troops, or in the civil line of the Company's Service : unless, in the case of any civil servant of the Company, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in general court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident. 33, Geo. III, Cap. 52, Sec. 70

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.

Regulations respecting Military and other Officers retiring from the Company's Service.

Every officer, after twenty-two years' actual service in India, is allowed to retire with the pay of the rank to which he has attained, but such pay is to be the same, only, as that allowed to officers of infantry.

A member of the Medical Board, who has been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £ 500 per annum.

A surgeon of general hospital, or superintending surgeon, who has been in that station not less than two years, and whose period of service has been not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, as above, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £ 300 per annum.

All other surgeons and assistant surgeons attached to the military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank, after having served seventeen years in India.

An assistant surgeon, after the said period of service, who shall not have attained the station of head surgeon, is allowed to retire on a pension of £ 50 per annum.

A chaplain, after eighteen years' service in India, (ten of which at a military station,) including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire with the pay of major.

A chaplain having served ten years in India, whose constitution will not admit of his continuing in the service, may retire on the half-pay of major, after seven years, on the half pay of captain.

A commissary or deputy commissary of ordnance, not being a commissioned officer, is allowed to retire on full pay, if he has served twenty-seven years in India, of which twelve must have been in the ordnance department, twenty-five years, fourteen of which in that department ; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the ordnance department.

A conductor of ordnance is allowed to retire on £60 per annum, after twenty-five years' actual service in India.

Every lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain is allowed to retire with the *half pay* of the rank to which he has attained, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India, but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

A lieutenant having served thirteen, or an ensign nine years in India, including three years for a furlough, may retire on the *half pay* of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

A subaltern officer, or military assistant surgeon, having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the *half pay* of *Ensign*, if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

Every officer returning on furlough, and wishing to retire from the service, must make a declaration to that effect, within twelve months after his arrival in England ; and in case of his neglecting so to do, he must, at the expiration of his furlough, either return to India, or be held to have relinquished the service, and not be entitled to retire on pay, unless he has continued to serve in India, from his first arrival for the space of *twenty-two years* without having a furlough, in that case he is allowed *two years* before he shall be called upon to signify his intention of retiring, but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

Officers in future retiring from the service, shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application to that effect, or from the expiration of two years, from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, whichever shall first happen ; and all casualties, by death in Europe, after the expiration of the same period of 2 years, from the date of landing, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period expired, notwithstanding, in both cases, the officers may have received an extension of Furlough, G. G. O. No. 230, of 1824.

BOAT ALLOWANCE.

REGULATIONS.

G. G. O. 16TH DEC. 1816. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize officers of His Majesty's Service, who become supernumerary to the complement attached to regiments, to draw the half-batta, and the house rent, (if not furnished with quarters,) of their regimental rank, during the time they may be detained in India; also boat allowance from the station at which their corps is stationed, to the Presidency, when directed by the Commander-in-Chief to proceed by water.

G. G. O. 19TH SEPT. 1818. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following resolutions of Government, on the subject of boat allowance to officers, viz.

1. Whenever a regiment, or any number of troops or companies of a corps move by water, the proportion of officers of all ranks, regularly belonging to, and on the establishment of such regiment, or companies of a regiment, as the case may be, will naturally move with their men, and draw, of course, the boat allowance of their ranks, in addition to their tentage.

2. If, from a deficiency of officers, or other cause, the Commander-in-Chief shall consider it necessary to order any additional officers, of whatever rank, to join and do duty with such regiment, or companies of a regiment, His Excellency will be pleased to represent the case to Government, when boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted to the requisite number of extra officers.

3. In the case of drafts, detachments, or recruits proceeding to join corps by water, or of invalids, supernumeraries, or time-expired men, returning to Fort William, boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted, on the representation of the Commander-in-Chief, to the following proportion of officers:—

To any detachment under 30 men, one subaltern. If above 30 and under 60 men, two subalterns; and so on in the same proportion, with the addition of one captain for every detachment, consisting of not less than three, or more than five such subalterns' parties. Two captains for six, and not more than eight such parties, and so on, also with the further addition of one field officer for every detachment, consisting of not less than three captains' parties, as above detailed.

4. The names of all officers appointed to do duty with detachments, as extra officers with regiments, or companies of regiments, proceeding by water, are to be specified in General Orders, or Division or Station Orders, (as the case may be,) for the convenience of more readily auditing their bills.

5. The Governor General in Council extends the indulgence of boat allowance to all cadets, assistant surgeons, and subaltern officers, on their arrival for the first time in Bengal, and being ordered to join a regiment; the same indulgence is extended to gentlemen appointed in India to commissions in His Majesty's Army or in the local corps, to ordnance and warrant officers, and generally to persons newly appointed, and for the first time, proceeding to join their corps or stations; but officers and others profiting by this indulgence are to cease drawing their tentage from the day of their being ordered to embark and join, until the expiration of the period for which they received boat allowances.

6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will be pleased, in all possible cases, to employ individuals of this last description on duty with detachments, where extra officers, drawing both boat and tent allowances, shall be required, under the provisions of the 2d and 3d clause of the order. This preference will reduce, as much as possible, the charge which must be incurred by the indulgence now granted to all young officers on their first arrival.

7. One medical officer will always be permitted to proceed on duty with every Detachment of Europeans, and such officer will be permitted to draw boat allowance in addition to tentage.

8. Whenever the Commander-in-Chief may be of opinion, that the presence of a person conversant in the languages is essentially necessary with a European detachment, and that none of the officers attached to it, or proceeding to join corps on boat allowance, under the 5th clause of this order, are competent to the duty in question, His Excellency will be pleased to recommend any officer qualified to officiate in the capacity of a linguist, such officer will be permitted to draw boat allowance in addition to tentage.

9. In all other cases, except those above specified, officers drawing tentage are invariably to proceed at their own expense on any duty on which they may be sent, unless ordered specially by water in charge of troops, stores, or treasure, by the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of Government previously obtained. When any particular occasion appears to His Excellency to call for special indulgence, such case is to be referred for the decision of the Governor General in Council. In the first instance, agreeably to the practice in regard to all matters creative of expense, unless when the Commander-in-Chief may be in the Field, or when a pressing emergency shall appear to a general or other officer in command to be such as shall justify him in ordering boat allowance on his own responsibility. In such cases, the General or other Order shall be considered by paymasters as a sufficient warrant for immediate payment of a boat allowance bill, and the necessary sanction to the Audit Department for adjusting the same, will be issued by Government, on the representation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

10. The regulations now laid down, are not to be considered as affecting in any way half-pay or cashiered officers, whose cases are provided for by General Orders of 16th December, 1816.

G. G. O. 27TH MARCH, 1819.—With reference to General Orders of the 19th of September last, defining the situations in which officers would be permitted to draw Boat Allowance, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following additional rules:—

Whenever a lieutenant, cornet, ensign, or cadet is, for the first time, permanently posted to a corps, he will be permitted to draw the boat allowance of his rank, from the cantonment in which

he may be doing duty, to the one where his regiment may happen to be stationed, although he may have been previously receiving tent allowance with the corps to which he had been temporarily attached, provided, that prior to his being finally posted, he shall not have been in the receipt of full regimental allowances, for the term of 8 months.

It is to be clearly understood, however, that officers drawing boat allowance under this Regulation, shall forfeit their claim to tentage during the period for which boat allowance may be drawn.

G. O. G. G. August 20, 1830—The Governor General in Council is pleased to revise the periods for which boat allowance has heretofore been granted to officers authorized to travel by water, at the public expense, and to direct, that the following scale be substituted from this date.—

The Military Auditor General, in conjunction with the Surveyor General, will prepare, for approval and publication, a similar table applicable to stations or out-posts accessible by water, but not included herein, to be computed with reference to the time and distances laid down for the Routes of the Ganges and Jumna.

The practice of passing boatage beyond Gurmukteser, on the Ganges, and Delhi, on the Jumna, will cease, and, in future, the boat allowance will be limited to the river station nearest to the destination of the individual ordered to join by water.

Young officers, or others, who now forfeit their tentage until they join their corps, will, in future, be entitled to draw that allowance, from their arrival at the station to which they may have drawn boat allowance.

TABLE OF TIME ALLOWED.

	Months	Days.
From Calcutta to Allahabad,	2	15
" " to Agra,	4	10
" " to Berhampore or Moorshedabad, ..	0	20
" " to Buxar or Ghazepore, ..	2	0
" " to Bareilly,	4	0
" " to Chittagong,	1	22
" " to Chunar, Benares, or Sultanpore, ..	2	5
" " to Cawnpore,	3	0
" " to Dacca, ..	1	0
" " to Dinapore, Patna or Hajeepore, ..	1	22
" " to Delhi, ..	5	5
" " to Fatty Ghur, ..	3	15
" " to Gurmukteser Ghaut, ..	4	8
" " to Lucknow, ..	3	0
" " to Mirzapore, Juanpore, and Goruckpore, ..	2	8
" " to Monghyr, ..	1	8
" " to Muttra, ..	4	15
" " to Pertaub Ghur, ..	2	15
" " to Sultanpore, (Oude) ..	2	15

The following revised monthly rates of boat allowance are published for general information:

	Sonat Rs.
For Colonels Regimentally,	600
" Lieut Colonels ditto,	450
" Majors ditto,	360
" Captains ditto,	180
" Subalterns ditto,	100
" Culets ditto,	80
" Conductors, Apothecaries, and Stewards, ..	70
" Sub Conductors, Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewards, ..	50

When Ordnance officers, proceeding in charge of Magazine Stores, unavoidably exceed the periods allowed in the table of time, boat allowance for the excess will be passed, on the production of the requisite certificates, by the Military Auditor General.

COMPENSATION FOR CHARGERS.

G. O. G. G. August 27, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the following revised rules of compensation for the loss of chargers killed, or disabled in action, or shot in consequence of being infectiousy diseased, will hereafter be passed to the several descriptions of mounted officers, entitled to such indulgence, under the provisions of the orders quoted in the margin.

2 To Horse Artillery and cavalry officers for the loss of a charger selected from the ranks, or remounts of their respective corps, a compensation equal to the price they would have been entitled to receive on returning such charger to the ranks, viz. the residue of the original price, after a deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, for the period that may have elapsed since the date of selection.

3. To all mounted officers, for the loss of a charger, under the provisions of the orders before quoted, not selected from the ranks, and purchased at a price not exceeding 800 Sonat Rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of the price actually paid, after a similar deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, for the period elapsed since the date of purchase.

4. For the loss of a charger purchased at any price above 800 Rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of such price, after the deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, provided such residue do not exceed the sum of 800 Rupees, which is the maximum of compensation to be allowed in any case.

5. Bills for compensation for the loss of a selected charger, are to be accompanied by a copy of the certificate specified in the 21st clause of G. O. V. P. of the 7th October, 1817. and those for compensation for a charger not selected from the ranks, by a declaration on honor, specifying the price paid, and the date of purchase.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE.

Officers who cannot be supplied with quarters, where their corps are stationed, are to be allowed house rent, in lieu of quarters, to be drawn in arrears.

A Field Officer of any rank, member of the Medical Board, or head surgeon of General Hospital, per month, Sa. Rs 120

A captain, regimental surgeon, chaplain, pay-masters or commissary of ordnance, 90

A subaltern, assistant surgeon, or deputy commissary, 60

A cadet, conductor, or apothecary, 30

Staff officers, not specified herein, are to draw their house rent, according to the rank for which they receive pay.

Officers in the receipt of full batta are not to draw house rent, except in particular cases, as specified hereafter, in lieu of quarters.

The following general staff and commissioned officers, not having house rent consolidated in their staff allowances, and the nature of their employments and appointments rendering residence in Calcutta necessary, are to draw house rent according to their respective rank in the service, viz

Surveyor General of Indian,

Judge Advocate General,

Secretary to the Governor General,

— to the Commander-in Chief,

Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief,

Surgeon to the Commander in Chief,

Commandant of the Calcutta militia,

Assistants in military offices.

PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWANCE TO ALL OFFICERS.

Commanders of the H. C. ships are prohibited from demanding more than the sums specified below, on account of the passage and accommodation at their tables of the undermentioned officers, under pain of forfeiting treble the amount so over-charged, for the benefit of the Poplar Hospital. Any additional accommodation or cabin, beyond that to which the parties are respectively entitled under the regulations of the Company, may, however, be agreed for, and paid separately.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

General Officers	£ 250	Subalterns,	110
Colonels,	200	Assistant Surgeons and Cadets, (<i>exclusive</i>	
Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors,	150	<i>of charter party allowance</i>),	95
Captains and Surgeons,	125	<i>Ditto at Third Mate's Table</i> ,	55

If any third mate shall directly or indirectly, either demand or receive from any assistant-surgeon or cadet, accommodated at his mess, a larger sum than the rate fixed by these regulations, he shall be fined treble the amount of the excess, for the use of the Poplar Hospital, and such will be deducted from his wages, or his account of private trade, as the Court may direct.

N. B. The above sums must be paid to the Pay Master of Seamen's Wages, whose receipt must be produced, before an order will be issued for the reception of the person on board any of the Company's ships.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM INDIA, ON SICK CERTIFICATE OR MILITARY DUTY.

Captains and Surgeons,	Rs. 2000	Subalterns, Asst. Surgns. & Cadets,	1500
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N. B. The commander of each regular ship is required to receive at least two officers, on the above terms, and to appropriate the larboard third part of the great cabin, with the passage to the quarter-gallery taken off, to their accommodation. The commander of each extra ship, is required to receive at least one, and to accommodate him with a cabin, on the starboard side, abaft the Chief Mate's and abreast of the spirit-room, not less than 7 feet long by 6 feet wide.

In the event of any of H. M. regiments returning to Europe, Government will allot the whole, or such part of the great cabin as they may think fit for their accommodation; the same sums being allowed for the passage of such officer, as for that of an officer of the same rank proceeding to Europe on military duty.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY ALLOWED TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE H. C. SHIPS.

During the months of October, November, December, January, and February

To Madras,	Sa. Rs. 100	To Ceylon,	Sa. Rs. 150
To Prince of Wales' Island,	100	To China,	250
To Fort Marlborough,	150	To Negapatam,	125
To Bombay,	200	From Trincomalee to P. W. I.	100

During the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September.

To Madras,.....	125	To China,.....	Sa. Rs 130
To Prince of Wales' Island,.....	125	To Ceylon,.....	150
To Fort Marlborough,.....	180	To Negapatam,.....	170
To Bombay,.....	250	From Trincomalee to P. W. Island,.....	105

Every Officer, from whom more than the above rates shall have been required, is to report the same to Government, through the Adjutant General, specifying the sum paid, the name of the owner or commander who shall have received it, and the name of the vessel.

Passage money to all officers of H. M. regiments, ordered home under the operation of general or partial reductions, such as exchange with officers in this country, who happen to have been placed on half-pay, or from other causes, "beyond their controul."

Lieut. Col. batta 4 months,	St Rs. 2400	Lieut. Batta & Gratuity 7 months, St	Rs 1004
Major, ditto ditto,	1800	Ensign, ditto ditto,	714
Captain, batta & gratuity 7 months,	1512		

CONDUCT OF OFFICERS ON BOARD SHIP

If having come to the knowledge of the Court of Directors, that the good order and wholesome practices, formerly observed in the Company's ships, have been laid aside, and late hours, and the consequent mischiefs introduced, by which the ship has been endangered, and the decorum and propriety, which should be maintained destroyed, they have thought proper to frame the following regulations on these points, to which the readiest acquiescence is expected, and any person offending against them, will incur the Court's high displeasure, viz.

Resolved—Therefore, that, in order to prevent any accident from the fire and lights being kept up, beyond those hours usually observed in all proper disciplined ships, it is strictly enjoined, that no fire be kept up beyond eight at night, unless for the use of the sick, and then only in a stove, and that candles be extinguished by nine between decks, and ten, at latest, in the cabins, and that the utmost precautions be observed to prevent their being visible to any vessel passing in the night.

That the hour for dinner be not later than two o'clock, and when the commander of the ship retires from table, either after dinner or supper, the passengers and officers of the ship retire also.

That the captain be strictly enjoined to pay due attention to the comfortable accommodation and liberal treatment of his passengers, at the same time, setting them an example of sobriety and decorum, as he values the pleasure of the Court.

That any excess or disorderly behaviour below, being equally repugnant to the good order and discipline of the ship, will, on representation, be noticed by the Court of Directors, and not fail to incur their displeasure.

That any improper conduct of the officers of the ship, towards the passengers, or each other, shall be quietly made known to the commander, who shall weigh the circumstances with impartiality, and if conciliation be ineffectual, decide, according to the best of his judgment; and every person concerned, be expected quietly to conform thereto; but should any one think himself aggrieved thereby, he may appeal to the Governor and Council of the first settlement the ship arrives at, or if homeward bound, to the Court of Directors.

The diversity of characters and dispositions which must meet on ship board, makes some restraint upon all necessary, and any one offending against good manners, or known usages and customs, will, on representation to the Court, be severely noticed.

Tables of Pay and Allowances

TO THE INVALID AND PENSION ESTABLISHMENTS.

Rank.	Invalid Establishment				Pension Establishment.			
	Pay		Full Batta		Pay		Half Batt.	
	Per	Diem.	Per	Diem	Per	Diem	Per	Diem.
Colonel,	10	0 0	25	0 0	10	0 0	12	8 0
Lieutenant Colonel,	8	0 0	20	0 0	8	0 0	10	0 0
Major,	6	0 0	15	0 0	6	0 0	7	8 0
Captain, Surgeon and Commissary,	4	0 0	6	0 0	4	0 0	3	0 0
Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, ...	2	0 0	4	0 0	2	0 0	2	0 0
Ensign,	1	10 0	3	0 0	1	10 0	1	8 0
Conductor and Riding Master,	60 pr. month		60 pr. month		50 pr. month		30 pr. month.	
Sub Conductor and Assistant Riding Master, Pay and Half Batta of their Ranks.								
Apothecary,					60 pr. month			
Assistant ditto,					32 ———			
Hospital Steward,					50 ———			
Assistant ditto,					32 ———			

N. B.—Officers on the establishment of the European Invalid Companies and Native Invalid Battalions, receive the pay, full batta, and allowances of their regimental rank, tent allowance excepted.

TO EFFECTIVE WARRANT OFFICERS.

	Pay		Batta		Tentage	
	Per	Mensem.	Per	Diem	Per	Mensem.
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance,	250	0 0	4	0 0	House Rent,	
Assistant ditto ditto,	200	0 0	1	8 0	ditto	
Deputy Assistant ditto,	120	0 0	3	0 0		
Conductor of Ordnance, ..	50	0 0	2	0 0	35	0 0
Sub-Conductor ditto,	30	0 0	1	8 0	25	0 0
Conductor Army Commissariat,						
Sub Conductor ditto,						
Conductors of Public Works, ..						
Sub-Conductors of ditto,						
Riding Masters of Cavalry or Artillery, ..	62	0 0	60 Per Mens			
Apothecaries,						
Assistant Apothecaries,						
Stewards,						
Assistant Stewards,						

TABLE OF FEES ON HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONS.

Issued to all Officers in the Service of the Honorable Company.

Major-General,	£ 12 12 6	Lieutenant-Colonel,	£ 10 1 7
Colonel,	11 0 6	Major or Captain,	£ 9 16 6

N. B.—The Exchange to be at the rate of 2s. 6d. to the Sonat Rupee.

TABLE OF FEES ON HON. CO.'S COMMISSIONS.

Major General,	St. Rs 400 0 0	2d Lieutenant and Ensign, Arcot Rs.	25 0 7
Colonel,	Arcot Rs. 300 0 0	Deputy Assistant commissary,	32 5 3
Lieutenant-Colonel,	200 0 0	Conductor and Apothecary,	21 8 6
Major,	100 0 0	Sub-Conductor and Steward,	16 2 6
Captain and Surgeon,	70 0 0	Assistant Apothecary,	10 12 2
Lieutenant and Assistant Do,	30 0 0		

Table of Staff Allowances.

	Monthly Allowance.		
	St. Rs.		
Accountant Military Department,.....	2403	9	8
Adjutant General of His Majesty's Troops,.....	2250	0	0
" " Company's Forces,	2250	0	0
" " Deputy in Quarters,	599	5	0
" " Assistant,.....	400	0	0
" of the Body Guard,.....	167	0	0
" of the Town Guard,.....	150	0	0
" of Fort William,	327	0	0
" of European Infantry Invalids, Chunar,	165	0	0
" and Paymaster, Native Invalids,	420	0	0
" of Provincial Battalion, Civil Department,.....	132	0	0
Alde-de-Camp to the Governor General,	331	0	0
" to the Commander-in-Chief,	324	0	0
" to a Major General on the Staff,	201	0	0
Allahabad, Agra, and Asseerghur Commandant,	500	0	0
Apothecary to the Honourable Company,.....	1,200	0	0
Assistant, to ditto,.....	400	0	0
Army Clothing, Agents for,.....	522	8	4
Artillery, Commandant of, if a General Officer,.....	3333	5	4
when not a General Officer,.....	1500	0	0
Auditor General,.....	3183	7	9
Deputy ditto,	666	10	8
Assistant ditto,	400	0	0
Baggage Master,.....	400	0	0
Deputy,.....	250	0	0
Barrack Master of Fort William,.....	300	0	0
of Districts, each,.....	400	0	0
Brigade Majors of Artillery, in the Field,.....	354	0	0
" of Stations,	354	0	0
" to the King's Troops,	454	0	0
Brigadier,.....	550	0	0
Commandant of Garrisons,.....	500	0	0
Cadets, Officer in charge of,	200	0	0
Chaplains attached to the Army Stations within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, chargeable (C. D.).....	750	12	1
Ditto, attached to the Army Stations beyond the Provinces,.....	900	14	5
Commander-in-Chief,.....	5103	9	0
Commissary General,.....	3000	0	8
Deputy,	1200	0	0
Assistant 1st Class,.....	1000	0	0
Ditto 2d ditto,.....	700	0	0
Deputy Assistant 1st Class,.....	500	0	0
Ditto ditto, 2d ditto,	400	0	4
Sub-Assistant,.....	300	0	0
Engineer, Chief, if a General Officer,	3333	5	0
" in Charge of the Department,	1000	0	0
" Garrison and Executive Officer at Allahabad, Delhi, Asseerghur, Agra, Rewarric,.....	400	0	0
" Chunar, Hansi, and Kamaoon,	300	0	0
Executive Officer, Fort William,.....	500	0	0
Fort Major of Fort William,.....	1200	0	0
Gun Carriages and Powder Barrels, Agent for the manufacture of,.....	1254	1	1
Gun Powder at Ishapore, ditto ditto,.....	1567	9	9
Gun Carriage at Allahabad, ditto ditto,	1046	0	8
Interpreter, Persian, to the Commander-in-Chief,.....	666	10	0
Judge Advocate General,.....	1450	0	0
Deputy,.....	400	0	0
Ditto Nusseerabad,.....	500	0	0
Judge Advocate, temporarily, during the sitting of a general court martial, per day,	7	0	0
Ditto ditto, Regimental court martial, per day,.....	4	0	0
Major General on the Staff,.....	3333	5	4
Medical Board, 1st Member,.....	2409	13	0
2d ditto,.....	2409	13	0
3d ditto,.....	2409	13	0
Officer in charge of Military Chest at Neemuch, Mhow,.....	200	0	0
Ordnance, Principal Commissary of,	1206	0	0
Deputy ditto,.....	600	0	0
Commissaries of the three first on the List,	500	0	0
the four Juniors on the List,.....	400	0	0
Deputy Commissary of,.....	250	0	0
Assistant ditto,.....	200	0	0
Deputy Assistant ditto,.....	120	0	0

Paymaster of Artillery and Garrisons, Ordnance, and Up-country Garrisons, King's troops,	1045	0	9
Deputy, of Stations,	522	8	4
Provost Serjt at Cawnpore, Meerut, Rajpootana, and Neemutch,	40	0	0
at other Stations,	20	0	0
Quarter Master General, King's troops,	2250	0	0
Company's Forces,	2250	0	0
Deputy,	700	5	4
Assistant,	500	0	0
Deputy Assistant 1st Class,	400	0	0
Ditto ditto 2d Class,	300	0	0
Ditto ditto 3d Class,	250	0	0
Recruits, raising Officers appointed to,	240	0	0
Regulating Officer, in each District, to the Invalid Jagheer,	876	0	0
Riding Master, Poosa Stud,	400	0	0
Secretary, Military, to the Governor General,	1045	0	9
Commander-in-Chief,	2104	1	5
to the Medical Board,	800	0	0
to the Military Board,	2717	1	10
and Accountant Commissariat Dept	1000	0	0
1st Assistant,	522	8	4
2d Ditto,	300	0	0
Secretary to the Clothing Board,	300	0	0
to the Board of Superintendence, Honourable Company's Stud,	261	4	2
Store Keeper, Garrison of Fort William,	1045	0	9
Superintendent, of the Trigonometrical Survey,	1358	9	0
of the Hon Co's Stud,	2200	11	4
Assistant to ditto,	1000	0	0
Sub-Assistant, to ditto,	400	0	0
Extra ditto,	200	0	0
of Family Money,	400	0	0
Model Master	700	0	0
Superintendent and Director Telegraphic Communication,	418	0	3
Sub ditto, ditto,	209	0	2
Foundry of Fort William,	800	0	0
Public Buildings,	1000	0	0
South West Frontier of Western Provinces,	600	0	0
Surgeon Superintending at Multa, Cawnpore, Deline, Sangor, Rajpootana, Mhow, each,	1600	0	8
Surgeon Superintending Chunar, Dhapore, Berhampore, each,	1266	10	8
Supz. Native Doctors,	1600	0	0
to the Garrison of Fort William,	300	0	0
Assistant,	150	0	0
to the Presidency General Hospital,	600	0	0
Senior Assistant and Medical Storekeeper,	250	0	0
Junior ditto,	150	0	0
In Charge of Med Depôt at Cawnpore and Agra,	400	0	0
to the Lower Orphan School,	200	0	2
to the Commander-in-Chief,	400	0	0
to the Insane Hospital,	200	0	0

THE APPENDIX.

PART VI.

Marine Regulations.

For the Guidance of Commanders and others, belonging to Ships and Vessels resorting to the Port of
CALCUTTA.

1st. Commanders of ships or vessels, coming up to Calcutta, are to hoist a blue peter at the main-top gallant mast-head, on arriving abreast of Kidderpore, and to keep the same flying until the Harbour Master's Assistants shall have taken charge from the pilot.

2d. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off Calcutta, or Kidderpore, (if the vessel is to remain there,) an officer from the Harbour Master's Department will be sent on board, to moor her in a proper birth, and as near in a line as possible, leaving a sufficient space for ships to pass up and down the channel next to the outer buoys of the moorings.—As the Harbour Master is held responsible for the movements of all ships and vessels to and from the stream, requiring his assistance, the officers of his Department are not to be interfered with in the execution of such important duty. After a ship or vessel is moored in a clear and safe birth in the stream, she is not to be shifted, unless for the purpose of hauling into dock, or to the Honorable Company's Moorings, and except in cases of emergency.

3d. All applications to take in or cast off from the moorings, or for other assistance from the Harbour Master's Department, are to be made in writing to the Master Attendant, who will direct the Harbour Master accordingly. Applications will be complied with according to priority of date.

4th. On ships or vessels arriving off Calcutta, they are to have their jubb and driver booms rigged in, as soon as practicable, and remain so till the pilot takes charge.

5th. Ships and vessels laying in the stream, or at the Honorable Company's Moorings, shall have, at least, one anchor at the bow, with a cable bent, and ranged, ready for letting go at all times.

6th. No ship nor vessel shall make any hawser or rope fast to any of the Honorable Company's Mooring Buoys, except for the purpose of warping into a birth, under the direction of the Harbour Master or his Assistant.

7th. Serious accidents having taken place in transporting vessels, from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving, commanding officers are to permit warps to be made fast, and to keep them so, until requested to let them go.—All vessels in the Port of Calcutta are enjoined to assist each other, while in the act of warping.

8th. Vessels docking or undocking, are to have their lower yards down, and top-masts struck. The Harbour Master's Assistant, in hauling ships or vessels into dock, is to take care, that the waist anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ships' sides, (which can be removed,) be suffered to remain; also to shut in all the ports and scuttles.

9th. All ships or vessels moored in the stream, are to keep a clear hawse, and attend to the helm, to prevent accidents occurring; ships frequently having so many turns in their cables, that they cannot veer away, and consequently are liable to go adrift, during strong tides, or blowing weather.

10th. Commanding officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch, dammer, or rozin on board, to prevent accidents by fire. They are also prohibited from throwing over board, ballast, broken bottles, or rubbish of any kind.

11th. Commanding officers of ships or vessels laying under fairs, or at any of the Honorable Company's Moorings, are to slack down their cables, to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the officers of the Harbour Master's Department to do so.

12th. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others, while in charge of an officer under the authority of the Master Attendant, have no claim on Government for such damage; but the parties concerned, are to represent the case to the Master Attendant, who will take such cognizance of the same, as the merits of the case may appear to require.

13th. In order to avoid misconception, as to the responsibility of Government for the safety of ships and vessels making use of the Honorable Company's Chain Moorings, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the public, that Government does not guarantee the safety of any ship or vessel, which may use those Moorings.

3.—Of course, when a Bill is presented on account of transactions which have not been previously before the Board, it will still be necessary to accompany the Bill with Vouchers, and an explanatory Letter.

4.—Any Bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to require correction, or further Voucher, will be returned to the Party as early as possible; and should it not be so returned within the week, the Drawer will know that it has been passed to the Marine Pay Master, and may, accordingly, apply for the Payment.

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, *Secretary*.

MARINE BOARD, }
19TH OCTOBER, 1826. }

REGISTER OF GRAPNELS, WRECKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given, that the Naval Store-Keeper has been instructed, from the 1st proximo, or the 1st of May, 1822, to keep a general register, in which all anchored grapnels and wrecks, of every description, which may have been lost in the river Hooghly, and may be recovered by the Master Attendant, will be entered, and that the said register will be open every day, during the official hours of business, for the inspection of the public, with the view of facilitating the inquiries of those who may be desirous of identifying their property.

2. A copy of the rules, also, under which the system of clearing the river by the Master Attendant is henceforward to be conducted, may be seen on application at the Naval Store-Keeper's Office.

H. SARGENT,

Secretary.

Marine Board, 13th April, 1822,

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the mercantile community and others concerned, that, under the sanction of Government, the following amended rules, for the appointment and guidance of Marine Committees of Inquiry, intended to investigate and report upon complaints officially preferred to the Marine Board, by or through the Master Attendant, against any member or members of the Pilot Service, have been adopted, and will be in force from the present date, viz.

1st The Master Attendant, or his Deputy, shall ordinarily officiate as president of all such committees.

2d When the Master Attendant or his Deputy cannot preside with propriety, as in cases where either is complainant, the Marine Pay-Master shall be nominated president, and, if he should be unable to attend, the commander of any of the Honorable Company's chartered ships or cruisers, or if no such officer should be in Calcutta and able to officiate, some other eligible individual, by profession a mariner, shall be selected by the Marine Board to preside.

3d A commander of some one of the Honorable Company's chartered ships shall be always appointed to sit as a member of the court, whenever such nomination can be made.

4th In making arrangements for the formation of every committee of inquiry, five commanders in the country service, or as many as can be called upon, if the number of such commanders in Calcutta shall be less than five, shall be apprized of the intentions of the Marine Board to appoint the committee, and it shall be optional for the whole of those so apprized, or any number of them best able to attend, to sit as members of the said committee of inquiry.

5th If no commander in the country service shall, after being so apprized, think proper to attend, it shall be, nevertheless, competent for the remaining members present to conduct the investigation, and to report upon the subject of complaint, as directed.

6th Two Branch Pilots shall be nominated to sit as members of every committee of inquiry.

7th When any opinion, given on professional points, is only that of a majority of the committee, the dissentient member or members shall be entitled to record in the proceedings of the committee his or their dissent, respectively, with the reasons which have induced him or them to dissent from the majority, for the information of the Marine Board.

8th The judge advocate shall be instructed, in every case, to take down minutes of the proceedings, and to conduct the inquiry, with the powers usually exercised by judge advocates in naval and military courts of inquiry.

Marine Board, 26th Sept. 1822.

H. SARGENT, *Secretary*.

STRAITS OF SINGAPORE.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 27, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following copy of a notification, received from the Government of Prince of Wales' Island, be published for general information.—

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following instructions, for passing through the North East Entrance into the Straits of Singapore, from the Straits of Dryn, by a Rout newly discovered by the Commander and officers of the Honorable Company's cruiser Prince of Wales, called "Phillip's Channel," be published for general information:—

Directions for passing through the North-East Entrance into the straits of Singapore, (from the Straits of Dryon,) or Phillip's Channel.

After clearing "the Meddleburgh Shoal," either to the eastward or westward, a direct course may be steered for Cap Island, which lays near a bluff head-land, on the eastern shore. This island bears, north-east by north from the centre of the Middleburgh Shoal, and north-north-east $\frac{1}{2}$ east from the centre of Red Island; on the bearing there is an extensive reef of rocks, distant one mile to the north-west of the Twins, with a working wind, and standing to the northward. A vessel ought not to approach too near it: this shoal of coral rocks is dry at low water spring tides. When on it, the north passage island bore south, Sabon Hill west, the island of Red island south and by west, the soundings are from ten to seventeen fathoms round it; steep too. After leaving Red island, Pulo Doucan is the first island that will be distinguished from the groupe of islands forming the eastern shore. Pulo Doucan are two low woody islands, bearing north-east $\frac{1}{2}$ north, distant eight miles from Red Island, in passing it to the westward, it ought not to be approached nearer than one mile, as there are some rocky reefs which surround it; from hence Cap Island will be seen, and bears north, distant four miles and a half from Pulo Doucan; the soundings are from twelve to seventeen fathoms. Cap Island or Rock, so named, from its appearance, is a rock, of perpendicular sides, flat at the top, and about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a reef of rocks, projecting out about three hundred yards: the soundings near it are from ten to fourteen fathoms, decreasing as you near the island. Between it and the "Bluff Head-Land," is a reef of rocks, on which account it would not be advisable to go to the eastward of Cap Island.

When abreast of Cap Island, Long and round Island, and the Rabbit and Coney, may be distinctly seen: a direct course may be steered to pass in mid-channel, between Round Island and the eastern shore, which is three and a half miles across: the soundings are from seventeen to twenty-two fathoms. Long and Round Islands ought not to be approached nearer than three quarters of a mile, as there are rocky reefs round them. In working and standing to the westward of the south end of Round Island, go no further to the westward, than to bring the north to the west end of Long Island, or with the centre of the Rabbit, as there are four rocky reefs to the south west of Red Island; when on the south east end of the southern reef in a boat, Red Island was in one with the Rabbit, the centre of Round Island east $\frac{1}{2}$ south, the soundings are irregular near these shoals and Long and Round Islands.

After passing Long and Round Islands, Singapore can be distinctly seen, and a course ought to be steered for St. John's, to clear the Buffalo Rock and a patch of dry rocks to the south-west of the Buffalo.

AMHERST HARBOUR.

The following Remarks, by Captain Studdard, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Champion, on the approach from Sea to the New Town of AMHERST, at the entrance of Martaban River, are published for General Information.

When Soundings are given, they are to be understood as having been taken at low-water Spring Tides.

"Steering for AMHERST, with a leading wind, bring Cape Champion, (a small Island assuming the appearance of a Cape,) when well in with Zeabo, to bear S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. and Zeabo, (a small, well wooded Island, about one mile S. b W $\frac{1}{4}$ W from the Pagoda,) E. b S.—Pagoda E. N. E and east end of Behon Island, N $\frac{1}{2}$ E when Ships without a Pilot, or unacquainted with the place, may anchor in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, soft bottom, being in the fair way for Brisbane Passage, and as the pass is narrow, not exceeding twenty-five fathoms from rock to rock, with shallow knowls on either side, it would be advisable, previous to its being buoyed, to sound through into the harbour; but should circumstances prevent that precaution, the following hurried remarks might conduct a ship through.—

"Bring the centre of Zeabo E. S. E. about three cables distant, and Cape Champion shut in by west point of Zeabo; then steer N. N. E. paying close attention to the Soundings, the depths varying in the Channel from three to nine fathoms, and in some places, (by yawing a cable's length on either side,) from five feet to six fathoms, more particularly when Cape Champion opens about a sail's breadth to the eastward of Zeabo.—The Beacon (to be) on the western extremity of the rocks forming the east side of the pass, will lead to near its centre; when borrowing a little to the eastward of Mid Channel, run through in six and eight fathoms general soundings, steering for the first reach in the neighbourhood of Martaban River, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. When to the northward of the reef, the water may be shoaled to four fathoms, then steer to the eastward for the southern point of the entrance to the Kalyeen River, or for a conical mount, showing a little to the southward of the entrance, bring one of the long range of the Yea Mountains, seen in the interior, and anchor in from two and a half to three and a half, soft bottom, at any convenient distance from shore.—Larger vessels, when in four fathoms, to haul in for the anchorage, should steer for a large, well wooded hill on the northern end of the Waagrew, or Campbell Range, and anchor in from three to five fathoms, soft bottom. I would recommend mooring up and down the tide, and during the S. W. Monsoon, the best bower to the eastward. To run out through Brisbane Passage, steer towards, (what I imagine to be a shoal, with a passage round it,) through middle ground, guided in the approach by the soundings, until the pass is opened, and when Zeabo shows to the westward of the Pagoda, with five and six fathoms half-tide, it indicates the fair way. When Cape Champion and Pagoda are in one, haul up a little more for the pass, and when open, then borrow, (as on entering,) a little to the eastward of mid-channel, and run through S. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. When a cable and a half to the southward, keep a point to the westward, until Cape Champion opens west of Zeabo, from whence I had regular soundings, with muddy bottom."

* There is another channel running close along the N. E. side of the reef, with deep water, but running so near the rocks at the S. W. end of the middle ground shoal, that I would not recommend its being used, except from necessity.

NOTE. * This harbour possesses, among other advantages, that of filling nearly two hours before the waters cease to flow in the River, and continues, with little variation in depth, until the ebb becomes general, offering the facility of a lake during that interval, to communicate with the shipping, &c. &c.

* A like advantage is enjoyed by L'Havre de Grace, arising from similar natural causes. Being situated near the Mouth of the Seine, its area is filled at nearly flood from the British Channel, and remains stationary nearly three hours. The Seine, and its tributary interior branches, receiving their quota in the interim, the returning ebb is guided by the sands at the mouth of the River, rushes towards the harbour, where there not being any backwater, conflues what is already in, until a fall of some feet has taken place in the offing, proving a circumstance of peculiar importance to so confined a port as L'Havre, and which may tend materially to the future benefit of the place now in question.

* The velocity of the flood tide, at its utmost rate, is of no moment, the ebb retreating with about double the force, in consequence of the water from the Kaleen River being directed through the harbour after first quarter flood by the Diana Shoal. The extreme fitness of the harbour for docks, (there being a rise and fall of nineteen feet,) although undertakings to be reserved for other periods, should not be overlooked in the present view of its qualities."

By Order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, *Secretary*.

MARINE BOARD,
22D JULY, 1826.

THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1827.

A survey having been made of the James and Mary Shoal, by Captain Ross, the Marine Surveyor General, and that Officer having reported, in a very satisfactory manner, as to its not being of that dangerous character which has been long imagined, and the Master Attendant having reported his opinion, that Vessels may be with perfect safety Piloted up and down the River at a greater draft of Water than is now authorized. Notice is hereby given, that from and after the date of the Notification, Pilots have, under the Sanction of Government, been instructed to Pilot ships at the following Drafts of Water

From March to September inclusive.

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour,	17	6
From Diamond Harbour to Saugor,	19	0
From Saugor to Sea, at the Pilot's discretion, if above ..	23	0

From October to February inclusive.

From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour,	18	0
From Diamond Harbour to Saugor,	19	6
From Saugor to Sea, at the Pilot's discretion, if above ..	23	0

By Order of the Marine Board.

W. P. PALMER, *Assistant Secretary*.

COMPARATIVE RANK *Of Officers in the Navy and Army.*

NAVY.		ARMY.
Admiral of the Fleet	with	Field Marshall,
Admirals	"	Generals,
Vice-Admirals	"	Lieutenant Generals,
Rear-Admirals,	"	Major-Generals,
Commodores & 1st Captains to Commanders-in-Chief ..	"	Brigadier Generals,
Captains of three years Post	"	Colonels,
Other Post Captains ..	"	Lieutenant-Colonels,
Commanders	"	Majors,
Lieutenants	"	Captains.

NOTIFICATION.

The following particulars, relative to the extremities of the Eastern Sea Reef and Saugor Sand, and to the positions of the Lower Floating Light buoy, of the Floating Light vessel, &c. are published for general information:—

The master of the Floating Light vessel has been directed on no account, to quit the position herein described, unless driven from his moorings, or when obliged to come to town to re-fit; on which occasions a pilot vessel will be directed to take up the position, until the return of the Light Vessel.

Extract from Report of Marine Surveyor General.

"It has been said, that the extremities of the sands, at the entrance of this river, have a tendency to increase to the southward. By the direction of the Marine Board, I examined the Eastern Reef and Saugor Sand, and found the end of the former in $20^{\circ} 59' 36''$ north latitude, and in $88^{\circ} 12' 8''$ east longitude, the end of the latter is in $21^{\circ} 2' 9''$ north, and $88^{\circ} 20' 57''$ east, being on the meridian of Fort William Flagstaff. The Lower Floating Light Buoy is in $21^{\circ} 7' 00''$ north latitude, and $88^{\circ} 12' 40''$ east longitude. From it the south end of the reef bears S $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the end of Saugor Sand E S E $\frac{1}{4}$ S $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

"By referring to Captain Maxfield's chart of the Sand Heads, it will be seen that my observations place the end of the reef $1' 26''$, and the end of Saugor Sand $2' 9''$ more northerly than marked thereon. The Floating Light Station, I also make 4 miles to the northward of the situation assigned it on the chart. In regard to the longitude, I differ considerably from the chart.

"My observations place the end of the Eastern Reef $9' 22''$, and the end of Saugor Sand $15' 30''$ more westerly, which difference partly arises from the meridian of Fort William being erroneously said to be $88^{\circ} 28'$ east of Greenwich, whereas, observations taken at the Observatory, and many lunars reduced to the flagstaff, give it $88^{\circ} 20' 57''$ east.

"The small difference in our latitude is not likely to produce much inconvenience to navigation; but the great difference in the longitude may perplex the navigation considerably, for if by departing from Madras, or any other well determined meridian, with good chronometers, he is in possession of the correct longitude, and shapes his course for the Floating Light, according to the chart, in $88^{\circ} 27'$ east, he will assuredly find himself $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastward of its true position, and he steering to Lacam's Channel.

"The present position of the Floating Light is well chosen, as she serves both to mark the Eastern Channel, and also for deep ships to cross over the Eastern Reef by her bearings. I beg leave to suggest, that she should not be removed, or suffered to quit her station, and cruise about, being, (in her proper station,) a well-determined object by which the navigator may examine his chronometers after a long passage down the river, as well as to depart from.

"The Reef Buoy at present bears about N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the Floating Light, distant about 5 Miles, one buoy being distinctly visible from the other.

"The Spit buoy is in $21^{\circ} 18' 00''$ north, and longitude $88^{\circ} 00' 27''$ east it bears from the Floating Light N. 46° W. distant $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

"The following observations were made by myself, while down the river.—

"Diamond Harbour Flagstaff, latitude $22^{\circ} 11' 14''$ north, and $9' 52''$ west of Fort William Flagstaff.

Rangafulla Obelisk, $22^{\circ} 1' 10''$ N. $8' 10''$ W. of Ft. Wm. F. S.

Kedgerie Post Office, $21^{\circ} 52' 34''$ N. $22' 06''$ W. of do.

Kedgerie Light House, $21^{\circ} 50' 18''$ N. $23' 58''$ W. do.

Large tree on Middleton Point, (which stands where the intended Light House on Saugor is placed on Maxfield's Chart,) $21^{\circ} 37' 54''$ N. $8' 47''$ W. of Ft. Wm. F. S.

Tripod on Edmondstone's island, .. $21^{\circ} 30' 46''$ N. $10' 46''$ W. of do.

Tripod at new Anchorage, $21^{\circ} 43' 48''$ N. $17' 57''$ W. of do.

Silver Tree Obelisk, $20^{\circ} 57' 52''$ N. $12' 15''$ W. of do.

"The differences of longitude were measured by four excellent chronometers, under favorable circumstances, three times between Fort William Flagstaff and Kedgerie Post Office; and five times between the latter and the Floating Light Buoy. The latitudes are the result of several observations, taken at a short distance on each side of noon, and reduced thereto, by Doctor Young's method.—I, therefore, hope, that the positions which I have given to the different points will be found correct, as every care was observed to obtain the same."

(Signed)

DANIEL ROSS,

Marine Surveyor General.

By Order of the Marine Board.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William, 13th April, 1829.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that two buoys have lately been laid down at the entrance of Chirtagong river, the particulars whereof, as reported by Mr. branch pilot Sinclair, are published for general information, viz. "One off Patanga Point, and the other on the Western extreme of the Flat running off Noman's or Norman's Point. The Northern Buoy is a skeleton Buoy painted red, and an excellent mark to keep vessels from running on shore on the reef off Patanga Point, either in working down or coming in. This buoy ought not to be brought to the eastward of N. by E: it lays in two fathoms, low water spring tides, and very steep, particularly to the N. W. I myself, after laying the buoy, shoaled from two fathoms into 4 feet at one cast. The south buoy is a 3rd class buoy, (spire,) painted black, No. 15. This buoy is an excellent leading buoy into the river, and equally as good a mark for going out in the south-west Monsoon, on a flood tide. running up vessels may keep in close to Noman's Point, from 4 to 3 fathoms; and by so doing, run up in a line to the buoy, without having less water until you come close to the buoy: on coming up close to the buoy, I would advise the officer in charge to steer direct for the northern buoy, until rather more than half-way between them, and then haul up N. E. for the flagstaff. In crossing the bar the best water over, is with the black or southern buoy, bearing N. E. to N. E. by N., carrying two fathoms low water. These buoys I call the northern and southern buoys,

being marks for the entrance of Chittagong river. In the dry season, I have no doubt of the sands shifting, and of their becoming more extensive, so that it will most probably require sailing directions for the N. E. Monsoon, as well as for the S. W. I am in great hopes that the buoys will ride well in the situation they are now placed, the northern one being entirely within the current of the river; and the southern one in the weakest part of the strong current running outside, being placed as far in the entrance of the river as could be prudently done."

* *Bearings of the Buoys.*

* Flag Staff, N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., Patanga Point, N. by E., Noman's Point, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.

} North buoy, painted red, in two fathoms low water spring tides."

* Flag Staff, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., Patanga Point North, Noman's Point E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. Northern or red buoy N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

} South buoy, painted black, in three fathoms low water spring tides."

*(Signed) P. G. SINCLAIR."

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
19th August, 1829.

The following Rules, relative to the Accommodation of Individuals proceeding to the Sand Heads or down the River, on board any of the Honorable Company's Pilot Vessels, have been sanctioned by Government, and are now published for General Information.

1.—Officers, civil and military, when ordered to proceed down the river on public service on board a pilot vessel, are to notify the same to the Master Attendant, or in his absence to his Deputy, who is to select the vessel, with reference to the exigencies of the service on which such officer shall embark. In cases where persons, whether public officers or private individuals, are desirous of proceeding on board a pilot vessel for the benefit of their health, application is to be made as above, accompanied by a medical certificate, evidencing the necessity of the party proceeding to sea; when permissions will be granted by the Master Attendant or his Deputy to repair on board such vessel as may be available. Individuals again, both in the service and out of it, who have occasion to go on board a pilot vessel for purposes unconnected with their duty or health, are to make application to the Marine Board, stating the purpose for which they desire the indulgence, and the time for which they are likely to be on board. The pilots are on no account whatever to receive on board as passengers any individuals, unless sanctioned as above.

2.—Individuals proceeding on board pilot vessels under either of the above circumstances, are entitled to occupy one-half the after accommodation, and in the event of a greater number of persons being on board, under due authority, than can be accommodated in the cabin alluded to, the juniors, if public servants, and those last permitted to go on board, if private individuals, are to have such accommodation as the dining cabin affords. It is to be optional with the pilot in charge to allow the occupation of his half of the after accommodation to such individuals, but he is on no account to demand a greater sum than eight Sicca Rupees per diem for the first fortnight, and six for every day after. But it is to be understood, that individuals proceeding on board on public service, shall have the right of also occupying the remaining half of the after accommodation, on a remuneration being made to the pilot in charge of the vessel, at the rates above specified. The payment in both the above cases is to be exclusive of the amount to be given for table money, as hereinafter stated.

3.—It is to be distinctly understood, that no individuals proceeding on board a pilot vessel are to be considered as possessing the slightest degree of authority on board. But that the regulations now in force relative to passengers on such occasions, are to be strictly maintained. This rule is, of course, not applicable in cases wherein, by the special order of the Government, the pilot in charge is required to place himself under the directions of any particular individual.

4.—Pilots in charge of vessels are to provide a suitable table for their passengers, and are on no account to demand a larger amount for table money than the sums specified in the

* A gentleman 8 Rs. per diem for the first fortnight—6 Rs. for every day after.

* A lady 6 Rs. per diem for the first fortnight—4 Rs. for every day after.

* A child 4 Rs. per diem for the first fortnight—3 Rs. for every day after.

Margin*, and any pilot making a larger demand, either directly or indirectly, will be subject to such loss of rank, as the Marine Board, under the circumstances of the case, may determine.

5.—The above Rules are to have effect from the 1st Proximo.

By Order of the Marine Board.

J. TROTTER, *Secretary.*

MARINE BOARD,
20th April, 1826.

Commanders of Ships and others are hereby informed, that the Lantern of the Light House erected on Point Palmyras, will be regularly lighted from this date.

By Order of the Marine Board.

J. TROTTER, *Secretary*.

MARINE BOARD, }
1st June, 1826. }

NOTIFICATION.

The following Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Mauritius, is published by Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council, for general information :

No 68.

ORDINANCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Tide For the adoption of certain precautionary measures in addition to those already in force for the greater security of the shipping in the road of Port-Louis, during the hurricane season, and for the anchoring of vessels performing quarantine.

Preamble. In consequence of representations addressed to His Excellency the Governor by the Chamber of Commerce of this Colony, upon the advice and information he has otherwise received, and with the view of affording new advantages to the trade of the Island, and rendering less onerous to merchant vessels the necessary precautions against the introduction of contagion from without,

HIS EXCELLENCY HAS ORDERED AND ORDERS.—

I.

New anchorage ground for ships during the hurricane months. From the first of December till the 30th April of each year, all English or foreign ships arriving in the harbour of Port-Louis, instead of casting anchor as heretofore in the ground marked out by the 3rd article of the first title of the *arrêté* of the 27th Pluviose year XII, and by the 3rd article of the Proclamation of the 18th of May, 1816, shall be authorized to enter and anchor in the harbour as far up as the line which, during this season is destined to form the north-east boundary of the roadstead of Port-Louis.

The ships to be subject to no further formalities, than if they were anchored at the Flag Buoy.

Ships and vessels thus arriving and anchoring thus high shall not be liable to any entries, fees, or formalities, exizable by the Custom-House or Port Office, other than they were formerly subject to when they could only anchor at the Flag or Bell Buoy.

II.

Manner in which the new anchorage is to be made known.

The boundary referred to by the foregoing article shall be marked out by two flag-staffs erected upon the beach, one on either side of the harbour, indicating a line from the inner point of Ile Tonneliers to the inner point of Fort-Blanc, and each of them bearing a yellow flag, blazoned with the royal initials, surmounted by a crown.

III.

Ships arriving without a clean bill of health, to perform a quarantine of observation.

In the event of a ship arriving from any port where there shall be reason to believe that a contagious malady may have existed, the master shall be bound, on his arrival, to exhibit to the health-officer a clean bill of health, from the competent authority of the place from which his vessel shall have sailed, and of the place or places at which she may have called during her voyage, and communicated with the land.

Failing which, even should no disease exist on board, the said ship shall be placed under a quarantine of observation in such place, and for such a period, as His Excellency the Governor, upon the especial report of a health-officer, shall think proper to prescribe.

IV.

Quarantine anchorage.

Ships performing quarantine shall anchor near to and outside the aforesaid line destined for the boundary to the north-east, ranging themselves on another line abreast of Ile Tonneliers; and in order to prevent all communication among them, they shall take up their births clear of each other, in the manner that shall be pointed out to them by the Harbour Master.

V.

An armed boat, moored on the north-east boundary line, to act as a quarantine and Custom-House guard-boat.

An armed boat, carrying a flag, similar to what is described in the second article, shall be moored within the line of demarcation, so as to indicate this line upon the water, and to act at once as a guard and watch-boat, both for the quarantine and revenue service. During the night this boat shall hang out a signal light of such a colour as to be easily distinguishable from the other lights in the harbour.

VI.

A Custom-House officer, specially commissioned for the quarantine service.

And for the better prevention of smuggling, an officer of Customs shall be specially commissioned to observe the ships at the aforesaid anchorage, even before they shall have entered at the Custom-House. and this officer is authorized, in case of need, to embark on board the guard boat.

VII.

The quarantine ships to receive a printed passport, authorizing their admission to the new anchorage.

All ships performing quarantine shall, on arriving at the said anchorage, receive a printed formula in French and English, for which a receipt shall be given by the master, and which shall serve them as full authority for availing themselves of the indulgence which the local Government accords them, and as an intimation to the commanders of His Majesty's ships, that the vessels thus admitted to quarantine are to be considered *bona fide*, and in all respects, as far as concerns the limits of the harbour, as if they were anchored at the Flag or Bell Buoy.

VIII.

The approach and commencement of a hurricane to be announced by signals from the shore.

To indicate to the ships anchored outside of the harbour, the appearance of bad weather, or of a hurricane, a signal flag shall be hoisted either on the Ile Tonneliers or Fort Blanc, exhibiting a white field, with horizontal blue stripes running along its entire breadth, upon an oblong area of 6 feet by 4. This signal shall indicate the approach of a hurricane.

To indicate that the gale or hurricane has begun to blow, there shall be hoisted a square flag, displaying a white field, and divided in its length and breadth by a blue cross. This telegraph shall be confirmed by the firing of a gun, repeated twice, successively. The third gun fire shall announce to all vessels anchored outside of the limits of the harbour, and of the quarantine limits indicated above, that the danger of remaining at anchor has become imminent, and that their safety requires them to get under sail.

IX.

General and special precautions to be adopted relative to the quarantine ships and their boats under a penalty.

With the exception of the guard-boat, (and even she shall lie well off, so as to avoid all contact with the quarantine ships,) all vessels are prohibited from communicating with the ships in quarantine, without the express permission of the commander of the guard boat. The market or bum boats belonging to the said ships shall be placed under the observation of the guard boat, which shall have orders to prevent all improper intercourse during the provisioning of the ships, and it is hereby forbidden to receive payment from the said ships under quarantine in any other form than that of metallic money.

Contraventions of the present article shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than a hundred dollars, saving the right of further prosecution, according to the gravity of the offence, and of such other penalties as may be found applicable, according to the Proclamation of the 18th of May, 1816.

X.

Rule to be observed by quarantine ships watering.

In cases in which the ships in quarantine shall have occasion for supplies of water, it shall be necessary for them to make application to the Harbour-Master, whom these supplies shall exclusively concern, and who, in such cases, shall adopt the measures that are prescribed and customary with respect to quarantine ships —any infringement or contravention subjecting the offending party to the aforesaid fine of from twenty-five to a hundred dollars, besides such other penalties as may be found applicable.

XI.

Precautions to be taken relative to the boats and letters of quarantine ships.

Boats and other craft belonging to the ships under quarantine shall not be allowed to remain afloat, but shall either be slung along-side, or hoisted on board the ships, on pain of fifty dollars fine, incurred *ipso facto*. Such precautions as are prescribed and necessary for the delivery of letters, shall be put in practice according to the directions to be issued, or the means furnished for this purpose, from the Port Office.

XII.

Previous laws to be maintained.

All the provisions of the *arrêté* of the 27th Pluviose, year 12, and of the proclamation of the 18th of May, 1816, in so far as they contain nothing contrary to the present Ordinance, shall continue to be observed and followed under the penalties therein contained.

XIII.

Officers charged to superintend the execution of this Ordinance, and directions relative to the tariff of fees, to be paid by ships arriving without a bill of health.

The Harbour-Master and the Chief Civil Medical Officer are charged to superintend the strict execution of the present Ordinance, and the Chamber of Commerce shall exhibit to His Excellency the Governor, a tariff of fines to be levied on vessels arriving without the necessary certificate, which fines shall be applied to reimburse the charges that the dispositions of the present Ordinance may occasion.

XIV.

Publication and registration of the Present Ordinance.

And to the end, that no person may plead ignorance of the same, the present Ordinance shall be read, published, and registered in the Courts, for which purpose a copy thereof shall be presented by the Procureur General to His Honor the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given at Port Louis, Mauritius, 10th November, 1830.

CHAS COLVILLE.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor,

G. A. BARRY,

Chief Secretary to Government,

F E S VIRET,

Acting Secretary to the Council.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

By Order of the Council,

By Order of the Marine Board,

Fort William, 12th March,

NOTIFICATION.

The following instructions, relative to the West Coast of Australia, and the entrances of Gage's Roads and Cockburn Sound, are published for general information —

REMARKS.

Made on board H. M. S. *Sulphur*, William Townsend Dance Esq. commander, and Mr. Jno. Perrian, Master, between 25th November, 1828, and 31st December, 1829

Latitude of anchorage in Cockburn Sound,	32° 10' 56" S.
Longitude by mean of time keepers and lunars,	115° 38' 15" E.
Variation of compass,	59 30' 0" W.

The rise and fall of the tide is influenced principally by the wind.

Ships bound into Cockburn Sound or Gage's Roads, in the summer months, should endeavour to make the land to the southward of Garden Island, as the winds prevail from that quarter from the end of October to the beginning of May. In the Winter, ships should make the land to the northward of Rottnest, about Cape Lechemuit, as the prevailing winds between the months of May and October, are from N. N. E. round to the westward.

Ships bound to Cockburn Sound, from the Southward, should endeavour to cross the 5 fathom bank, when a remarkable peaked hill, on Garden Island, bears E. or E. by N. They should then haul to the N. until the centre of Carnac bears N. E. or N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., then haul to the eastward until abreast of the challenger buoy (black), passing the buoy, ten or fifteen fathoms distance, to the northward; then steer E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. through the channel, leaving the N. W. and N. E. reefs on the larboard hand, taking care to keep Saddle Hill, (close to the river heads,) a sail's breadth open to the southward of Carnac when a few straggling rocks, which are to the N. of Carnac, are in a line with the N. end of Carnac, or a little open, you may then haul for the anchorage in Cockburn Sound, passing the tail of Garden Island spit in four fathoms water, and anchor in any part of the sound, the Anchorage being every where good, but recommend as near Garden Island as possible, being there sheltered from all westerly winds.

Ships bound to Cockburn Sound, from the northward, should not cross the five fathom bank until the centre of Carnac bears E. N. E., when over the bank, the same directions as if coming from the southward.

Ships should not attempt to anchor in Gage's Roads during the winter months, it being open to N. W. winds, which blow strong, and heave a heavy swell in, and the bottom being foul. ships, during the summer months, may lie there in safety.

No ships should attempt to enter Cockburn Sound passage without a pilot.

Given under our hands on board the *Sulphur*, in Cockburn Sound, this 31st day of December, 1829.

(Signed) W. T. DANCE, *Commander.*

J. PERRIAN, *Master.*

(True Extract and Copy)

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt.*

By Order of the Marine Board,

C. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board
Office, 28th March, 1831.

NOTIFICATION.

The Public are hereby informed, that under the Orders of Government, the Draft of Water at which Vessels are to be moved in the River Hooghly, is, from this date, fixed as per Margin

	<i>Ft</i>	<i>In.</i>	
With the aid of competent Steamers, at all Times of the Year, up & down,	20	0	—Pollots, moving Vessels at greater than the prescribed Drafts, being subject to dismissal from the Service. Owners and Commanders are requested on no account to endeavour to induce them to deviate from the present Order—and to be careful not to load their Vessels beyond the authorized Draft, when about to quit Calcutta
Without Steam proceeding down—from Calcutta to Saugor :—			
From 1st Nov. to the 15th March inclusive	18	0	
From 16th March to 31st May,	17	0	
From 1st April to 31st October,	17	6	
Without Steam, coming up			
From Saugor to Diamond Harbour			
From Diamond Harbour to Calcutta.			
From 1st Nov. to 15th March inclusive,	18 Ft.	17 Ft	
From 16th March to 31st October,	20 Ft.	18 Ft	

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

Fort William,
Marine Board Office,
December 15, 1830.

The following rules for clearing the River Hooghly, of wrecks and other obstructions, are published for general information

1. In Order to provide for clearing the bed of the river, of all anchors, that have been lost in its channels and anchoring stations, and for the recovery and removal of every description of Wreck, deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the Master Attendant, to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official superintendence of the Marine Board, the means placed by Government, at the disposal of that officer, for the purposes specified

2. All recovered anchors, grapnels, and wreck, of every description, shall be landed as soon as may be practicable, in the same state in which they are recovered. Articles belonging to the Hon'ble Company, are to be delivered to the department to which they belong, by the Master Attendant, under instructions with which he will be furnished. All other articles are to be deposited in the Bankshall premises, and immediately after their being so deposited, a full and accurate description shall be taken of the articles for registry, specifying whether the articles are of a perishable nature or not, place where and date when found, and such other information as may be at all calculated to enable owners to identify their property. A distinguishing mark, is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white paint, when the article will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not admit of being marked with white paint, it is to be in some other manner, sufficiently identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry, to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business, a copy of this registry shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the Marine Board, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information to be hung up in the *Exchange Rooms*, for the information of the public.

4. In the event of the right of property being proved to the satisfaction of the Master Attendant, or in case of dispute, to the satisfaction of the Marine Board, such property shall be valued by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co. or the proprietors of the Exchange, subject to arbitration; and if the value fixed by them, should be objected to, either by the Master Attendant, on the part of Government, or by the owner, when the valuation shall have been fixed, the Master Attendant shall make out a bill for salvage, rated according to the place of recovery, viz 1-3d of the value of articles recovered above Fulta; 40 per cent. on articles recovered between Fulta and Calpee; 50 per cent. on articles recovered between Culpee and Saugor; and 65 per cent on articles recovered below Saugor, with interest on the amount of salvage, calculated from the date of recovery, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; the salvage to be calculated on the value fixed by Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co as above directed. The bill is to be sent to the Marine Board for registry, it is then to be passed to the Marine Pay Master for Collection; on the production of whose receipt to the Master Attendant, that officer will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

b. All perishable property shall, if unclaimed, be sold by public Auction, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co. three months after its recovery, unless they, in conjunction with the Master Attendant, consider it for the interest of the owners, that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all non perishable property shall be sold at *Quarterly Public Sales*, twelve months after recovery. On receipt of the net proceeds, salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted therefrom to credit of the "Wreck and Anchor concern," and the balance be deposited in the General Treasury for payment, without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing their right thereto.

6 In cases where ships may have parted from their anchors, or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or commanders, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, &c. when recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cwt. for anchors, or similar property; any other description of property so recovered, is to be delivered on payment of one-half the amount salvage, referred to in 4th paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation thereof, to be made by Messrs. *Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co.* subject as before, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means for recovering their own anchors or other lost or wrecked property, within 43 hours, after they have been parted from or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the Marine Board,) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the object himself, and all such anchors or property when recovered, shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in the article 4.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovered by owners or commanders of ships, when weighing or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant, in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them, and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case, however, the parties so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled to one half the amount salvage.

8 The above rules are not to be construed to extend to the case of any ship or vessel being wrecked in any part of the river. In such case the Master Attendant, shall on the requisition of the parties concerned, afford every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or vessel, her stores, or cargo, and such a claim or compensation in the nature of salvage, shall be preferred by the *Marine Board*, as to them, under all the circumstances of the case, shall appear reasonable; should however, the parties concerned, decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with, unless, by their negligence, the navigation of the river should become liable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case as before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all the necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
24th June 1832. }

REPORT ON KYOOK PHYOO HARBOUR.

Between the North End of Ramree Island and several small Islands to the Northward of it, there is a passage leading to the Eastward, it affords a safe and Commodious Harbour for Ships of the largest class.—The Harbour is named Kyook Phyoo, from a village which is on the N. W. part of Ramree, and may be interpreted White Stone Harbour. Commodore Sir John Hayes was the first who brought this Harbour to the notice of Government, having visited it with part of the Flotilla, in 1826.

The Ingress and Egress are easy, during the day, but not so by night, for, besides the dangers that are immediately about the entrance of the Harbour, the Terrible Rocks, that are about 10 miles to the Westward of the Saddle Island, being low, and some of them below the surface, make it very hazardous to run for the Harbour at such time; and should Kyook Phyoo become a place of great resort, a light of some sort will be indispensable,—On the Northern Rock of the Terribles would be the most advantageous position for a light; but I apprehend the top will not afford sufficient space for a house, although it would only be necessary to erect a small one, as all that a ship could require, would be to know the position of the Terribles, and from thence how to direct her course towards the Pagoda Rock, for I consider that, having passed the North End of Saddle Island, a ship will find the water smooth enough to anchor until morning. The Terrible Rocks are high enough to be discerned during day-light, at five or six miles from a vessel's deck of 12 feet high, and, therefore, any beacon placed on them to direct ships at that time, is unnecessary.

The Harbour of Kyook Phyoo is superior to Akyab, on account of its easy access at all seasons of the year, and the ease with which a ship can quit during the S. W. Monsoon; whereas the mouth of the Arracan River is environed by a shallow bar, and ships must choose moderate weather to put to sea.

The tides in Kyook Phyoo are very moderate, as it is only for three or four days on the springs that their velocity is between two and three miles per hour the rise and fall of the water is between eleven and twelve feet, and it is High Water at full and change, at 9 hours.

The depth in some parts of Kyook Phyoo Harbour is inconveniently great, being 30 and 40 fathoms; but after getting to the Eastward of the Flag Staff Point, there is a level anchoring ground, with from 12 to 9 fathoms all over it.

The most convenient anchorage is with the Flag Staff bearing from W by N to W. N W. distant about half or three quarters of a mile, in 10 fathoms at low water. A ship will then be about a quarter of a mile off the flat which lines the Ramree Shore, and her communication with the shore be quick; the flat extends about 250 yards off in some parts, and dries at low spring tides with 5 or 6 fathoms close to its edge; by anchoring nearer to the Flag Staff you will feel the eddies from the point, and be unsteady.

About one and three quarter mile to the South-East from the Flag Staff there is an inlet which branches off into several small creeks, running to the Southward and Westward; the inlet is shallow at its entrance, not having more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fathoms water, but is deeper within; and a ship of three or four hundred tons may warp into it, but from the mangroves and swampy ground about the creek, it is an unhealthy looking place.

At 3 1-6 miles to the E. S. E. of the Flag Staff is the North-East point of Ramree, and from the latter, a little more than a mile to the N. N. E. is the South point of Buffalo Island; between the two is Fletcher Hayes's Straits, by which the communication is kept up with Ramree Town, Sandoway, and Ayeng; I have not examined beyond the N. E. point of Ramree, but I see that Mr. Bowman's Chart exhibits a great depth of water in the Strait.

There is a passage on the North side of Buffalo Island, leading into Combermere Bay, but only fit for Boats.

The Islands which form the North side of Kyouk Phyoo Harbour are small, and their general height is from one hundred to about three hundred feet, they are rocky, and covered with jungle.

The North point of Ramree, where the Cantonment stands, appears to be a dry and sandy soil; but from Prospect Hill, I saw much Jungle and swampy ground to the Southward, which must affect the salubrity of the place. His Majesty's Ship *Satanstoe* with a view to trying the climate of Kyouk Phyoo, remained in the Harbour all June, July, and August, it may be questioned if such a trial is conclusive, since the height of the Rain is not the sickly season, and every ship that may visit the Port is not likely to be so well housed over, and the crew carefully preserved from exposure.

The Coast of Arracan is generally unhealthy, as fevers prevail in some degree throughout the year:—Kyouk Phyoo is, I believe, one of the most healthy parts of the Coast, but not exempted from the consequences of the Monsoon breaking up, in the neighbourhood of the Sunderbunds; therefore, September and October will be found less healthy than at other Seasons, judging of the weather we experienced in February. I am of opinion, that a convalescent from Calcutta would find benefit by a visit to Kyouk Phyoo from the beginning of February to the middle of April, at which time there is a fine sea breeze blowing dry from about 15 N. N. W. until 9 or 10 P. M., the weather is dry, and morning clear, and free of the heavy fogs which Arracan is subject to.

The water is good, although procured at wells, Pondies and Fish are plentiful, Vegetables, from the place being so recently settled, are not so, we obtained some of the European kind from the gardens, which were good. The cattle are of a good size, and without doubt good beef might be had if they were taken care of.

The narrowest part of the Harbour is from the North shore to the South Point of Direction Island, where it is 3000 yards wide, and it is farther to the South that the Reliance Rock is situated, at 1,200 yards from the Ramree Shore, and 1,100 yards from the South Point of Direction Island, the Rock bears from the Flag Staff, N. 51° 4' W. distant 2150 yards, and the Northern outer Buoy of the Entrance is on the same line of bearing, but is 5570 yards from the Flag Staff. The Southern outer Buoy, which is close to the Reliance Rock, bears from the N. W. Point of Ramree, bears N. 76° 18' W. from the Flag Staff, distant 1120 yards, the distance between the two outer Buoys is 1-15 Geographical Miles, which is the width of the channel into the Harbour.

The depth on the top of the Reliance Rock, at low water, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathom, and it is so sharp, that the lead will not lay on it. At about 100 yards to the South of the Rock the depth is 5 fathoms, deepening to 14 in mid-channel towards Ramree, and again shoaling to 5 or 6 close to the Beach. On the North side, at about 200 yards from the Rock, the depth is 6 fathoms deepening very suddenly into 15, and in mid channel, towards Direction Island, it is 26 fathoms, continuing in overfalls, so that within 200 yards of the South point of Direction Island 10 fathoms will be found.

The Northern outer Buoy is placed a few yards from the West side of the Rocks of which are sometimes visible at low water; it bears S. 22° E. from the Pagoda Rock, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile: and West from the South point of Direction Island; the depth near the Buoy is 17 fathoms, and very irregular, deepening to 30 fathoms in mid-channel, and shoaling to 8 fathoms near to the Southern Buoy.

There is a bluff point, forming the Northern extreme of the Coast, distant about 5 leagues from Pagoda Rock, and bearing from it N. 18° 20' W. If entering the Harbour, and the Buoys are away, you must not open the Pagoda Rock clear of that extreme, until you have the Flag Staff at Kyouk Phyoo bearing by Compass E by S $\frac{1}{4}$ S. or until the South point of Direction Island bears about E by N. then steer in East until the Flag Staff bears about S. E. when you may steer for the Anchorage before mentioned.

The highest part of Saddle Island bears S. 86° 38' W. from Kyouk Phyoo Flag Staff, distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from the Pagoda Rock S. 41° 18' W. distant 15-10 miles and when standing for the harbour, remember, that the dangers extending from the North end of the Saddle Island bear from the Pagoda Rock S. 57° W. and from Kyouk Phyoo Flag Staff N. 78° W.

There is a dangerous Shoal in the Channel between Saddle Island and the Terribles, named after the Irrawaddy Steamer.

At about one mile to the North of it the depth is 13 or 14 fathoms, and less than half a mile to the Westward of it the depth is 9 fathoms; it shews rollers in fine weather, and breakers in rough weather; it is situated West from the highest part of Saddle Island, distant 3-6-10 Miles,—N. 78° E. distant 4-4-10 miles from the Northern dry rock of the Terribles,—N. 86° 52' E. distant 5-5-10 miles from the middle group of the Terribles,—N. 62° 18' E. distant 7 miles from the Southern Rock of the Terribles,—N. 70° 20' W. 4-8-10 miles from the Cap Island,—and S. 62° 18' W. 7-10 miles from Pagoda Rock; the depth between the Shoal and the Terribles is 15 or 16 fathoms, in mid-channel.

There is a very conspicuous Peak on the Island in Combermere Bay, in Latitude 19° 39' 41" North; when the Peak is on which the North point of the small range of islands forming the West side of Combermere Bay, it bears N. 38° 48' E., that mark leads clear of the Shoal to the West.

ward at about half a mile from it. With the Eastern brow of the same Peak on with the aforementioned point, it leads $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the westward of the shoal, and the western brow on with the same point, leads directly on the shoal.

The Terribles are dangerous rocks, lying in a direction S S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W and N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. forming three groupes that are visible, and having some under water. The Northern Rock is the largest, and appears to be about 15 or 13 feet high.

The middle group is about a mile to the S. S. W. of the Northern Rock, the Southern Groupe, consisting of several low rocks, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S S W $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the northern one, besides these I saw a breaker about one mile to the southward of the Southern Groupe; and in the Flora breakers were seen 2 miles west, and half a mile north, from the Northern Rock, seeing that they are dangerous to approach within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the dry rocks.

There is not a safe passage between the groupes, according to the report of Mr. Adams, although the space between the middle and Southern Rocks appeared to me wide and clear, but I did not pass through them, indeed these rocks require a more particular examination than I was able to make at the time I was off them, as the safety of ships may depend on a correct knowledge of the dangers under water, and the depth into which they might stand at night. I once passed round to the westward of them, at about 3 miles distance, in 19 or 20 fathoms.

The Latitude of the Northern Rock is $19^{\circ} 26' 11''$ N. and Longitude, $93^{\circ} 22' 15''$ east, it bears S. $35^{\circ} 45'$ E. true from the south point of the Western Bo-urca, distant 28 miles, and S. $76^{\circ} 20'$ W. distant $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Pagoda Rock. When coming from the westward, the high peak in Combermere Bay is easily distinguished at 8 or 9 leagues, when it bears N. $49^{\circ} 10'$ E. true bearing or N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. by compass, the North Rock of the Terribles will be on the same bearing.

The Pagoda Rock is very conspicuous, as it is kept white-washed, and a small flag always hoisted on it. The true bearing of it, from Kyouk Phyoo Flag Staff, is N. $42^{\circ} 48'$ W. and the distance is 8380 yards, or 4-13 miles.

10 altitudes of the Sun,					On the 8th of Fe-
reduced to the Meridian, made.....	19°	29'	14"	90	bruary, I observed
10 more,	19	29	13	40	the latitude of it with
10 more,	19	29	10	15	an artificial horizon,
Meridian altitude,	19	29	18	30	and an instrument
					fixed on a stand, and
Mean latitude,	19	29	14	30N	made it in $19^{\circ} 29'$
					$14' 30$ north
12 altitudes, reduced to the Meridian, made ..	19°	26'	22"	70	On the 9th of Fe-
12 more,	19	26	22	00	bruary, I observed
Meridian altitude,	19	26	25	20	the latitude of Kyouk
					Phyoo Flag Staff, and
Mean latitude,	19	26	23	30N	made it $19^{\circ} 26' 23''$
					30 north.

The Flag Staff is $5^{\circ} 13' 15''$ east of Fort William Flag Staff, measured by many good chronometers, its longitude will be $93^{\circ} 34' 13''$ east of Greenwich, admitting $88^{\circ} 20' 57''$ east, to be the longitude of Fort William Flag Staff.

The magnetic variation observed at Kyouk Phyoo, by a theodolite made by Troughton, was $2^{\circ} 4'$ east.

There is a passage between Saddle Island and smaller islands lying to S. E. of it, named Knot and Cape Islands, it cannot be recommended unless buoyed off, when it might prove useful to a ship in the day time, by facilitating her departure when the wind is at W. N. W. instead of going round to the northward of Saddle Island.

Saddle Island is surrounded by rocks, extending about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it to the north, and about 1 mile from its west side, and should be approached with care:—when working out of Kyouk Phyoo I should (after passing the outer Buoys), never stand farther to the southward than to bring the Flag Staff and southern outer Buoy in one, so as to keep more in that part of the tide which sets out to the north of Saddle Island.

(Signed) DANL. ROSS,

Marine Sur. Genl.

By Order of the Marine Board, the 17th September, 1832.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW. *Secretary.*

THE APPENDIX.

PART VII.

Custom House Regulations.

REGULATION IX. OF 1810.

Manifests to be entered at the Custom House, and sworn to, as soon as the vessel arrives off town.

Registers, Cockets, and other credentials to be produced.

Crew lists to be entered, and sworn to, of all persons who have been on board during the voyage.

No goods to be passed till the above forms have been duly observed.

All packages to be landed at the Custom House, under penalty of confiscation.

Every boat load, and each single package, to be accompanied by a boat note.

The Manifest must be full and true as to all goods and packages imported,—under penalties, including refusal of port clearance.

Duties to be levied according to Regulations XV. of 1825. and XV. of 1829.

British ships importing at foreign settlements, shall pay duty in the same manner as if they imported at Calcutta.

Spirits imported in wood shall pay prescribed duty at Sa. Rs. 300 per 126 gallons. Batavia Arrack, at Sa. Rs. 55 per leaguer.

All goods from sea imported into Calcutta from the foreign settlements, shall pay duty as if imported by sea on a foreign bottom.

No claim for remission of duty on goods stated to be damaged or unmerchantable shall be admitted, unless so found at the Custom House;—when, after previous advertisement in the Government Gazette, they must be sold on the wharf, and pay duty on gross amount sales.

Rules for wharfage and godown rent may be learnt on personal application to the head tide waiter.

No arms nor military stores, to be imported without the special sanction of Government.

Bullion, specie, and precious stones, are free; but must be duly manifested, and regularly passed, under penalty of 10 per cent. on value.

All other goods, though they may be exempt from duty, must be manifested and regularly passed, under eventual penalty of confiscation.

All goods, eventually, are taken to be of the produce or manufacture of the place where they were shipped, without due proof to the contrary.

Certificates from other Presidencies to protect goods partially, or wholly, from duty, must be presented at the same time with the application to import; otherwise full duty will be levied here. Such certificates must specify marks, numbers, or addresses, on packages,—together with quality, quantity, amount duty levied at the other Presidency, &c.—otherwise they will not be admitted.

Rates of exchange of various monies into Sicca Rupees may be learnt at the Custom House, on personal application.

The duty on exports, unless otherwise specially directed, shall be levied on Calcutta market price, after deducting 10 per cent. at rates fixed by Regulation XV. of 1825.

Exports to foreign settlements shall pay duty as if exported from Calcutta in a foreign bottom.

All goods for exportation shall be shipped from the Custom House, or with regular pass, under penalty of confiscation, as per Section 3. Regulation III. of 1830.

All goods, though exempt from duty, must be regularly passed through the Custom House, and duly manifested.

No claim for drawback shall be admitted unless the goods have been regularly passed, and duly entered in sworn export Manifest;—nor in any case for goods shipped after the issue of port clearance.

No pilot shall allow any goods to be taken on board a vessel which has obtained her port clearance, without seeing a certificate from the Custom House, which document is to be signed by the pilot, and returned to the collector.

The pilot shall detain the vessel for further orders from the Master Attendant, if any goods, without such certificate, should be taken on board by the commanding officer. Such goods are to be detained by the pilot, and shall be liable to confiscation, when the pilot will obtain his proper share of reward. Moreover, goods seized in the attempt to ship them clandestinely, shall be liable to confiscation.

All goods transhipped in port are liable to the prescribed duty for importation; and if the transaction be regular, may claim drawback. But goods which are transhipped without due permission first obtained,—or shipped, or attempted to be shipped, on any other vessel than that for which they may have been passed at the Custom House,—or without pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

No arms, ammunition, nor military stores, shall be shipped without the special sanction of Government.

Rates of export duty leviable, and of drawback claimable, will be found in Regulation XV. of 1825.

No vessel can obtain inward clearance, until all her import cargo has been duly accounted for.

To protect from IMPOSITION such persons as are strangers in Calcutta, and who employ Natives to transact business for them at this office, it is notified, that for every sum taken, as Government Customs or Duty, a receipted bill is given under the signature of the collector, or of his deputy, or his covenanted assistant.

INDIGO. Applications for certificates relative to portions of Indigo, being less than 100 maunds, remaining unexported under each bond, and also applications for renewed bond, when the quantity remaining unexported amounts to 100 maunds, or more, must be made at least 15 days prior to the expiration of the currency of the bonds in question. In failure, all such applications will be peremptorily rejected, and indigo bonds will be adjusted in pursuance of the conditions specified in them, and of orders from the Board of Customs, dated 14th November, 1823, and 2d January, 1826.

CLEARANCES, whether inward or outward, can be given only IN REGULAR TURN, and it is for commanders, or others on their part, to see that their applications be duly noted, with the date and hour of receipt by the supervisors, respectively. Applications for outward clearance, (or export manifests,) cannot be received, unless

accompanied by certificate of inward clearance, and it is required that such Applications, be presented at least five complete days previously to the date on which PORT CLEARANCE is desired, in order that time may be allowed for the adjustment of export cargoes; though it will be issued earlier if practicable. [N. B. By order of Government, dated 16th January, 1829, these rules are equally applicable to the H. C.'s regular and chartered ships.]

No FEES are taken for any AFFIDAVITS sworn in this office on the subject of Custom House business; nor are any FEES whatever allowed to be taken by any persons belonging to this establishment, whether sitting within the office, or stationed out of doors.

Importers of GUN POWDER are requested to refer to the notification, by order of the Board of Customs, dated the 18th, and published in the Government Gazette of 23d January, 1823.

The proprietors of DOCK YARDS, and the PUBLIC at large, are requested to take notice, that no goods, nor packages are allowed to be IMPORTED, EXPORTED, RE-LANDED, RE-SHIPED, TRANSHIPED, or removed from VESSELS to SLOOPS or BOATS after shipment, without due sanction from this office;—whether the same be liable to, or exempt from DUTY. Attention is directed to Clause seventh, Section 45, to Sections 61, 64, 74, 82, 83, and 84, of Regulation IX. of 1810; and to Section 3, of Regulation III, of 1830:—also to Clauses *four* and *five* of the Government notification of 28th June, 1822, for conditions of certain exemptions

G. J. SIDDONS, *Collector Sea Customs.*

Calcutta, 20th March, 1830.

A. D. 1829. REGULATION XV.

A REGULATION for altering the mode of Valuing Goods imported by Sea, with a view to the Assessment of Custom Duties thereon:—Passed by the Governor General in Council, on the 15th September, 1829, corresponding with the 31st Bhadoon, 1236, Bengal Era; the 2d Assin, 1237 Fushy; the 1st Assin, 1237 Willaity; the 2d Assin, 1886 Sumbut; and the 15th Rubee-ul-uwal, 1245 Higerree.

Preamble.—It is provided in Clause second, Section 48. Regulation IX. 1810, that “the original invoices or bills of all goods imported into Calcutta by sea, or from the foreign settlements, shall be produced to the collector of the Customs, and excepting in the cases where it is otherwise directed in this Section, the duties shall be settled upon the amount thereof. If any additional per centage be prescribed, such per centage shall be added to the amount of the invoice or bills, and the duty shall be settled upon the aggregate.” In Clause the third next following, it is further enacted, that “If the original invoice or bills shall not be produced to the Collector, or if he shall see cause to suspect, that the invoices or bills produced, do not show the true prime cost of the goods, by which is to be understood their prime cost in the country, of which they may be the produce or manufacture; in either case, the duty shall be settled on the Calcutta price at the time of their importation; adding there- to the prescribed per centage where any is prescribed.” The plan of levying customs duty on the invoice value of goods imported

by sea, has been found to lead to much fraud and inconvenience, and to cause great inequality in the amount of duty levied on similar goods, for which evils the discretionary power given to the collector, of rejecting such invoices as he may suspect not to show the true prime cost of the goods, does not provide an adequate remedy. It has accordingly been deemed advisable to substitute for the above rules, the plan of levying customs duty on the market value of imported goods, according to the declaration of the parties, subject to such checks as have been deemed necessary to protect the revenue, with due security to the interests of the importer, and of all parties concerned. The following rules have, therefore, been passed by and with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the provinces subject to this Presidency.

Clauses two and three

Section 48. Regulation IX. of 1810, rescinded.

Duty on Goods imported by Sea to be levied ad valorem, except when otherwise provided.

Declaration of value to be appended to the application to clear Goods.

II. Clauses the second and third, Section 48. Regulation IX. 1810, are hereby rescinded.

III. *First.* The Duty leviable according to the schedules annexed to Regulation XV. 1825, on Goods and Merchandize imported by sea, shall be levied *ad valorem*; that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise

specially provided in that or in any other Regulation, and the value of all such goods and merchandize shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the Custom

House, that may be presented by the importer, consignee, or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application, a declaration of the truth of the same, in the manner

and form following:—

A.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PASS GOODS.

To the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

SIR,

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into town, from the Custom House Wharf, the undermentioned goods, landed from the ship or vessel

commanded by under colors, and arrived from

Number and description of packages.	Marks & numbers upon the packages.	Description of goods & contents of each package.	Total quantity of goods.	Rate of value in Sa. Rs. of each class and description of goods.	Name of the consignee of the goods.
Numbers in words at length.		In detail.			

I (name of the proprietor, consignee, or importer, to be here inserted,) do hereby declare, that the goods contained in the several packages specified in this application, are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of, (as the case may be,) and that I am the importer or proprietor thereof, or that I am duly authorized to act in his behalf, (as the case may be,) and I do enter them at the total value of **Sicca Rupees**

Witness my hand this

day of

In presence of

(Signed) by the collector or deputy collector.
(As the case may be.)

(Signed) by the importer, proprietor, or consignee of the goods.

(Signed) by the appraiser or other officer.
(as the case may be.)

Declaration to be signed by the importer, in the presence of the Custom House officers, who will attest it.

under their respective signatures:

Goods under-valued may be detained by officers.

duty, are not, or is not, valued according to the fair Calcutta market price, at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful for the Collector, or other officer or officers of the Customs, duly authorized in that behalf, to detain such goods, wares, or merchandise, or

Subject to reference to Board of Customs,

such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the Government warehouses, or otherwise secured until the pleasure of the Board of Customs, or other authority, acting with the powers of the Board, shall be known and declared. And it shall be lawful for the said Board or other authority, to

Who may take for the Company and sell.

order the collector to take such goods, wares, or merchandise, for the use and benefit of the Honorable Company, at any time within eight days from the date on which the application of the importer or proprietor may have been made, and the collector, or other officer aforesaid, shall, in such case, within fifteen days of the same date, pay to the proprietor, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, or article or articles so de-

Declared value plus 10 per Cent. to be paid to Importer.

tained, and taken for the Company, the value thereof, as declared and set forth upon the importer's application, in the manner aforesaid, by such proprietor, importer, or consignee, or by his known agent or factor, together with an addition of ten per centum thereon, but without any further allowance, either on account of freight, or any other charge or expense whatever. And in all cases in which goods shall be so taken and

purchased by, or on account of Government, the duties payable thereon, shall not be levied from the proprietor, importer, or consignee thereof.

Goods so taken to be sold on account of Government.

Third. When payment may be so made to the importer or proprietor of such goods, wares, or merchandize, the same shall be in full satisfaction for the goods in the same manner as if such goods, wares, or merchandize had been transferred by ordinary sale, and the collector, under the direction of the Board of Customs, shall cause the said goods, wares, or merchandize, to be publicly sold to the best advantage, on account of Government.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

H. SHAKESPEAR, Sec. to Govt. Jud. Depart.

Fort William; 2
13th Oct 1829. S

A. D. 1830. REGULATION III.

A REGULATION for amending part of the Rules of Regulation No. 29, and likewise for better enforcing the payment of Duty on the Exportation of Goods by Sea.—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 26th January, 1830, corresponding with the 14th Mang, 1236, Bengal Era; the 17th Sarg, 1237 Fushy; the 15th Mang, 1237 Willaity; the 2d Mang 1886 Sombut; and the 30th Rujub, 1245 Higeree.

Enacted—It is prescribed in Clause Second, Section 3, Regulation XV. 1829, that applications to pass goods imported by sea, shall contain a declaration of the value thereof for assessment of duties, with other matters to be subscribed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent or factor, in the presence of two Custom House officers, whereof the collector or his deputy shall be one. The necessity of attendance at the Custom House for this purpose is, however, complained of as irksome, and inconvenient to merchants and others passing goods, and it has appeared to the Governor General in Council, that this condition may be dispensed with, under proper checks to prevent abuse. It has also been deemed expedient to provide, by distinct penalty, for better securing the Custom duty chargeable on goods exported by sea. The following rules have, accordingly, been passed, to be in force from the date of promulgation throughout the Presidency of Fort William:—

Declaration of value on applications to import goods need not be signed in collector's or his deputy's presence.

II. First. In modification of the rule contained in Clause Second, Section 3, Regulation XV. 1829, it is hereby provided, that the declaration of value for assessment of duty prescribed therein to be signed and subscribed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent or factor, in the presence of two of the officers of Customs, of whom the collector or deputy collector shall be one, shall be good and sufficient, and be received as such, when duly signed and subscribed by the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his known agent or factor,

But collector may require importer to attend and confirm the declaration.

said written declaration

**Any person subscribing as proprietor, importer, or consignee, or as agent, without authority, to be liable to penalty of one thousand rupees.*

sum of Sicca Rupees one thousand.

Goods for exportation must be passed through the Custom House, under penalty of forfeiture, if unaccompanied by permit.

shall have been given in writing by the collector of Customs, or his deputy, for the exportation of the same from such wharf or ghaut; and any Goods secretly or openly laden on any ship or vessel, or put on board, or attempted to be put on board of any boat, sloop, or craft whatever, for the purpose of being carried on ship-board, without such written license or permit obtained or passed, or attempted to be passed from the interior, otherwise than as above prescribed, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized as forfeited by any persons authorized under the rules of the existing Regulations to make seizures.

although such signature shall not have been affixed in the presence of the Custom House officers aforesaid. Provided, however, that it shall be competent to the collector of Customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require the party so declaring to attend and confirm the and signature in his presence.

Second. Any person signing and subscribing a declaration of the kind referred to in the preceding Clause of this Section, upon an application to pass goods through a Government Custom House, who shall not be the proprietor, importer, or consignee, or his agent or factor, as may be declared therein, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the

III. No goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be exported by sea, or be put on board any ship or vessel, or any sloop, boat, or other craft, for the purpose of exportation, or be in any way removed and taken out of the limits of Calcutta, for such purpose from the Custom House Wharf, or from any other wharf or ghaut, until a license or permit

Baggage Regulations.

The following modified Regulation, regarding the shipment of Baggage or Passengers, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Europe, on the Honorable Company's Ships, is re-published for general information

It appearing, that the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, contained in their General Letter under date the 26th of August, 1831, respecting the quantity of baggage which passengers proceeding to Europe on board of their ships, are permitted to carry, have in various instances been imperfectly attended to, and great inconvenience having resulted from persons proceeding to England carrying with them a greater quantity of baggage than is allowed by the Hon'ble Court, the following Regulation of the Hon'ble Court, regarding the quantity of baggage permitted to be carried by passengers proceeding on the Hon'ble Company's ships, and the rules which are in future to be observed for its shipment, are published for general information

Gentlemen proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, or England, in the undermentioned stations, are restricted from taking with them a larger tonnage of baggage and stores than the following, exclusive of their bedding, table, and a sofa, and two chairs, for their respective cabins; viz.

Gentlemen of Council,	Tons	5	} The allowance includes the baggage of servants.
General Officers,		5	
Colonels in His Majesty's or Company's Service,		4	
Senior Merchants,		4	
Lieutenant Colonels,		3	
Junior Merchants,		3	
Majors,		2½	
Factors,		2½	
Captains,		2	
Persons not in the Company's Service,		2	

Gentlemen proceeding to England in either of the undermentioned stations, who may be permitted to carry home their families, are restricted from taking more tonnage than one-half of the preceding allowance in addition, as the ladies baggage, and one ton for each child.

Married ladies proceeding alone to England, are restricted from taking more than one half of the tonnage prescribed for a gentleman of the same rank as their husbands, exclusive of one ton of baggage for each child.

Widows proceeding to England are, in like manner, restricted from taking a greater quantity than one half of the tonnage prescribed for a gentleman of the same rank as their deceased husbands, exclusive of the allowance of one ton for each child.

Writers, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and other cabin passengers are restricted from taking a larger quantity of baggage and stores than one ton each, exclusive of their bedding, a table, and sofa, and two chairs.

Married ladies proceeding alone to England, or Widows of either these last mentioned descriptions, are restricted from taking more than a similar quantity of baggage.

Gentlemen of these last mentioned descriptions, who may be permitted to carry home their wives, are restricted from taking more than one ton in addition as the ladies baggage.

Single ladies are restricted from taking more than the same quantity of baggage and cabin furniture.

The baggage of persons proceeding to Europe on the Honorable Company's ships will in future, (if required,) be shipped through the Export Ware-house, and such persons are accordingly required to send their baggage, or any part of the same to the Export Ware-house, at least 11 days previous to the time appointed for the dispatch of the ship on which they may proceed, as after the dispatch of the last ship with Company's cargo, no baggage will be received for transmission to that ship through the Export Ware-house.

The baggage of persons abovementioned shall be accompanied by a letter, addressed to the Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper, specifying the number and nature of the packages, the dimensions thereof, and the rank of the owners, and a list, to be accompanied by a certificate from the custom master, that the duties thereon have been settled, shall be furnished.

It shall be the duty of the Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper or other officers, of the Export Ware-house, upon the receipt of the baggage into the Export Ware-house, to cause the square contents of each package to be ascertained, and to register the same, and also to grant a receipt of their number to the proprietors of them.

The Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper will also adopt immediate measures for forwarding them to the ship on which they are to be laden, at the risk, however, of the proprietor.

In the event of persons desiring to ship their own baggage, they will, on application to the Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper, or the commander of the ship they may be about to proceed on, be furnished with printed forms of application, which they are required to fill up as directed therein, and forward it to the Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper, who will cause the said contents of the Baggage therein described to be ascertained, and grant an order to the commander of the ship on which they may have engaged their passage, for the reception of the same on board.

The public are hereby informed, that the commanders of the Honorable Company's ships are not only positively prohibited from receiving on board of their ships any baggage, except under an order from the Sub-Export Ware-house Keeper, or any officer of the ware-house, but held also responsible for the consequence of taking any baggage in excess of the authorized quantity, and made to pay freight for excess so taken, at such rate as the Honorable Court of Directors may deem proper.

No baggage in excess of the allowance above stated can be permitted to be shipped without previous reference to the Board of Trade, who will transmit such applications for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

Each person whose baggage may be shipped through the Export Ware-house, will be permitted, on his final departure, to take with him a small trunk and an escrutoir under his own custody.

To meet the contingent expenses of the baggage department of the Export Ware-house, the following fee shall be levied from the parties on obtaining from the proper officer a receipt for their baggage.

A fee, at the rate of Sicca Rupees 20 per ton of 50 cubical feet, on baggage shipped through the Export Ware-house.

A fee, at the rate of Sicca Rupees 16 per ton of 50 cubical feet, on baggage shipped by the proprietors themselves.

No packages will be received without a direction, and unless the name of the ship to which it is to be sent, be distinctly written upon it.

Baggage if left to be shipped through the Export Ware-house, will be sent on board without any additional expense to the parties, but it will, from the date of delivery at the Export Ware-house, remain at the entire risk of the proprietors.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade.

PORT WILLIAM, 25th Nov. 1826.

W. NISBET, Secretary.

Passage of Servants.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for Servants to proceed on board ship, with respect to the description of such Servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the reception of any Servant on board ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such Servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from former orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, relative to Servants proceeding on board ship, be now republished for general information.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 19th August 1807.

11.—“ We have resolved, that in future, previous to any Black Servant, or the Wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or Private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's Service, being allowed to come to England in attendance upon Passengers on board any ship whatever, a Deposit of £100 instead of £50, as hitherto, be made in the Company's Treasury at your Presidency.”

Extract from Paragraph 17 of a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th of January, 1809.

“ We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was our intention, that the Deposit should be made not only for the return of Natives of India, but for that of Black Servants in general, and we, therefore, now direct, that the prescribed Deposit shall be made for the return of all Servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia or Africa, or other Countries whatever, Continents, or Islands which are situated within the Limits of the Company's exclusive Trade.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 22d July, 1814.

69.—“ We, however, direct, that in future upon permission being given for any Female European Servants to proceed to Europe, the Deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 19th August, 1807, be made previous to their order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the Female Servant is the Wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private in His Majesty's or Company's Service, if so, to what Regiment or Corps the Husband belongs, and whether it is the Woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of January, 1820.

4.—“ We have of late received various applications from the Wives of Soldiers in the Company's Service, who have come to Europe in attendance on Passengers, during the voyage, to be granted a Passage back to India, at the Company's expense.”

These Persons have no claim whatever upon the Company, and we have resolved not to accede to such applications under any circumstances. We, therefore, desire, that you will make our determination in this respect public, in order that Females coming home in the Service of Individuals, may be aware, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to India, at the Company's expense.”

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C LUSHINGTON, Actg. Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, General Department, May 3, 1822.

<i>Cawnpore</i> ,	Captain Mackinlay
<i>Canti</i> ,	Salt Agent
<i>Chuprah</i> ,	Collector
<i>Calpee & Hameerpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Cuttack</i> ,	Collector
<i>Commercolly</i> ,	Commercial Resident
<i>Chit agong</i> ,	Collector
<i>Delhi</i> ,	James Ranken, Esq.
<i>Dacca</i> ,	Collector
<i>Dinapore</i> ,	Capt. D. Thompson
<i>Diamond Harbour</i> ,	R. W. Bruce, Esq.
<i>Durrhatta</i> ,	Commercial Resident
<i>Dinagepore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Deyrah Dhoon</i> ,	Superintendent
<i>Futteghur</i> ,	Collector
<i>Futtehpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Fureedpore</i> ,	Magistrate
<i>Gowahatty Lower Asam</i> ,	Assistant Political Agent
<i>Gya</i> ,	Collector
<i>Goruckpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Gonateu</i> ,	Commercial Resident
<i>Ghazeepore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Gwalior & Scindwa's Camp</i> ,	Assistant Resident
<i>Gwalparrah</i> ,	Political Agent
<i>Huttah</i> ,	Assistant Political Agent
<i>Hooghly</i> ,	Collector
<i>Hydrabad</i> ,	Captain Carleton
<i>Hussengabad</i> ,	Assistant Political Agent
<i>Hazareebaugh</i> ,	E. T. Harpur, Esq.
<i>Jaulnah</i> ,	Subordinate to the Deputy P. M. of Hydrabad
<i>Jaunpore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Jessore</i> ,	Collector
<i>Jubbulpore</i> ,	Captain Nicolson
<i>Indore</i> ,	Assistant to the Resident
<i>Jelasore</i> ,	Tho. Campbell, Esq.
<i>Kedgerie</i> ,	Tho. Harton, Esq.
<i>Kurnaul</i> ,	Lieut. C. Chester

<i>Keerpoy</i> ,.....	Commercial Resident,
<i>Kotah</i> ,.....	Assistant Political Agent
<i>Loodianah</i> ,.....	Political Agent
<i>Lucknow</i> ,.....	Assistant to the Resident
<i>Landour</i> ,.....	Superintendent
<i>Mirzapore</i> ,.....	Collector
<i>Midnapore</i> ,.....	ditto
<i>Monghyr</i> ,.....	Joint Magistrate
<i>Muttra</i> ,.....	Captain C. Cheap
<i>Mymensing</i> ,.....	Collector
<i>Meerutt</i> ,.....	Major Campbell
<i>Maldah</i> ,.....	Joint Magistrate
<i>Mynporee & Etwah</i> ,.....	W. P. Andrew, Esq.
<i>Mhow</i> ,.....	Captain W. Parker
<i>Mooradabad</i> ,.....	Collector
<i>Nagpore Residency</i> ,.....	1st Assistant to the Resident
<i>Nepaul</i> ,.....	ditto
<i>Neemuch</i> ,.....	Captain Dawkins
<i>Nursingpore</i> ,.....	Principal Assistant
<i>Nuddea & Santipore</i> ,.....	Collector
<i>Purneah</i> ,.....	ditto
<i>Patnah</i> ,.....	ditto
<i>Roypore</i> ,.....	Mr. F. Steddy
<i>Rajpootanah</i> ,.....	Captain Fagan
<i>Rungpore</i> ,.....	Collector
<i>Shajehanpore</i> ,.....	ditto
<i>Surdah</i> ,.....	Commercial Resident
<i>Camp Saugor</i> ,.....	Jun. Assist. to the Agent of the Governor General
<i>Shaharunpore</i> ,.....	Collector
<i>Sylhet</i> ,.....	ditto
<i>Sumbulpore</i> ,.....	C. L. Babington, Esq.
<i>Sherghotty</i> ,.....	D. Woodburn, Esq.
<i>Sobathoo</i> ,.....	Political Agent
<i>Sewonee</i> ,.....	Assistant Political Agent
<i>Tipperah</i> ,.....	Collector
<i>Tirhoot</i> ,.....	ditto
<i>Tumlook</i> ,.....	Assistant Salt Agent

Post Office Regulations.**GENERAL RULES.****I.**

No Letters or Parcels, excepting such as are imported from sea. Newspapers published in Calcutta, when direct from the Publishers, under the prescribed guarantee, and Native Letters, will be received for dispatch at any Post Office, unless accompanied by the Postage to which they may be liable, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, where they are the currency of the Country; and at Stations where the Calcutta Sicca is not the Current Rupee, the Local Rupee will be received as equivalent thereto. The Post Offices at Kedgee, New Anchorage, and Diamond Harbour, and the subordinate Mofussil Dak Chokies, under the charge of Natives, are exceptions to this Rule, as at these all Letters are taken for dispatch Bearing Postage.

II.

The Post Office will not knowingly receive for transmission, by either Letter or Banghy Dak, any article of Value, by which is meant, Money, Bank Notes, Jewels, Gold Ornaments, Watches, and such like. In every case, therefore, where Letters or Parcels give cover to articles of this description, they must be sent at the entire risk of the senders, who, in the event of loss of the Letter or Parcel, or of their Contents, whether by accident or fraud, are not entitled to any compensation for the same from the Post Office Department, which would not receive a Letter or Parcel for transmission with the knowledge that it contained any thing of Value.

III.

Persons not belonging to the Department cannot be admitted into the Receiving Room of the General Post Office, nor be permitted to examine the Records of the Office without the special permission of the Post Master General, or Deputy Post Master, to one of whom complaints and all applications for information must be made in writing.

IV.

Persons writing to complain of delay in the delivery of their Letters, are requested, at the same time, to send the Envelopes of such Letters for inspection on which are the Office Stamps, which always specify the date on which they should have been delivered.

V.

Persons writing to complain of improper conduct on the part of any of the Post Office Peons, will be pleased to note the number marked on the badge of the Peon against whom they complain.

VI.

Peons are prohibited from the delivery of Letters out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of Postage. They are to receive the exact amount of Postage, and are not bound to give change for Rupees, both because they may not have copper money sufficient in their possession, and because the distribution of the Letters would be retarded by their doing so. It is particularly requested that the Peons may experience the least possible detention at the doors of houses where they deliver Letters.

VII.

All Postage must be paid at the time of the delivery of the Letter, and agreeably to the amount marked upon it. Whenever, however, there may be reason to suspect a surcharge, an Official complaint should be made to the Deputy Post Master, and if the party complaining be dissatisfied with his decision, he will be at liberty to appeal to the Post Master General.

VIII.

All Letters, Parcels, &c. refused by the Parties to whom they are addressed, or to Parties who are not discoverable, will be returned to the Office from whence they were dispatched, and the Writers, or the persons from whom they were originally received, will be held liable for the Postage both direct and return. If the Writers or Senders of such Letters cannot be discovered, the Letters will be entered in a list to be exposed by the Post Master, in the most public part of his Office, and, from time to time, a list will be sent to the Post Master General, who will cause it to be published in the Government Gazette.

IX.

In every case of refusal to pay Postage, Deputy Post Masters are authorized to detain all future Letters to the Address of the Parties so refusing, until the liquidation of the previous demands; as also to refuse to receive for transmission any Letters from those persons. This Rule equally applies to Postage on Return Letters.

X.

Any person opening a Letter or Envelope, shall be bound to pay the Postage of the same, whatever may be the contents.

XI.

Persons exempted from the payment of Postage by their Official situations, having occasion to write to non-exempted persons on the private business of the latter, shall write on the Envelope "Bearing Postage," in which case it will be collected from the receiver.

XII.

Letters at Stations where there are no Deputy Post Masters, will be received by the Moonshees, or other Native subordinates in charge of Chokies, for transmission, "Bearing Postage;" excepting Letters for dispatch by Ship, which as the full amount, both Inland and Ship Postage, must be paid at the period of dispatch, cannot be received elsewhere than at the Office of a Deputy Post Master.

XIII.

Notwithstanding, as specified in Rule II, that the Post Office Department is not answerable for loss of Property contained in any Letter or Parcel sent through it, yet, for the greater security of Property which may be sent at the risk of the Sender, no Letter or Parcel once delivered into the Post Office can be returned by any Clerk or Writer, unless he receives especial orders from the Post Master General, or from the Deputy Post Master, his immediate superior, to that effect, who will only pass such orders on being assured, that applicants for the return of such Letters or Parcels are the original Senders, or have due authority for claiming to have them returned; the receipt granted for such Letter or Parcel must be returned to the Post Office, or if entered in a Book, the Book must be sent, that the receipt therein may be cancelled under the Post Master's signature. The Postage which may have been paid upon such Letters will not be returned with the Letters, nor will the Letters be received again at the Post Office, except as a fresh delivery liable to Postage, at the same rates as if they had not been previously received and returned. It is particularly recommended to persons who, notwithstanding the notice given in Rule II, may persist in the transmission of Bank Notes by Dak, to cut them into halves, to dispatch them separately, and in every practicable case to await the acknowledgment of the receipt of the first halves before dispatching the second.

XIV.

The General Post Office is open daily for the receipt of Letters from ten A. M. to a quarter past six P. M. at the usual rates of Postage; after which hour

till a quarter before seven P. M. all Letters will be charged with Treble Postage; that is to say, three times the amount that they would be charged with had they reached the Post Office before the doors were closed at a quarter after six o'clock. (In order, however, to prevent persons being charged with Treble Postage, in cases where they may not be desirous to forward their Letters unless they reach the Office before the doors are closed, no Letter will be received unless it is accompanied by a note or memorandum, stating, that it is the wish of the Sender that it may be forwarded by that day's Pak. Persons who are desirous of availing themselves of this Rule, will have the goodness to desire their servants to wait at the door till it is opened, at a quarter before seven, when they will be admitted.) For the delivery of Letters until three P. M., and for replying to inquiries from ten A. M. to three P. M., Sundays excepted, as regards the latter. The time for the receipt of Newspapers is limited to a quarter past five P. M., beyond which time no Newspaper will be received.

XV.

Mails received at the General Post Office after three P. M. are not opened until the following morning, as from that hour the Registering, and otherwise preparing the Letters put into the Post Office for the night's dispatch to the other Presidencies, and the Mofussil, commences. Therefore, Letters received after three P. M. are distinguished by the Letters P. M. being impressed upon them, in addition to the Date Stamp. Such Letters as are received and sent out on the same day, are impressed with the Letters A. M.

XVI.

There are three places at the General Post Office appointed for the receipt of Letters for dispatch: viz. that for Service and Free Letters, that for Inland Letters liable to pay Postage, and another for Letters for Exportation, or Ship Letters, whether public or private. Complaints have frequently been made of the refusal to receive Letters when presented at the General Post Office, arising from their being offered at the wrong window, or receiving place; the public are, therefore, particularly requested to point out to the servants who may be sent with Letters, which Department they are intended for.

XVII.

With a view to lessen the business of the Post Office Department, all Letters from Public Offices sent on one day to the same Office, are to be put under one Envelope, if it can be done without exceeding Twenty-one Secca Weight. This practice will also tend to lighten the Mails by reducing the number of Envelopes and Seals.

XVIII.

The Receivers of Letters at the General Post Office cannot be required to give Change for a Rupee, save when the Postage shall exceed that sum. In all cases where the Postage on a Letter or Letters may be less than One Rupee, it must be paid in Copper, or in four or eight Anna Silver Pieces.

N. B. Complaints have frequently been made, that the Post Office charges Batta in changing Rupees into Pice, which, upon inquiry, have been shown to arise from servants obtaining change from a Podar, who has established himself in the vicinity of the Post Office, but who is in no way connected with the Establishment. There is no person of this description attached to the General Post Office, and all the Receivers are strictly enjoined when they do change Silver Money, to give the full change at the rate of Sixty-four Pice to the Rupee, and a deviation from this practice being proved against any Receiver, would subject him to the loss of his situation.

RULES RESPECTING INLAND LETTERS AND POSTAGE.

I.

Letters, not exceeding Half a Sicca Weight, are to be charged for at Half the amount levied upon a Single Letter, or one of One Sicca Weight. These Letters to be called "Half Letters."

II.

Letters above Half a Sicca Weight, and not exceeding One Sicca Weight, to be charged for as Single Letters.

III.

Letters exceeding One, but not exceeding Two Sicca Weight, are chargeable with twice the amount of a Single Letter. For each additional Sicca Weight, additional Single Postage will be charged on all Letters up to Twenty one Sicca Weight, beyond which weight Letters subject to Postage, are not taken for dispatch by the Dāk Mails.

N. B.—Whenever Postage amounts to the fractional part of a Copper Pice, the necessary number of nominal coin, termed Pie, must be added to make up a Pice. This Rule is particularly applicable to Letters from Natives, which are allowed to go Bearing Half Postage, excepting in the instances hereafter noted in Rule X.

The Table of Rates of Inland Postage exhibits only the charge for Single Letter Postage between Stations.

IV.

Public Official Letters will be received for dispatch as far as Twenty-five Sicca Weight, but not beyond that weight, unless in emergent cases, when a communication in writing must be made to the Deputy Post Master by the Functionary who sends the Packet for dispatch.

V.

Public Dispatches for transmission by Dāk, are to be copied within the smallest space compatible with perfect legibility; margins of the paper not to exceed one-third; all blank leaves to be withdrawn; enclosures, whenever practicable, to be written consecutively; and generally to be made up in the most compact form possible.

VI.

When the number of Official Dispatches received for transmission at one time, may be such as would render the bulk or weight of the Mails too burdensome, Deputy Post Masters are authorized to detain any proportion of the same for dispatch by the Mail of the following day, excepting always in cases of emergency, which will be noted as specified in Rule IV, and then on no account will such Dispatches be detained.

VII.

Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, superscribed and attested by the full signature of the persons sending them as being such, are received for transmission by Dāk at the rate of Three Sicca Weight as One, i. e. any weight not exceeding Three Sicca Weight, at Single Letter Postage. For any weight above Three Sicca Weight, One-third of the Postage to be charged that would be leviable on a Letter of the same weight. These Documents can only be transmitted when not exceeding Twenty-one Sicca Weight. Should Packets ~~sent~~ to contain Law Papers, Accounts, or Vouchers, be found to contain Letters, they will be charged with Double Full Letter Postage, agreeably to the weight of the Packet. In any case where a Deputy Post Master may have reason to suspect that closed envelopes, attested as containing only Documents specified in this Rule, contain Letters, he is empowered to call upon the receiving party to attend either in person or by proxy, to open them in his presence. When, in the event of Letters being found within the covers,

he will detain the Packets and their Contents, until the difference between the amount which may have been paid at the time of dispatch, as for Law Papers, &c. only, and that to which, under the Penalty, they would then be liable to, is adjusted.

VIII.

A Register is kept at the General Post Office, for the purpose of entering the particulars of Packets containing Company's Paper for transmission by Dāk, which it is recommended should, in all cases, be sent for entry.—These can be Registered every day between the hours of ten A. M., and three P. M. Sundays excepted.

IX.

Postage on Letters to Madras, and to Stations beyond that Presidency, is only levied to Preaghy, unless the Sender desires to pay Full Postage for the whole distance, which is optional.

N. B. Letters for Ceylon, or for transmission from Madras by Sea, form exceptions to this Rule, as on all such Letters the Full Postage must be paid prior to dispatch.

X.

Natives have the option of paying only Half the Amount of Postage leviable on a Letter when it is delivered at a Post Office for dispatch; the remaining Half to be collected from the person addressed, on delivery, excepting Letters to Ganjam, Madras, Hyderabad, Poonah and Bombay, which must always be Full Post Paid.

XI.

In the case of a Letter being rejected, the Sender then becomes liable for the Half Postage which remained unpaid upon the dispatch of the Letter, together with the Full Postage for its return. These Rules do not, however, apply to Letters addressed to the Officers of Government in their Official capacity, nor to Letters for Europeans, or to Stations beyond Preaghy. In these cases, the preceding Rule IX. applies to Natives as well as to the European community.

XII.

Heads of Offices, Civil and Military, will pay especial attention to insure their Dispatches being prepared for transmission by Dāk, agreeably to Rule Nos. IV. and V. as also to insure their being sent to the Post Office not later than a quarter past six o'clock P. M., beyond which time the Deputy Post Master is directed not to receive them.

XIII.

Expresses can be sent upon all roads where the Dāk is conveyed by Runners; but as there is no separate Establishment for this purpose, it is desirable to prevent, as much as possible, the unnecessary employment of the Runners on this Extra duty. Public Officers are, therefore, particularly requested to use the privilege which they possess, of sending "Service" Expresses as sparingly as possible.

When it is indispensably necessary to forward Dispatches in this manner, a written application is to be made to the Post Master, without which no Express will be sent.

XIV.

Individuals who may, in cases of importance, be desirous of forwarding Letters by Express, will be at liberty to do so where the Dāk is carried by Runners, on the payment, in advance, of Four Annas per Mile.

Rules respecting Inland Postage of Newspapers in the European Languages, embracing the Regulations for the Postage on Pamphlets and other Printed Papers.

I.

The Postage on Newspapers is limited to two Rates, viz Four Annas and Two Annas,—the Table of Newspaper Rates specifies the Stations to which they may be sent at these Rates respectively, provided they do not exceed Three Sicca Weight, which is considered as Single Newspaper Weight.

II.

Single Newspapers sent from one Mofussil Station to another, when not in Transit from the Presidency, are to be charged Two Annas for any distance up to Four Hundred Mils, and Four Annas to all greater distance.

III.

Newspapers exceeding Three Sicca, or Single Newspaper Weight, to be charged as follows:—

To Two Annas Stations from Three Sicca Weight to Four Sicca Weight, Three Annas, from Four Sicca Weight to Six Sicca Weight, four Annas.

To Four Annas Stations from Three to Four Sicca Weight, Six Annas, From Four to Six Sicca Weight, Eight Annas.

IV.

Packets of Newspapers weighing more than Six Sicca Weight, will not be received for transmission by the Letter Dak.

V.

The above Rates of Postage to carry Newspapers all over the Territories under the Bengal Presidency, entitling them to follow the persons to whom they are addressed without further charge, provided they are not opened at any Station at which they are delivered.

VI.

If a Newspaper is opened, the Postage must be again paid, according to the above Scales, before the Paper can be received for a second dispatch from any Post Office.

VII.

If a Newspaper is returned, the Sender is liable for Half the amount for Return Postage, which was paid upon its dispatch. If from a Newspaper Office it was sent Bearing Postage, then it will be liable to the Outward Full Postage, and to Half that amount for its Return.

VIII.

Newspapers can only be received for dispatch as such when made up in short covers, open at the ends.

IX.

Pamphlets and other Printed Papers, wrapped in short covers, with open ends, will be sent upon the same Scales as those provided for Newspapers, up to Six Sicca Weight, according as they may happen to be for a Four Anna or a Two Anna Station.

From 6 Sa. Wt. to 8 Sa. Wt. to a Four Anna Station, 12 Annas.

From 8 Sa. Wt. to 10 Sa. Wt. 14 Annas.

From 10 Sa. Wt. to 12 Sa. Wt. 1 Rupee.

And Two Annas for every further Sicca Weight, up to Twenty-one Sicca Weight. Beyond which, this description of Packet will not be received for transmission by Letter Dak. To the Two Anna Stations, Half the above Rates.

X.

Rules for Newspapers Published in the Native Languages.

To Stations falling under the Two Annas Scale up to

3 Sicca Weight..... 1 Anna.

3 Sa. Wt. to 4 Sa. Wt..... 1 An. 6 Pie.

4 Sa. Wt. to 6 Sa. Wt..... 2 Annas.

To Stations falling under the Four Annas Scale, Double the preceding rates.

If Exported, to be charged with Half the rates provided for English Papers.

XI.

Newspapers and other Printed Papers, published in Calcutta, are permitted to be sent, Bearing Postage, under an approved Engagement on the part of the Proprietors of the Press from whence they are issued, to make good both Direct and Return Postage, in the event of their being returned by reason of the Parties addressed refusing to receive them, or from any other cause whatever.

N. B. From 15th of June to the 20th of October in each year, One Quarter of a Sicca Weight additional will be allowed to each Newspaper-cover on account of damp.

[LIST OF STATIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE]

TWO ANNAS STATIONS.

Aassam	Coomercolly	Jessore	Patna
Barrackpore	Chittagoug	Joynagore	Puttahaut
Baraset	Chuttra	Khussalpoore	Pieaghie
Baultoly	Comilla	Kesepoy	Rajmahul
Burdwan	Dinagapore	Khutentinjah	Rungpore
Beerbhoom	Dinapore	Kedgerie	Radanagore
Baurhampore	Diamond Harbour	Luckipore	Rogonatpore
Bululeah	Dum-Dam	Moonshedabad	Ranghur
Esangulpore	Dacca	Malda	Serampore
Bicsenpore	Darhatta	Moongheer	Soomoodergora
Baasore	Fariulpore	Midnapore	Santipore
Bagundee	Fultah	Madras	Sonool
Bakergunge	Golagore	Mymeusung	Sardah
Bullooah	Gyah	Mohomedpore	Sheergotty
Chaudernagore	Gaujam	Nuddea	Sangoi Island
Culua	Hooghly	Noysurrie	Sook Sangor
Comeereah	Harripaul	New Anchorage	Sussaram
Coolbarriah	Hazareebaugh	Nattore	Sumbulpore
Coutie	Hurrial	Noyhattee	Sylhet
Culneah	Inchoorah	Nantpore	Tumlook
Cuttack	Jagguinauth	Purnea	Tipperah

FOUR ANNAS STATIONS.

Arrah	Bhopalpoore	Bogoorah	Futtyghar
Azinghur	Baraitch	Cawnpore	Ghazeepore
Allahabad	Byramghant	Calpee	Goruckpore
Asseerghur	Bhurtpore	Coel	Gowahar
Allyghur	Bareilly	Ceylon	Gurrowarah
Aurungabad	Bolundshur	Choprah	Goorgong
Agra	Baitool	Chunar	Hutta
Almorah	Belah	Delhi	Hussingabad
Arracan	Bombay	Dheyra Doon	Hauper
Banda	Boxar	Etawah	Hameerpore
Bhopaul	Benares	Futtypore	Hydrabad

Hansi	Loodheanah	Nemuch	Ryepore
Hissar	Lohooghaut	Nusserabad	Sangore
Indore	Lohargong	Odeypore	Saidanpore
Juanaore	Mooredabad	Oodpshur	Sabbathoo
Jubbulpore	Mhow	Pertabgarh	Saharunpore
Keithah	Muzapore	Patnaghar	Saidabad
Kotah	Mysore	Poonah	Sandia's Camp
Kurnaul	Muttra	Poesah	Saswan
Khutmandoo	Meerut	Reewah	Saahabad
Kamoon	Nepaul	Rewarree	Supoorah
Lucknow	Nagpore	Rajpootana	Tirhoot

I.

Rates of Ship Postage leviable at the Calcutta General Post Office, and at Post Offices subordinate thereto.

		Rs. As. P.	
Up to.....	1 Sica Weight,.....	0	3 0
From 1 Sa. Wt. to 2	2	0	6 0
" 2 .. " .. to 3	3	0	8 0
" 3 .. " .. to 4	4	0	11 0
" 4 .. " .. to 5	5	0	14 0
" 5 .. " .. to 6	6	1	0 0
" 6 .. " .. to 7	7	1	3 0
" 7 .. " .. to 8	8	1	6 0
" 8 .. " .. to 9	9	1	8 0
" 9 .. " .. to 10	10	1	11 0
" 10 .. " .. to 11	11	1	14 0
" 11 .. " .. to 12	12	2	0 0
" 12 .. " .. to 13	13	2	3 0
" 13 .. " .. to 14	14	2	6 0
" 14 .. " .. to 15	15	2	8 0
" 15 .. " .. to 16	16	2	11 0
" 16 .. " .. to 17	17	2	14 0
" 17 .. " .. to 18	18	3	0 0
" 18 .. " .. to 19	19	3	3 0
" 19 .. " .. to 20	20	3	6 0
" 20 .. " .. to 21	21	3	8 0

Beyond which weight, Packets of Letters will be charged for at the Rates appointed for levying Postage on Ship Parcels.

J. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*

Fort William, General Post Office, the 11th April, 1832.

II.

LETTERS FOR EXPORTATION.

Letters delivered at the General Post Office for transmission by Sea, if specified for dispatch by any particular Vessel, will be charged with Ship Postage only, agreeably to the above Rates, provided the Vessel so specified is laying off Calcutta. But in the event of such Vessel having proceeded down the river, Letters, in consequence having to be sent to Kedgeeree for Shipment, through the Post Office Department at that Station, become liable to the land Postage from Calcutta to Kedgeeree, in addition to the Ship Postage.

III.

It occasionally happens that the Proprietors of Steam Vessels give notice at the General Post Office, that a Steamer will be sent down on a particular day, to catch a Ship on her way to Sea, in such cases an After Packet is made

up to follow by the opportunity thus afforded; and as it is desirable to encourage, as much as possible, any accommodation, such as this affords, it has been determined, in such cases, to pay a Bounty of One Anna for each Letter to the Commander of the Steamer, under whose charge the Packet is transmitted to the Ship, the charge for Postage upon all Letters thus sent, will, therefore, be One Anna upon each cover, in excess of the rates contained in the Table above.

IV.

Letters delivered without any specification as to the Ship by which they should be transmitted, will be charged with Ship Postage only, and be retained at the Post Office for the first opportunity which may offer for shipping them on a Vessel at Calcutta, the destination of which corresponds with the directions on the Letters, they will not be sent on to Kedgerree, although there may be a Ship on her way to Sea for the same destination. But Letters which have the superscription on the Envelopes—"Per first Ship," will, if the first opportunity offers by a Ship off Calcutta, be charged only with Ship Postage.—On the contrary, if the one means of dispatch are by a Vessel already down the river, then the Inland Postage will be demanded upon such Letters, as well as the Ship Postage.

V.

When Letters have to be dispatched to Kedgerree for Shipment, they are divided into two classes, viz. such as bear a superscription—"To be returned if too late," are put into one Packet, and the others being those which have only the Ship's name written upon them, or where no Vessel is specified, into another Packet. The former bears directions on its outside, to the Deputy Post Master at Kedgerree, to return it to the General Post Office, in the event of its not reaching him until after the Ship for which it was intended has sailed out; the other, agreeably to Standing Orders, he retains for Shipment on the next Vessel passing down for the same destination, as that of the Ship by which it was originally intended to have been sent. It therefore behoves individuals desiring to have Letters back again, when too late, to pay especial attention as to the necessary superscription. Letters so returned are liable to the further charge of Return Inland Postage from Kedgerree.

VI.

Letters from Out-Stations, when delivered at the Subordinate Post Offices for transmission to Calcutta, and eventual Shipment for Sea conveyance, must have the Postage to which they may be liable, paid at the same time, both the Inland Postage to Calcutta, as well as the Ship Postage agreeably to the Rates in Rule I. And the Letters must be respectively superscribed "Ship Letter." In all cases where Letters coming under this head, are received at the General Post Office, upon which it would appear that the proper Postage has not been paid, they will be returned to the place from whence they were originally dispatched, "Bearing Postage," both from and to such place; and if this Postage be refused, Parties so refusing will subject themselves to the Penalty prescribed in No. IX, of the General Rules. Letters from the Interior will, invariably, be dispatched by the first opportunity ensuing their receipt at the Post Office, excepting such as may be superscribed for Return if too late for some specific Vessel, which had sailed prior to their arrival. Letters of this latter description will be sent back Bearing the Inland Postage from Calcutta.

VII.

Packets of Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers, &c. if not in excess of Twenty-one Sicca Weight, are received for transmission at the same Rates of Postage as specified in Rule VII, of the Inland Letter Postage Regulations; beyond Twenty-one Sicca Weight, they are classed with Parcels, and are charged agreeably to the rates as hereafter specified in Rule VIII, for Ship Postage; and if they have to be conveyed to Kedgerree, to a further charge at

the Inland Banghy Rates of Postage. They must also bear the same attestation as specified in Rule VII, of the Inland Rates, under the full Signature of the Senders, and are liable to be opened in presence of the Deputy Post Master, or Post Master General, if suspected of containing Letters unless the Senders should prefer paying the full amount of Double Letter Postage, agreeably to the weight of the Parcel, being the Penalty to which they would be liable on the envelope producing a Letter or other Document than those which come within the specifications which entitle them to the privilege.

VIII.

Rates of Postage to be paid on Packets in excess of Twenty-one Sicca Weight, as specified in the foregoing Rule, and upon all Ship Parcels, are as follows; viz.

		Rs.	As.
From	8 Sicca Weight, to 12 Sicca Weight,	0	8
From	12 Sicca Weight, to 25 Sicca Weight,	1	0
From	25 Sicca Weight, to 50 Sicca Weight,	1	8
From	50 Sicca Weight, to 75 Sicca Weight,	1	12
From	75 Sicca Weight, to 100 Sicca Weight,	2	8
From	100 Sicca Weight, to 150 Sicca Weight,	3	0
From	150 Sicca Weight, to 200 Sicca Weight,	3	8
From	200 Sicca Weight, to 250 Sicca Weight,	4	0
From	250 Sicca Weight, to 300 Sicca Weight,	5	8

Five Rupees Eight Annas being the maximum of Postage leviable on a Ship Parcel. Inland rates of Bangy Postage will be levied on all Parcels up to 300 s.a. Wt. On Parcels above that weight, Half the amount of those rates will be levied.

IX.

Letters are received at the General Post Office for dispatch to any part of the World.

X.

Letters for Exportation, via Madras or Bombay, or by the way of any Port on the Coast, must be delivered in the Department where Letters are received for Inland Dispatch to such places, and to which the Full Inland Postage must be paid, as also Half the amount of Ship Postage to which they would be liable if shipped at Calcutta. Letters of this description, when addressed to Houses of Agency, or to any Individual at Madras, may be dispatched, paying the usual Inland Postage to Preaghy only, and the remainder will be demanded from the parties to whose care the Letters may be addressed. They will also be left to pay the Ship Postage on sending the Letters again to the Madras Post Office for Shipment.

N. B. It frequently happens, that notice is received at the General Post Office of the departure of a Ship, and a consequent charge of Inland Postage to Kedgerie is made, when it is afterwards discovered that the Ship, from some cause, has not proceeded further down than Cooly Bazar: so that, in fact, Inland Postage has been levied when the Letters ought only to have been charged with Ship Postage. This is a subject of much dissatisfaction with the community, and a source of numerous complaints. On the other hand it quite as frequently happens, that the departure of a Ship is not known at the General Post Office until the day after she has actually left Town, so that Inland Postage on Letters for dispatch by such Vessels is omitted to be taken. Both these inconveniences are attributable to the difficulty of obtaining correct information at the General Post Office, as to the actual time of departure of Vessels. It is, therefore, much to be wished, that all persons concerned with Shipping, would, in a matter which must especially concern them, afford to the General Post Office the earliest correct information in their power, as to the intended departure of Ships, and of any delays which may take place after the time first appointed.

XI.

LETTERS IMPORTED.

Imported Letters are liable to the same Ship Postage as that levied upon Letters Exported.—See Rule I. If landed at Kedgee, as is the general practice, they are further liable to the Inland Postage from that Station; but if at Calcutta, as it sometimes happens, particularly in the South-west monsoon, and sometimes from Commanders of Vessels omitting to land them at Kedgee, or from other causes not within the control of the Post Office, then Ship Postage only is levied upon such Letters.

N. B.—In addition to the usual rates more will be levied Half an anna on each Letter which may have been transferred at some other Port from the ship which brought them from England, &c. to another vessel for the purpose of expediting their arrival at Calcutta (vide Rule XVI. for the payment of Bounty money.) This will be charged for under the head of "Transfer Postage."

XII.

When Letters Imported have to be forwarded to Out-Stations, the Inland Postage from Kedgee to such Out-Stations, together with Ship Postage, will be demanded from the Receiver; but with a view to relieve residents at the more distant parts of the country from the heavy charges to which they would be subject, if Full Postage were exacted, the maximum of Inland Postage leviable on such Letters, if not previously delivered in Calcutta, is fixed at the rates charged to Cawnpore, consequently Letters for Cawnpore, and to places at a greater distance, which are delivered from a Ship at Kedgee, are chargeable, if not first delivered in Calcutta, with the following rates; viz,

Sicca Weight, Letters.				Ship Postage.		Inland Postage.		Total.	
				Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Up to	1	Sa.	Wt.....	0	3	0	10	0	13
From	1	Sa.	Wt. to 2	0	6	1	4	1	10
"	2	"	to 3	0	8	1	14	2	6
"	3	"	to 4	0	11	2	8	3	3
"	4	"	to 5	0	14	3	2	4	0
"	5	"	to 6	1	0	3	12	4	12
"	6	"	to 7	1	3	4	6	5	9
"	7	"	to 8	1	6	5	0	6	6

XIII.

All Imported Ship Letters, weighing more than Eight Sicca Weight, are forwarded by Banghy at the Inland Rates for Banghy Postage, and charged with Ship Postage at the Rates appointed for levying Postage on Ship Parcels—See Rule VIII. This mode of conveyance has been frequently complained of, in consequence of the delay which takes place in the arrival of Letters so sent at their destinations, and therefore parties who prefer paying Full Letter Postage upon such Letters, may have them sent by Dāk, by transmitting a written communication to that effect to be recorded in the General Post Office.

N. B. This Rule is applicable to Newspapers. These cannot, however, under any circumstances, be sent by Dāk, if exceeding Twenty-one Sicca Weight.

XIV.

Ship Letters received by the Mails from other Presidencies, are subject to only Half the Ship Postage charged on Letters Imported direct into this Port, in addition to the Inland Postage usually charged on Letters to and from such Presidencies.

XV.

When Letters are Imported into this Office for Madras or Bombay, only Single Letters, or such as do not exceed One Sicca Weight, will be forwarded by Dāk, and these only when they cannot be more expeditiously conveyed by Sea. All Letters, in excess of One Sicca Weight, will be forwarded by the first eligible Sea Conveyance; exceptions will be made to this Rule where written communications are made to the Deputy Post Master, by parties desiring to have *all* their Letters forwarded by Dāk without reference to Weight, agreeing to pay the amount of Full Letter Postage upon them. Letters, however, above Twenty-one Sicca Weight, cannot, under any circumstances, be sent by Dāk.

XVI.

Bounty money will be paid to Commanders of Ships on Imported Letters, according to the following Rules:—

From all Ports on the Peninsula of India or to the Eastward within the limits of the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, from Ceylon or Java half an anna for every Letter chargeable with Postage. From all other Ports upon each Letter chargeable with Postage one anna, upon all Letters for Bengal chargeable with Postage which are transferred to another ship at Madras or else-where, the Commanders of the Ships in which they have come from Europe, America, the Cape of Good Hope, China, &c. will receive one anna, and the Commander of the ship to which they are transferred half an anna.

Commanders of Ships will understand that the above Bounties are only to be paid in the event of the Letters being safely and expeditiously delivered.

XVII.

Letters written on board a Vessel in the river, and delivered at the Diamond Harbour, Kedgerree, or New Anchorage Post Offices, are termed "Harbour Letters,"—these are chargeable only with the usual Inland Postage from those Stations. But it frequently happens that such Letters are put into a bag or parcel, with the loose Letters of a Ship, and when they arrive at Kedgerree, the Post Master has no means of discriminating, but takes them all for Ship Letters; they are accordingly so sent on to this Office, and are eventually delivered Bearing Ship Postage, thereby causing dissatisfaction to the Receiving Parties, and much unnecessary trouble by references; it is therefore requested, particularly of Commanders of Ships and Pilots, that they will cause Letters to be sent separately made up to the Kedgerree Post Office, specifying those written in Harbour, or by persons actually on board the Ship, as "Harbour Letters," and the others as "Ship Letters." In cases where this is not attended to, the Ship Postage, which may be levied on Harbour Letters, will not be remitted.

Ship Rates of Postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets, and other Printed Papers.

I.

Newspapers shipped or unshipped off Calcutta, to be subject to the same Rates of Postage as those provided for the Two Anna Stations.

II.

Newspapers forwarded to or from Ships through the subordinate Post Offices, such as Diamond Harbour, Kedgerree, or the new Anchorage are chargeable as follows, viz.

Ship Postage, Two Annas upon all Packets, without reference to weight; Inland Postage, Four Annas for each cover containing only one Newspaper, without limitation of weight.

III.

Covers containing more than one Newspaper, to be charged according to the Scale for Pamphlets and Printed Papers, as far as Twelve Sicca Weight; beyond which, Newspapers imported, will be forwarded from Calcutta by Banghy, being charged from thence accordingly.

IV.

If by looking in at the ends, it cannot be discovered whether a cover contains only one or more Papers, it will be charged according to the preceding Rule.

V.

PAMPHLETS AND PRINTED PAPERS.

Pamphlets and other Printed Papers, in short covers, open at the ends, will be charged with Ship Postage, at the same Rates as those provided for Newspapers up to Twelve Sicca Weight, and when exceeding that Weight they will be forwarded to the Interior by Banghy, and charged accordingly.

Rules respecting Banghy Parcels, and Postage.

I.

No Package, in excess of Twelve Seers in Weight, of the dimensions of fifteen by twelve inches on the surface, and of the depth of twelve inches, will be received for transmission by Banghy.

II.

Parcels are received for transmission by Banghy, providing they do not contain Letters under Twenty-one Sicca Weight, or Articles of Value. Letters in excess of Twenty Sicca Weight, may be sent by this conveyance at the Banghy Charges, as also Ship Letters above Eight Sicca Weight. Parcels to be received at the General Post Office must bear respectively the following Superscription, "No Value;" and tho' every possible care will be taken in the Post Office Department to secure their safe conveyance, still, as in the case of Letters, they are transmitted at the entire risk of the Senders, who will have no claim on the Department for Compensation in the event of injury or loss, whether occasioned by accident or fraud.—It is at all times necessary, as a proper Security, that Parcels should be made up in folds of Wax Cloth, without which they are inadmissible for dispatch, and in the Rainy Season the use of Tin Boxes, well soldered down, is particularly enjoined, because at that period they are more especially liable to injury on the journey. This is applicable to Stamped Paper sent from the Stamp Office.

III.

Parcels and Letters in excess of Twenty-one Sicca Weight, if not too heavy or bulky for Dāk Conveyance, will be forwarded between Stations where no Banghy Establishments are kept up, by the Regular Dāk, at the Banghy Rates of Postage. The Size and Weight of Parcels for dispatch under these circumstances is left to the discretion of Deputy Post Masters, who will be held accountable for any hindrance the Mails may experience by reason of being overloaded with Banghy Parcels.

IV.

Parcels received at Post Offices, will be sent to the respective Custom Houses to be opened there by proper Officers, in order that the Established Custom Duty may be taken where they are liable to such. On Parcels being sent to the Custom House, due notice will be given to the Party or Parties addressed, who will then be required to attend at the Custom House, that the Parcels may be opened in his or their presence, and upon the adjustment

of Import Duty, if any be leviable, the Parcels will there be delivered to the proper parties, who shall previously have paid the Postage, should they be liable to any.

V.

Banghies are dispatched to the different Stations under the Bengal Presidency, four times in each week: viz. on Tuesdays and Fridays, Dispatches from the Government, i. e. all Dispatches on the Public Service; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from the Community at large.

N. B.—This Rule, pending an experiment, does not apply to the Western Road, vide the Port under General's notice in the Calcutta Gazette, under date 25th of June, 1832, Banghy Parcels for Stations on that route are received at the General Post Office daily until 3 p. m. Sundays excepted. Parcels on the Public service on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Private Parcels on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

VI.

Parcels intended for transmission by Banghy must be sent to the Post Office between the hours of ten a. m. and 3 p. m. on the day preceding that on which the Banghy is dispatched; that is, on Mondays and Tuesdays, Government or Service Dispatches—Tuesdays and Fridays, those of the Community.

VII.

Banghies for transmission to Madras and Hyderabad, and the intermediate Stations, are restricted by the Madras Government to the following Measurement and Weight; viz. Size not to exceed nine cubic, or seven hundred and twenty-nine solid inches, and the Weight not to be in excess of seven pounds. Any deviation from these Rules will render a Parcel liable to rejection at the Post Office, unless in cases of emergency, where satisfactory reasons may be assigned, when exceptions will be made.

VIII.

There being no separate Banghy Conveyance South of Madras, it has been notified by the Post Master General at that Presidency, that Parcels in excess of two pounds in Weight, cannot be forwarded to any Station beyond, and therefore Parcels receivable at the Calcutta General Post Office for dispatch to the Southward of Madras, are restricted to the above-mentioned Weight.

IX.

The New Road to Nagpore, via Midnapore, Katheringba, Sumbulpore, and Ryepore, not being passable for Banghies during the periodical Rainy Seasons, the Banghy Burdars are withdrawn annually on the 15th of June, and are re-posted on the 15th October, during which interval Parcels for Nagpore are received for dispatch via Benares, Juanpore, &c.

X.

Postage is charged on Banghy Parcels, agreeably to the Table of Rates calculated expressly for Banghy Postage. A Parcel up to Fifty Sicca Weight, is a Single Banghy; from Fifty to One Hundred Sicca, is a Double Banghy; from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Sicca, Treble; and so on in proportion, corresponding with the Ratio of increased Weight.

XI.

Full Banghies may be supplied on application, at Half the usual Rates levied on Parcels sent separately. A Full Banghy comprises Two Parcels, each not exceeding the size of a common Travelling Petarrab, respectively, limited to the Weight of Fifteen Seers. Thus the Full Banghy of Thirty Seers may be dispatched by this Rule, at the usual charge upon Fifteen Seers when sent separately.

Regulations respecting the Postage of, and applications for Dāk Bearers.

I.

Travellers may be furnished with Dāk Bearers, on application at the different Post Offices, where they will obtain all the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known Stations, to which only Dāk Bearers can be laid by any Post Master.

II.

A set of Dāk Bearers comprises Twelve Men, viz. Eight Bearers, Two Mossalchies, and Two Banghy Burdars, for which is charged, payable in advance, at the rate of Eight Annas per Mile; but as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by Travellers remaining longer on the Road than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the Expense, a further sum of Four Annas per Mile is required to be paid as a deposit, to cover any eventual Expense or Demurrage, caused by delay on the part of the Traveller. Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded, upon the Traveller furnishing a Certificate from the Deputy Post Master, at the place where his journey finishes, that he arrived there within the prescribed time, which Certificate it is the duty of Deputy Post Masters to furnish to the Traveller, specifying, according to circumstances, whether or otherwise there has been any excess in the time allowed.

N. B. It should, however, be particularly observed, that in some Districts Bearers are with difficulty procured, and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the Traveller, and in like manner to return home; for time so occupied, they are paid additionally, and in all such cases Post Masters are authorized to charge the actual cost for the Traveller's Bearers.

III.

All Travellers, whether proceeding from the Presidency, or from Out-Stations, are provided with a Form, in which they are requested particularly to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with on their journey, and the places where they meet with obstruction or irregularities on the part of the Bearers or Subordinate Post Office Servants. This Form being affixed to the Certificate, which the Traveller has to present for signature to respective Post Masters, secures its being noticed.

IV.

When a Dāk has been ordered, and circumstances may render it expedient for the Traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the Bearers entirely, he will, of course, be held liable to the expense (if any) which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the Dāk, and the amount deposited for covering Demurrage, will, therefore, remain unadjusted, until Reports are received from the several Post Masters on the line of Route to have been Travelled.

V.

Petarrahs, containing Traveller's Baggage, &c. must not exceed, for each Banghy-buridar, twenty-four seers, and these must be divided into two Parcels or Petarrahs of such dimensions as to render them conveniently portable when slung as Banghies.

VI.

When it is reported, that a Traveller comes upon Demurrage on any part of the Road, the adjustment of the amount deposited to cover such expenses, will be postponed until a Report of the amount paid to the Bearers on that account has been received from all the Post Masters, through whose Divisions the Traveller may have passed.

VII.

It is to be generally understood, that although Government permits their Servants to lay Dāk Bearers for the convenience of the Public, the State derives no benefit from this source, and that neither Government nor any of their Officers are, in any degree, responsible to the Traveller for the misfortunes and disappointments which are inseparable from Dāk Travelling; that every Traveller travels at his own risk, and is liable to the losses and increased expenses incident to delays and accidents; and that Government can, in no instance, be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

VIII.

With respect to irregularities and consequent inconvenience which occurs to Travellers, the Post Master General, on being applied to, will immediately investigate the circumstance brought to his notice; but this can only be done in the same manner, and to the same end as a Superior in any other Department would interfere to inquire into complaints preferred against his Subordinates.

IX.

In cases of Surcharge alone, or Charges which, to the parties complaining, might appear unjust, because arising out of some positive neglect or error on the part of the Deputy Post Master, who lays the Dāk, it would be the duty of the Post Master General to investigate the matter with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

X.

Any decision pronounced by the Post Master General in all references relative to the Dāk Bearers, to be considered final.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
under date 29th December, 1829.

J. E. ELLIOTT,

Post Master General.

CALCUTTA, General Post Office, }
The 1st January, 1830. }

FRANKING RULES,

REVISED TO THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1830.

PARTIES AUTHORIZED TO FRANK.

REMARKS.

1st.	<i>Of His Majesty's Government.</i>		
	The Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs,.....		
	Ditto to the Treasury,.....		
	Ditto under Secretaries,.....		
2d.	<i>The Right Hon'ble the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.</i>		
	The President,.....		All Letters to and from.
	,, Members of the Board,..		
	,, Secretary,		
3d.	<i>The Hon'ble the Court of Directors.</i>		
	The Chairman,.....		
	,, Deputy Chairman,.....		
	,, Directors,.....		
	,, Secretary,.....		
	,, Assistant Secretary,..		
4th.	<i>The Supreme Government, &c of India.</i>		
	The Governor General,.....		All Letters, unconditionally.
	Governors of other Presidencies in India,.....		
	All Members of Council, ditto		To and from, on public business.
	,, Secretaries,.....		
5th.	<i>The Supreme Court.</i>		
	The Chief Justice,		Any Letters to and from.
	,, Puisne Judges,		
	,, Clerk of the Crown,..		
6th.	<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>		
	The Lord Bishop,		Any Letters to and from.
	,, Arch-Deacon of Calcutta, {		Ditto in the absence of the Bishop.
	,, Ditto of Madras,..... {		On affairs connected with their Archdeaconries.
	,, Ditto of Bombay,		
	,, Chaplains,		Transmitting to the Presidency, Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials.
	,, Registrar to the Archdeaconry,..... {		To receive ditto ditto.
	,, Episcopal Commissioners,		Under the usual rules.

<i>His Majesty's Navy.</i>	
7th.	The Commander in Chief, Admirals, or Commodores, ... Officers Commanding His Majesty's Ships in India, ... Commissioner at Madras, ... Ditto at Bombay, ... Secretary to the Naval Commander in Chief, ... Agents in Calcutta to the Contractor for Victualling His Majesty's Squadron in India, or, Agents for the Purchase of Stores for His Majesty's Dock Yards and Naval Squadron in India, ... Petty Officers, Seamen and Mariners, ...
	Addressing persons in India, but not to Europe, except to Public Officers. To and from "On His Majesty's Service." All his Letters termed "Demi Official," and those to the Principal Officers and Commanders of His Majesty's Navy in England. To and from the following; viz. Commanders and Commanding Officers of Ships of War. Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines on leave. Officers of the Naval Yard, Hospital, Victualling, Contingent and Cooperage Departments. Addressing the Naval Commander in Chief. The Resident Commissioners, Commanding Officers and Purser of His Majesty's Ships. Their Letters to be bona fide "On His Majesty's Service," and superscribed at full length, conformably with their respective designations. Their Letters to Pass Free under the same Restrictions as those provided for the Letters of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Civil Service.

3th.	Board of Trade, ... Do. do. Revenue, ... Do. do. Commissioners, ... Do. do. Customs, ... Post Master General, ... Deputy Post Master, ... All Deputy Post Masters at Out Stations, ... Accountant General, ... Do. to the Board of Revenue, ... Do. to the Board of Trade, ... Do. to the Board of Customs, ... Agents, Political, to the Governor General, ... Assay Masters of the Calcutta, Benares, Furruckabad, and Saugor Mints, ... Assistants on Deputations, ... Civil Auditor, ...	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
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Chairman of the Committee for Erecting Warren Hastings Statue,.....	Letters superscribed "Erection of Warren Hastings' Statue."
Clerk to the Stationery Committee,.....	All Letters to and from on the affairs of his Office.
Collectors of Government Customs,.....	
Do. Deputies at Out Stations, Do. of Revenue,.....	
Commercial Residents,	
Judges of the Court of Appeal and Circuit,.....	
Ditto and Magistrates of Zillah and City Courts,.....	
Mint Masters at Calcutta, Benares, and Furruckabad, ..	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
Opium Agents,.....	
Pension Fund Committee, ..	
Private Secretaries to the Governor General,	
Register of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut,.....	
Registers of Courts of Appeal, Ditto of Zillah & City Courts, Residents at Foreign Courts, ..	
8th Salt Agents,.....	
Secretaries to the Boards of Revenue, Trade, & Customs. } Secretary to the Civil Fund,.....	To and from Officers in their respective Departments. On the Affairs of the Fund.
Ditto to the Mint Committee, } Sub-Treasurer,.....	All Letters to and from on Public Service. Ditto.
Sub Export Warehouse Keeper, ..	Ditto.
Sub or Assistant Import ditto, }	Ditto, but Agents to the Import Warehouse Keeper. have not the privilege of franking.
Superintendent of Chowkies, ..	To & from on Public Service.
Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries,.....	On the Affairs of the Lottery, to and from.
Ditto of Resources in the Upper Provinces,.....	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
Ditto of Stamps,.....	Ditto.
Superintendent of Police,	Ditto.
Superintendent of Telegraphic Communications, ..	To and from on the Affairs of the Department superscribed "Telegraph Dept."
Ditto's European Assistants, ..	On the same footing as those under the Commissariat Department.
Ditto's Native Agents,.....	
Secretary to the Canal Committee,.....	On the Affairs of the Department, to and from.
Superintendent of Canals and Iron Bridges,.....	To and from on the Affairs of his Department.

8th.	Civil Servants, when at the Presidency, having occasion to correspond on the Public Service.....	To get their Letters Frank- ed by the Secretary of the Department to which they belong.
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Military.

	The Commander-in-Chief,.....	All Letters to and from.
	Adjutant General of King's Troops,.....	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
	Ditto's Deputy,.....	
	Ditto's Assistant,.....	
	Ditto of Company's Troops,...	
	Ditto ditto's Deputy,.....	
	Ditto ditto's Assistant,.....	Their Official Letters to Of- ficers of the same Corps who are detached, to be franked by the Commanding Officers of their Corps.
	Adjutants of Corps,.....	
	Agents for Army Clothing,...	
	Auditor General,.....	Superscribing "Clothing Department," 1st and 2d, &c. Divisions.
	Ditto's Deputy,.....	
	Barrack Masters,.....	
	Ditto's Assistants,.....	
	Ditto's Native Agents,.....	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
9th.	Chief Engineer,.....	Their Letters to be franked by Commanding Officers of Stations and Posts.
	Commandant of Artillery, ..	Corresponding with Engi- neer Officers,
	Commanding Officer of ditto in the Field,.....	When addressing detached Officers of their own Corps; Commissaries, or Deputy Commissaries of Magazines; Conductors of Ordnance in charge of Stores; Superin- tending Surgeons; and the Officer who pays the Stipends of the Families of Native Troops on Foreign Service.
	Commanding Officers of Corps,	Their Official Correspon- dence with Commanding Offi- cer of Horse Artillery.
	Commandant of Artillery, ..	His ditto with the Officer Commanding the Corps of Pio- neers.
	Commanding Officer of ditto in the Field,.....	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
	Ditto,.....	
	Commissary General,.....	
	Ditto's Deputy,.....	Their Letters to the Com- missary General and Com- missariat Officers, to be frank- ed by Commanding Officers of Stations and Posts,
	Ditto's Assistants,.....	
	Ditto's Native Agents,....	

9th.

Commissaries of Ordnance and of Stores,.....	{	When addressing the Commissaries of other Magazines, Conductors, or other Officers proceeding in charge of Stores, and Commanding Officers of Stations.
Deputy Ditto,.....		
Conductors of Stores,.....	{	When addressing Commissaries and Deputy Commissaries of Magazines, and Commanding Officers of Posts and Stations.
Engineer Officers,.....		Corresponding with their Chief
Fort Major,.... } of Fort Wm.	{	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
Fort Adjutant, } General Officers on the Staff,...		
Judge Advocate General,	{	The Judge Advocate General and his Deputies, to each other, to Commanding Officers of Stations, Regiments and Detachments within their own Division, to Deputy Assistant Adjutants General in their own Division, and to all persons with whom correspondence is necessary, on any Trial or Inquiry which the Deputy Judge Advocate General has been ordered to conduct. In this case the words "Court Martial," or "Court of Inquiry," as the case may be, are to be added to the word "Service."
Deputy Ditto,.....		
Major of Brigade,.....	{	Addressing Brigade Majors of other Stations, Military and Medical Boards, Auditor General, Commanding Officers of Posts, Stations, and Detachments; Superintending Surgeons, Chaplains, Judge Advocate General, or his Deputies, and the Fort Major of Fort William.
Officer who pays the Stipends of Families of Native Troops on Foreign Service.		Subscribing "Family Subsistence of Native Troops."
Officers,—All.....	{	Corresponding with Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, Adjutant General, Auditor General, Paymasters, Military and Medical Boards, except with respect to Letters on their own concerns, as described in

2th-	Officers, All.....	the 5th and 6th Regulations of the Appendix, which are, (particularly the latter,) in full force; and all Post Masters are hereby enjoined strictly to see, that they are not evaded in any shape, to the prejudice of the public Revenue.
	Ditto Commanding Posts, Stations and Detachments,	Addressing the Military and Medical Boards, Auditor General, or his Deputy. Paymasters, Quarter Master General, or his Deputy, and Commanding Officers of other Posts, Stations, or Detachments.
	Officers Commanding Posts and Detachments.	Addressing the Commanding Officers of their own Corps, Commanding Officers of other Posts, Stations, and Detachments. Commissaries, or Deputy Commissaries of Magazines, Conductors in charge of Stores, and Station Majors of Brigade.
	Officers Commanding Provincial Corps.	Corresponding with the Auditor General, Paymasters, Revenue, Military, and Medical Boards.
	Ditto Detached though not Commanding.	Addressing Officers Commanding their own Corps.
	Ditto on duty or leave of absence.	At the Presidency, shall carry their Letters to the Adjutant General, who being satisfied, that they are exclusively on the Public Service, will frank them; and at the subordinates, the Commanding Officers of Stations are to be applied to for the same purpose.
	Ditto, Non-Commissioned. ..	Their Letters to be restricted to one single sheet of ordinary paper; to bear on them the names and designations of Commanding Officers (or in case of their absence, of the next in rank, acting for them) of the Regiment, Corps, or Detachment to which the writers belong, (they being at the time bona fide in the Service,) to which shall be added the words "Soldier's Letter." The first part of this Rule applies to Letters addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers.

	Orphan Society,	All Letters marked "Orphan Society," coming from, or addressed to the following persons, bearing on the Envelopes their names and Official situations, shall be received free of Postage, viz.
		Deputy Governor of the Orphan Society. Secretary to the General Management of ditto. Secretaries to the Station Committees of ditto.
	Military Widows' Fund,	Privilege of Franking limited to the President or Acting President, for the time being Letters to be superscribed "Bengal Military Widows' Fund"
	Pay Masters of King's Regiments, Ditto of Stations,	Corresponding with the Pay Master to the King's Troops, at the Presidency, and with Officers of their Regiments.
oth	Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Political Agents to the Governor General, Presidents of Off-Reckoning Committee, Ditto of Compensation ditto, .. Quarter Master General of King's Troops, Ditto of Company's ditto, Presidents of Presidency General Prize Committee,	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
	Ditto of Station Prize Committee,	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
	Deputy Quarter Master General of Company's Troops,	To and from other Presidents—Letters to be superscribed "Service Prize Affairs." Corresponding with the Quarter Master General, Barrack Masters, and Commanding Officers of Posts and Stations above Allahabad.
	Quarter Masters of Corps,	Their Official Letters to Officers of the same Corps, who are detached, to be franked by the Commanding Officers of their Corps.
	Regulating Officers,	Corresponding with the Board of Revenue, the Auditor General, and Paymasters.
	Residents at Foreign Courts, .. Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Ditto to the Military Board, .. Ditto Ditto's First Assistant, ..	All Letters to and from on Public Service.

Ditto to the Board of Superintendence,	{ Corresponding with the Superintendent at Poosa.
Ditto to the Clothing Board, ..	{ Ditto on business of the Army Clothing.
Ditto and Accountant of the Telegraphic Committee, ..	{ To and from, and to be superscribed "Telegraphic Communication."
Ditto to the Committee for reporting on Lt. Schalch's Plan,	{ To and from on matters connected therewith.
Supervisors of the Stud Establishments,.....	{ Addressing authorities strictly on affairs relating thereto. To be superscribed "Hissar Establishment," &c. and officially endorsed. Privilege extended to the Assistant in charge on the absence of the Supervisor.
oth. { Soldiers, Non Commissioned Officers, and the Camp-followers who may be considered as fighting men, or who may be actively employed in the field, such as Khalasees, Bheesteas, Bullock-Drivers, Guides, &c. in contradistinction to personal Servants, Writers, &c. attached to Officers or their Offices,....	{ Their Letters to be restricted to one single sheet of ordinary paper; to bear on them the names and designations of Commanding Officers, (or in case of their absence, of the next in rank, acting for them,) of the Regiment, Corps, or Detachment to which the writers belong (they being at the time bona fide in the Service) to which shall be added, the words "Soldier's Letter." —The first part of this rule applies to Letters addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.
Superintendents of Public Buildings in the Lower and Western Provinces,.....	{ All letters from them, to Public Officers and Individuals, on subjects connected with their official duties. The Postage for all Letters to them, from Public Officers and Individuals engaged in the execution of Works under their authority, to be charged in their accounts for those works.
Ditto's Assistants,	{ Ditto.
Ditto's Native Agents,	{ Their Letters to be franked by Officers Commanding Stations and Posts.
Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, and	{ Letters to and from, on the Affairs of the survey, to be superscribed as such.
Ditto's Subordinates, Superintendents of the Road between Benares and Allahabad,	{ When addressing each other on the Affairs of their Department.

9th.	{	Ditto & Director of Telegraphic Communication,	{	When addressing each other on the Affairs of their Departments.
		Ditto's European Assistants,		
		Ditto's Native Agents,	{	On the same footing as those under the Commissariat Department.
		Surveyor-General,		
		Surveyors,		
			{	Corresponding with Surveyors.
			{	Ditto with Surveyor General.

All Reports, Review Rolls, Indents, and Returns, addressed to the Officers for whom they are intended, if compactly made up, and Superscribed as such, by the Officers making the dispatch will be received Free of Postage.

10th.	{	<i>The Honorable Company's Marine.</i>		
		The Master Attendant,	{	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
		„ Marine Surveyor,		
		„ Secretary to the Board, ..	{	Ditto.
		„ Embarkation Committee and Secretary,		
			{	On the Affairs of that Department.
		Petty Officers and Seamen, ...	{	Their Letters to Pass Free under the same Restrictions as those provided for the Letters of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

11th.	{	<i>Medical.</i>		
		The Apothecary General,	{	All Letters to and from on Public Service.
		„ Secretary to the Board, ..		
		„ His Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals,	{	All Letters to and from on the Affairs of his Department.
		„ Medical and Physical Society, Secretary to,		
			{	All Letters to and from on the Society's Affairs.
		Superintending Surgeons,	{	Addressing the Board, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons; and Commanding Officers of Posts and Stations in their own Districts.
		Surgeons and		
		Ditto Assistant,	{	Do. the Superintending Surgeons of their own Divisions.
		The Superintendent Gen of Vaccination and his Subordinates,	{	Not entitled to the privilege of franking.
		Superintendent of the Eye Hospital,	{	Limited to Correspondence strictly connected therewith. To be superscribed "Eye Hospital," and officially endorsed.

12th.	{	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
		Governors of Foreign Settlements,	{	All Letters to and from.

12th.	{ Agents at the other Presiden- cies to the Superintendent of the Calcutta Lotteries, .. . }		Their Letters to the Su- perintendent.
	{ Individuals in India, .. . }		Addressing the Authorities in England specified in the 1st, 2d and 3d Divisions of this list.
	{ Medical Officer with the Tan- jore Rajah on a Pilgrimage }		Official Letters to and from.
	{ Superintendent of the Botani- cal Garden, .. . }		To and from on matters relating to the Garden
	{ Ditto of ditto in the Upper Provinces, .. . }		On matters relating to the Garden.
	{ Superintendent General of Government Plantations, .. }		On the Affairs of the De- partment, to and from
	{ The Public. .. . }		To the Secretary of the Board of Superintendence "on Stud Service."
	{ Commercial Superintendent at Mooradabad; also Lieutenant Gerrard and his Gomastah's Letters, English and Persian. }		Limited to the business of the Department.
	{ Wakeels of Native Powers, .. }		Their Dispatches by the public mails will be franked by the Persian Secretary to the Government.
	{ Agents for His Majesty's Go- vernment, at Ceylon, .. . }		Letters to and from on the Affairs of that Government.

Note.—Should any Officers discover, that the mention of them has been inadvertently omitted in the foregoing list, they are requested to send the authority under which they claim the privilege of Franking, to the Post Master General, who, upon being satisfied that it has been granted to them, will cause the necessary corrections to be made in the re-prints of this Notice.

APPENDIX TO RULES AND REGULATIONS, VIZ.

1st.—Officers. Civil and Military, not named in the foregoing list, who may have occasion bona fide to address Letters on the Service, the Postage of which is properly chargeable to Government, will be indemnified in such expense, by making application to the Civil Auditor, or Military Auditor General, stating the circumstance which rendered such Correspondence necessary.

2d.—Letters addressed "On the Service," shall bear on their Envelopes the Official Designations of the Officers to whom they are addressed, as well as the Names and Official Designations, in their own hand writing, of the Officers, or Persons, by whom such Letters are written.

3d.—It is to be understood, that the exemption from Postage granted to Public Officers under Government, is limited to correspondence bona fide on the Public Service; and that when the prescribed form shall not have been strictly observed, such Letters are to be rejected at the different Post Offices, unless payment of Postage be then tendered. But as the Commanding Officer in the

Field, the Secretaries to Government in the several Departments, the Private Secretaries to the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, the Post Master General, the Residents at Foreign Courts, and the Agents to the Governor General—may have occasion to correspond with Individuals on public business, though not in an Official form—Private Letters on public business from these Officers, shall be exempted from Postage, when superscribed with their Names and Official Designations, and the addition of the word "Private." *

4th.—To prevent confusion in the Public Accounts, and guard against disputes and misrepresentations of the delivering Peons, all persons receiving Letters from them, are required forthwith to pay the amount of Postage, according to the Post Office charge thereon. If, however, the Receiver should think that the charge so marked is in excess of the established rate, he should address himself in writing, to the Deputy Post Master of the Station at which the letter is delivered, and if he is unable to afford redress, to the Post Master General, who will cause an immediate investigation to be made into the complaint, and if it prove well-founded, order the sucharge to be refunded. On the other hand, if the rate of Postage charged appears to him to be accurate, he will give the necessary explanation. Should the Complainant still be dissatisfied, he is at liberty to appeal to the Governor General in Council. The same course is to be pursued, where the complaint arises from Letters being charged with Postage, which the writers, or the Persons to whom they may be addressed, shall consider to be entitled to pass free.

5th.—That, when Public Officers under Government shall have occasion to correspond with Individuals not in the Public Service, as in the case of transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, or any other description of Government Securities, &c. &c. &c. the Public Officers forwarding such Letters, shall superscribe their Official Signature and the words "Bearing Postage." When Letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office, the Postage will not be demanded, but the Post Masters of the Stations to which the letters go, shall collect the amount from the Parties to whom they may be addressed and delivered.—When, on the contrary, such letters are addressed by an Individual to a Public Officer of Government, the Postage shall be required from the Persons delivering such Letters at the Post Office.

6th.—In publishing the foregoing List, the Public are desired to take notice, that the privilege of franking Letters having been authorized by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, for the express purpose of affording every necessary facility to correspondence on the Public business, His Lordship in Council confidently trusts, that this Privilege will not be applied to correspondence on the Private Affairs of Individuals. The Governor General in Council is at the same time pleased to declare, that any deviation from a strict observance of this Rule, will not fail to subject persons who shall either practise, or connive at such abuses, to the most severe Displeasure of Government; and if any instances of such practice shall come to the knowledge of the Post Master General, or Subordinate Post Masters, or of any of the Public Officers of Government, whether Civil or Military, they are directed to submit the same, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

7th.—Upon all Letters directed on the Service of His Majesty, or of the Hon'ble Company, which are not provided for in the foregoing Regulations, Postage will, in the first instance, be charged. But Officers who receive these Letters, upon satisfying the Deputy Post Master that they are bona fide relating to Public matters alone, will have the Postage remitted to them.—All disputed cases will be referred to the Post Master General, whom Government have vested with the power of deciding in all such cases. This will specially apply to Letters from the Home Authorities.

8th.—To prevent the frequent applications to the Department for remission of Postage on Letters, which are signed on the envelopes by Members of Parliament, &c. thus causing much unnecessary trouble, it is hereby notified, that such Franks are not valid in India, nor the Frank of any one valid who is not provided for in these Rules, notwithstanding that they may have the Free Stamp of the Post Office in England.

N. B.—The foregoing List, Remarks, Rules, and Regulations are applicable to Banghy Parcels, as well as to Letters and Letter Packets.

J. E. ELLIOT,

Calcutta, General Post Office, 1st January, 1830. Post Master General.

The Public are hereby informed, that from the first Proximo, letters will be received at the General Post Office, for Dispatch at any hour between 10 in the forenoon and $\frac{1}{4}$ past 6 in the Evening, in lieu of, as heretofore, from the hours of 3 till $\frac{1}{4}$ past 6 p. m. only.

Persons delivering their letters at the Post Office, before the hour of Three o'clock, will have the goodness to see that, after Registry, they are put into one of the boxes with slits in the top, which they will see by the side of the Receiver; and it is hoped that servants who are sent to the General Post Office before that hour, with letters for delivery, may be cautioned to do the same.

Until the hour of 3 p. m. letters will be received at a Table within the present receiving room, after which hour the Receivers will, as now, be found at the wickets.

J. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*

General Post Office, the 17th June, 1829.

Notice.—With a view to afford accommodation to persons for whom it may be of consequence to put Letters in the Post, at a later hour than a quarter after 6 p. m. at which time the Post Office doors are now closed, it has been determined to admit Letters as late as a quarter before 7, such Letters, however, as are taken after a quarter past 6, being charged with treble postage, calculated on the rates now existing. In order to prevent the possibility of persons being charged with treble Postage, who may not be desirous to have their Letters sent by the Dak of the day, in the event of their not reaching the Office previous to the doors being closed, only such Letters will be received after that time as are accompanied by a written desire, that they may be forwarded at all events.

The doors will, as usual, be closed at a quarter past Six, and at a quarter before Seven, one of the Clerks of the Post Office will go outside, in order to call in the servants who may be waiting for the second delivery.

J. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*

General Post Office, the 18th September, 1829.

Notice has frequently been given to the Public; that Letters or Parcels, containing entire Bank Notes, Money, Jewels, Gold Trinkets, and other similar valuable Articles, are not received at the several Post Offices under this Presidency, for transmission either by Banghy or Letter Dâk, and that this Department is, consequently, in no way responsible for any loss of such Articles, whether by theft or otherwise—as however the above Caution appears either not to be generally known, or to be entirely disregarded, it has been considered proper to republish this Caution, and to declare once more, that no such Articles will be received with the knowledge of the Post Master General, or the Deputy Post Masters in the Mofussil; and that Individuals who may choose to run the risk of employing the Dâk for their conveyance, contrary to the Rules of the Department, must do so entirely at their own risk.

Whenever a small Parcel is forwarded by Dâk Banghy, the appearance of which would give cause to suppose that valuable Articles are enclosed, it is recommended that a string be passed round it, and sealed in such a manner as to render it impossible to open the Packet without so far disfiguring it as to afford a suspicion of violence having been used.

J. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*

General Post Office, the 14th October, 1829.

Notice is hereby given, that Offices for the Receipt of Letters for the General Post, have been opened at the following places:

One in Burrah Bazar, opposite the New Mint.

One at Jorahsanko, near the residence of the late Rajah Ramchund.

One at the Boitakhana, opposite to the Roman Catholic Church.

Letters will be received for dispatch from these Offices, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at which hour the Letters which are collected during the day, will be transmitted to the General Post Office, to be made up in the regular Mails.

All persons delivering Letters at these Offices, will receive Receipts in the same manner as is in use at the General Post Office, and the Letters thus sent will be forwarded by the Mails of the day.

The Receivers at these Offices are furnished with three sets of the Rules, under which they are directed to act—one in English, one in Persian, and one in the Bengallee language, and are directed to produce the same for the satisfaction of any persons who may desire to see them.

J. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*

General Post Office, The 1st April, 1830.

TO COMMANDERS OF SHIPS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Post Office Bounty to be given to Commanders of Ships, bringing Letters to this Presidency, will hereafter be regulated by the following Rules:—

From all Ports on the Peninsula of India, or to the Eastward, within the limits of the authority of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council—

From Ceylon or Java, Half an Anna for every Letter chargeable with Postage.

From all other Ports, upon each Letter chargeable with Postage, One Anna.

Upon all Letters for Bengal, (chargeable with Postage) which are transferred to another Ship at Madras or elsewhere, the Commanders of the Ships in which they have come from Europe, America, the Cape, China, &c., will receive One Anna, and the Commander of the Ship to which they are transferred, Half an Anna.

Commanders of Ships will understand, that the above Bounties are only to be paid in the event of the Letters being safely and expeditiously delivered.

J. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*

Fort William; General Post Office, the 7th June, 1830.

Notice.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct, that Half an Anna Bounty is henceforth to be paid upon each Letter to all Commanders to whose Ships Packets from Europe and elsewhere may be transferred at any of the Ports in India, with the view of expediting their arrival in Bengal;—Notice is hereby given, that all Letters thus transmitted from Madras, &c. will be subject to Half an Anna Postage in excess to that which is entered in the Post Office Regulations, published on the 1st of January last.

J. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General.*

Fort William; General Post Office, the 7th June, 1830.

The Public are hereby informed, that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of a Plan for the Conveyance of the Mails from the Presidency to Meerut, or even to Loodianah, by Contract.

The principle upon which it is proposed to regulate these Contracts is, that the Monthly Receipts of the Contractor shall depend upon the rate at which the Mails are conveyed through his division, the Contractor being left to make such arrangements for their conveyance as, with reference to any peculiar circumstances connected with the line of road for which he proposes to engage, may appear best.

Copies of the Rules under which arrangements for the Contracts will be concluded, have been circulated to the Deputy Post Masters, in English, Bengallee, and Persian, at whose Offices Persons desirous of making tenders, will receive the requisite information.

It is only necessary to add, that the object of the proposed Plan is to secure a quicker and more regular conveyance for the Mails, and that in the hope of accomplishing this, Government are prepared to sanction the arrangements proposed upon such liberal footing as will afford a fair remuneration to the Contractors.

Persons desirous of tendering, will be provided with every information they may require, upon application at the General Post Office.

J. E. ELLIOT,

Post Master General.

Fort William; General Post Office, the 15th July, 1830.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the second paragraph of my notification, published in the *Government Gazette*, under date the 29th January, 1830—the Public are hereby informed, that the reduction of Postage Rates then experimentally sanctioned, having failed in its object, the rates of Letter Postage have, by order of Government, again been revised. The postage on Letters from Calcutta to Out-Stations will consequently be levied from the 1st proximo, according to the rates exhibited below in Table I.

The Postage on letters from one Mofussil Station to another will henceforth be levied according to new Tables of Rates, which have been prepared upon the same scale, with reference to the distance intervening between Mofussil Stations as that upon which the rates in the Table of Calcutta Postage have been calculated, as exhibited in Table I.

Ship Postage will also be, in future, levied according to the Revised Table II.

TABLE I.

SINGLE LETTER POSTAGE FROM CALCUTTA TO

	Rs.	As.
Barrackpore, Baraset, Bungong, Chundernagore, Diamond Harbour, Doorhutia, Dum-Dum, Fulta, Hoogley, Inchurah, Janapool, Koolkie, Noysurroye, Serampore, Sooksagore, Tumlook.....	0	3
Boltolly, Burdwan, Baugundie, Caluagunge, Coomeriah, Contie, Ghautal, Jessore, Khosaulpore, Keerpore, Kedgerie, Midnapore, Nuddea, Nohutta, Radanagore, Soomuderghur, Santipore,.....	0	3
Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Berhampore, Bauleah, Balasore, Backergunge, Bonagatty, Coolbarriah, Commercolly, Culneah, Dacca, Furreedpore, Gonattah, Hurriah, Julungby, Jellasore, Joynagore, Mohammdore, Nattore, Rugoonauthpore, Soorool, Surdah,.....	0	4
Bhaugulpore, Boogoorah, Bhoolooah, Chittra, Cuttack, Dinagapore, Hazareebaugh, Juggernauth, Khatkarinjah, Luckipore, Malda, Myrmensing, Nauthpore, Purneah, Putabaut, Rajmahal, Ramghur, Sheergotty, Tipperah,.....	0	6
Cooch Behar, Chitragong, Cherra Poonjee, Dinapore, Futtysurroye, Gawalparrah, Gya, Ganjam, Moonghyr, Patna, Rungpore, Sumbulpore, Sylhet,.....	0	7
Arrah, Azimghur, Allahabad, Buxar, Benares, Chuprah, Chunar, Ghauzeepore, Gowahatty, Jaunpore, Mirzapore, Mungdoo, Poosah, Ramoo, Tirhoot,.....	0	8
Akyab, Futtypore, Gorruckpore, Khatmoonadoo, Meyoo, Nipaul, Pertaubghur, Rewah, Ryepore, Sultanpore Oude,.....	0	9
Benda, Bareilly, Calpee, Cawnpore, Etawah, Futtighur, Gwalior, Gurrawarah, Haumeerpore, Huttah, Jorehaut, Jubbulpore, Juggoo, Keitah, Kemptee, Kyook Pheo, Lhargong, Lucknow, Mynpooree, Nursingpore, Nagpore, Ramree, Secroa, Seitapore, Siemie, Shajehanore, Saugor,.....	0	10
Allyghur, Agra, Almorah, Bhopaul, Bhurtpore, Boolundshuhur, Boitoor, Coel, Delbi, Georgong, Haupper, Hussungabad, Hansee, Hissar, Kumaon, Lohoghaaty, Muttra, Meerut, Mooradabad, Saidabad,.....	0	11
Aurungabad, Asseerghur, Bhopulpore, Deyrah Dhoon, Hyderabad, Indore, Kotah, Kurpaul, Landour, Mhow, Madras full post paid, Neemutch, Rajpootana, Rewarree, Saharunpore, Seobathoo,.....	0	12
Loodianah, Odeypore, Poonah,.....	0	13
Bombay, Serowie,.....	0	14
Ceylon,.....	1	0

Bengal Government Securities.

BENGAL REMITTABLE (SIX-PER CENT) LOAN, OF 1822-23.

Opened on the 18th February, 1822, and promissory notes issued bearing date the 30th June following the half-yearly interest payable on the 30th of June, and 31st of December, in each year, in cash only, if the proprietors of notes be resident in India, at the time such interest is payable—and if the proprietors be resident in Europe, the interest shall be payable at their option, in cash, or bills to be drawn on the Hon'ble Court of Directors at the rate of 2 shillings and one penny the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date, with a further option in either case to the holders at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the interest by a draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1822-23

Opened on the 14th February, 1823, and promissory notes issued, bearing date the 31st March, 1823. The half yearly interest is payable on the 30th September and 31st March, in each year, and the principal after sixty days' notice. Payment of the 6th class of this took place on the 13th June, 1831, and of the fifth Class on the 13th June, 1832. Proprietors resident in Europe, entitled to Bills for Interest on the H. C. of Directors, at 111, payable 12 months after date, vide Orders of Government in the Financial Department, dated 9th November, 1832. This indulgence to be continued only until the pleasure of the Court, 1st. Class from 1 to 320, 2d do. from 321 to 1040, 3d do. from 1041 to 1440, 4th do. from 1441 to 2240.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.

The notes of this loan are nearly all transferred to the second five per cent. loan, and no further transfers are now admitted.

SECOND FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1825-26.

Under the Government advertisement of the 19th May, 1825, subscriptions to this loan are received, half in cash, and half in four per cent. Promissory notes. Treasury notes outstanding at this Presidency, are also received at par, in subscription to this loan. The interest is payable quarterly, in cash, by bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date, until orders from the Court to the contrary. No bill on the Court of Directors shall be demanded for a less sum than 250 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, or 25 pounds sterling.

Agreeably to the Government Advertisements, under date the 18th August, 1825, and 8th June, 1826, audited bills of salary, and all authorized demands, are received in subscription to the above loan. No further subscriptions are received to this loan. From No. 1 to 250 paid off 2d July 1832.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened on the 3d of July, 1828. Subscriptions to this loan are received for sums, in even hundreds, of Calcutta Sicca Rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 18th August, 1825, saving in respect to the rate of interest. Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in cash, only, and not in bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

THIRD FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1829-30.

Opened on the 15th of January, 1830, under the Government Advertisement. Subscriptions to this loan are received in sums of even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 5 per cent. loan of the 18th August, 1825; but the interest will be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

The holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes, issued under the advertisement of the 3d July, 1828, are hereby informed, that subscriptions to the above loan, will be received, half in cash, and half in the said promissory notes, no further subscriptions are received to this loan.

Fees.

1. A fee of 1 Rupee is paid on the renewal of all Government promissory Notes.
2. On the sub-division of any of the public securities, a fee of one Rupee is levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the sub-division.
3. For each bill of exchange drawn on a provincial treasury, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, according to the same rates, which are established above, in clause 2, for the assessment of fees on the renewal of promissory notes. No further subscriptions are received to this loan.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1832-33.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 7th June, 1831.

Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several residents at native courts, and several collectors of land revenue under those Presidencies, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hun-

dreds, of not less than 500, of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the Honorable Company, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions herein after specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscription without any deduction. Bills of exchange on the public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorized public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The several paymasters of the army, under the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are also authorized to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them, respectively, to this loan, and to grant drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General and at the Presidency of Bombay on the Military Paymaster General, which draft shall be received by the several officers abovementioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad and Lucknow Rupees will be received, where respectively current, at the rate of 104½, and Madras and Bombay Rupees, at the rate 106½ per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and all subscriptions in those currencies must be made in such sums as shall be convertible at the said rates into sums of even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, in which last mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed.

5. The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively:—

"I hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honble Company's Treasury the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees _____ for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the 1st May, 1832, of the tenor, and subject to the conditions specified in the Advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 9th June, 1831, and intermediate, the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the 30th April, 1832."

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the secretary to the Government of Fort William, in the following form:—

* Fort William, the 1st May, 1832.

"Promissory note at 4 per cent. for Calcutta Sicca Rupees _____ The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees _____ as a loan to the Honble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Sicca Rupees _____ to the said A. B. his executors, or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor General in Council, in the Government Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees _____

at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B. his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment, as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Note) all further interest shall cease."

* Signed by the authority of the Governor General in Council,

* Secy. to the Govt."

Accountant General's Office Registered as No _____ of _____

7. The accountant general at Fort St. George and Bombay, and the several officers authorized to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, free of every expense whatever, after payment of the broken interest to the 30th of April, 1832, inclusive, which will be discharged at any period between that date and the date of subscription.

8. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the notes to him, and have an order for the payment of interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them, under the signature of the said officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order, by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his deputy.—A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. Interest payable at Fort St. George or Bombay will be discharged at the exchange of 106½ Madras, 106½ Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

10. The proprietors of acknowledgments, who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable, accordingly, in the manner, and subject to the conditions above stated.

11. The promissory notes of this Loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided, except by the Accountant General. But the Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on appli-

cation of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, for the purpose of being renewed or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use, in regard to the renewal and sub-division of promissory notes, will be adhered to.

12. None of the promissory notes issued under the provisions of the advertisement, shall be advertised for payment, or discharged without the consent of the parties holding the same, before the 1st of May, 1834, and after that date no greater amount of the said notes than $1\frac{1}{2}$ crore of Rupees shall be advertised for payment in any one year.

13. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order which they shall have been placed upon the general register,—that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted, by themselves, or their attorneys duly authorized, to apply for payment.

It is also notified, that the holders of the notes of the loans of 1825-26, and 1829-30, and of that class of the loan of 1823 next liable to payment, viz from No. 2241 to 2720, inclusive, will be allowed the option of transfer to the said 4 per cent. loan, with the advantage of anticipation of interest in a cash payment, to be made at the General Treasury at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, from the time of transfer, up to the 30th April, 1832.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg Secy. to the Govt.*

Fort William, Financial Department, the 3d July, 1832.

Notice is hereby given, that Mr J A Dorin, of the Accountant General's Office, has been empowered to act as Government Agent, in addition to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of this Presidency.

Published by order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt.*

Public Agency,

Applications to the Government Agent by the Public having, in many instances, been irregular, the Rules of the Agency are republished for general information.

November 6, 1824.

H. WOOD,

Accountant General

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, December 31, 1810.

The following Regulations having been adopted by the Governor General in Council, under the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors, they are now published for general information.

2d. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Accountant General and the Sub-Treasurer, for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the Honorable Company, as Agents for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, of the public creditors of this Government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The Officers abovementioned are authorized to receive charge of, and to grant receipts in duplicate for, any Obligation or Loan Acknowledgments of this Government, which the Proprietor may wish to deposit, with them.—No Note is to be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly endorsed to, the person depositing it.—Persons desiring to deposit their Government Securities shall make their application to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 1; and the Receipt of those Officers will be given in the form No. 1.

4th. The Officers abovementioned will receive the Interest on any Government Paper which may be deposited with them.—And will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, remit the amount either to England in Bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such Bills by the terms of the Loan; or to the Presidencies of Fort St. George, or Bombay, by Drafts on the Public Treasuries of those Presidencies, or to any of the Stations subordinate to this Presidency, by Drafts on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Delhi or Lucnow, according to the rates of Exchange at which Government may draw at the time, or they will pay the amount at the Presidency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment.—The instructions as to the manner in which the Interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are adapted to several cases above specified.—The Proprietor will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the Interest for the other, as often as he shall think fits; provided that the former instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the interest falls due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding the Interest on each Note, but the whole of the Interest on each Note must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5th. When the Principal of any Government Paper, so deposited, shall become payable, the abovementioned Officers will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, either pay the amount, with the Interest due upon it, to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment; or they will reinvest it in any other Loan, to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other Obligations or Loan Acknowledgments of this Government in the market, at the current price of the day.

The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The Proprietor may, at any time, substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due.—Persons having more Notes than one in deposit, may give separate instructions regarding each Note, but the whole amount of each Note must be disposed of in the same manner, and at the same time.

6th. If any Loan be opened by the Government of Fort William, into which the Paper deposited may be receivable, the Officers abovementioned are authorized to subscribe the Paper so deposited to such Loans, upon receiving the instructions of the Proprietors for that purpose, although the Notes may not be in course of payment. Instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the form No. 9.

7th. The Officers abovementioned are authorized to receive remittances, in Government Bills only, from Individuals desiring to purchase the public Securities for deposit with them, (provided such Bills shall be payable at the General Treasury, and shall amount to 1,000 S. Rs.) and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, in the Government Securities, either by subscribing the amount to any Loan which may be open for the receipt of cash, or by purchase in the market, at the current price of the day, instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 10, and 11.

8th. The Officers abovementioned are further authorized to invest the amount of Interest due on Paper deposited with them in the Government Securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last Clause, upon receiving the Proprietor's instructions for that purpose, such instructions must be made out in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 12.

9th. The same Officers are further authorized at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the Proprietor for that purpose, to endorse any one or more Notes deposited with them, as Attornies of the Owner, to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the Owner's account, at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceeds in cash at the Treasury, to such person as the Proprietor may appoint to receive the same, provided that the whole amount of each Note sold, shall be payable in one sum, and to the same person. But they are prohibited from re-investing the proceeds of paper so sold, or from disposing of it in any other manner than by such payment at the Treasury, as abovementioned, to the order of the Proprietor. Any fees, which may have become due, according to the rates hereinafter prescribed, upon the Paper required to be endorsed, are to be paid before the endorsement is made, or in case of the sale of the Paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The Power of Attorney to endorse, or to sell, must be made out according to the Form, No. 13; the direction to endorse, according to the Form, No. 14, and the direction to sell and the order to pay, according to the Form, No. 15.

10th. If Government should, at any future period, grant a remittance of the Principal of any Paper deposited under the terms of this Advertisement, the Officers abovementioned will remit the Principal, upon receiving instructions from the Proprietor to that effect, such instructions must be made out according to the Form, No. 16. The Proprietor may, at any time, withdraw the Government Securities deposited, or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned Officers, and such Securities will be delivered up to the Proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them, upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, according to the rate hereafter specified upon the Paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited Paper, must be made out according to the Form, No. 17.

12. In each of the cases on which the Officers abovementioned are authorized to invest money in the public Securities, it is to be understood, that they will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount, but that they are in no case, and upon no account, to exceed it.—Such fractional sum as may remain in their hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the Treasury, to the order of the Proprietor; such order is to be made out according to the Form, No. 18.

13. The full postage must be paid on all Letters directed to the Officers abovementioned, and the full postage on all Letters from them will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All Letters addressed to them are to be superscribed in the following manner.—

* TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL AND SUB-TREASURER,
FORT WILLIAM.*

14. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different Presidencies, and at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public servants, and no other than the forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by those officers.

15th. Commission shall be payable to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer on the several transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest on Paper deposited, $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on the whole transaction, but no Commission is to be chargeable on the remittance by Bills on the Court of Directors, for Interest arising from the Notes of any Loan, prior to that published under this date.

PRINCIPAL.

2. On the remittance of the Principal of Notes deposited, (in the event of such remittance being granted at any future period,) four Annas per mile.

DEPOSIT.

3. On receiving each Promissory Note or Loan Acknowledgment into deposit; if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of Five Rupees; if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of 10 Rupees.

TRANSFERS.

4. On Transferring any Government Securities, or Loan Acknowledgments, to a new Loan, a Commission, at the rate of One Rupee per mile.

RECEIVING AND TRANSFERRING.

5. On receiving payment of Notes deposited, and subscribing the amount to a new Loan, One Rupee per mile.

RECEIVING BY REMITTANCE AND TRANSFERRING.

6. On receiving remittances by Government Bills, and subscribing the amount to a Loan, One-eighth, or Two Annas per Cent.

SALE.

8. On the Sale of Notes disposed of in the market, and payment of the amount to the proprietor's orders, $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

RETURNING DEPOSITS.

9. On endorsing Notes by direction of the Proprietor, when the sale is not effected by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, a fee of Five Rupees, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees; and if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a fee of Ten Rupees.

16. Such Fees or Commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions, from any persons depositing Paper, will be deducted by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer from the first Interest received by them from any Paper in deposit belonging to such person, but if these Officers shall, in any instance, omit to deduct their Fees or Commission from the Interest coming first to their hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

17th. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, upon giving two years' notice of their intention so to do, in the Calcutta Gazette, and at the expiration of such notice, these Officers will cease to act in the concerns of Individuals, but any Government Paper which may have been deposited with them, will remain for safe custody at the Treasury until claimed by the Proprietors.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. ST. G. TUCKER, Secretary to the Government.

No 1

Form of Application to be allowed to deposit public Securities, with the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.

[Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to receive the Public Securities hereundermentioned, into your charge, according to the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 31st December, 1810.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and
Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

A. B.

No 2.

Form of the Accountant General & Sub-Treasurer's Receipt for Paper deposited.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL TREASURY,
of 18

Received
on charge, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.	dated

C. D. Accountant General.
E. F. Sub-Treasurer.

No. 3.

*Form of the Instruction for receipt of Interest.**Where to be remitted by Bills on the Court of Directors.*

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to receive the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you, in Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, according to the Conditions of the Loans to which those Securities belong

The Bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be enclosed to the Address of C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed.

No.	of	for	Sa	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and

Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Collectors or Residents.

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to remit the Interest, accruing, from time to time, on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you by draft on

The Collector of
The Resident of

Payable to A. B. and to enclose the said draft to C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General

and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to pay the amount of the Interest accruing, from time to time, on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. or C. or his order, on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury of Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General

and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 6

*Form of Instructions for the disposal of the Principal and Interest of Paper deposited when it comes in course of payment.**Where to be subscribed to any Loan which may be open at the time.*

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned Securities deposited with you, when they shall come in course of payment of such Loan of the Bengal Government as may be then open.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

To the Accountant General

and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

No. 7.

Where to be invested in other public Securities.

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned public Securities, deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

To the Accountant General and

Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 8

Where to be paid to the Owner's order.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you, when the same shall come into course of payment, to A. B. or Order, on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury at Fort William

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and

Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM

No. 9

Form of Instruction to subscribe deposited Paper not in course of payment to a New Loan.
[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned public Securities deposited with you to the Loan now open on my account

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and

Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM

No. 10.

*Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Government Bills.**Where to be subscribed to a Loan*

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned Bills transmitted herewith to the Loan now open on my account, and to retain the Securities received for such subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

One Bill drawn by
Council, for Sa. Rs.

on the Governor General in

One Bill drawn by
Council, for Sa. Rs.

on the Governor General in

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and

Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 11.

Where to be invested in Paper purchased.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned Bills, when the same shall become payable at the Treasury, in Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same, when purchased, in deposit, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810.

One Bill drawn by
for Sa. Rs.

One Bill drawn by
for Sa. Rs.

on the Governor General in Council,

on the Governor General in Council,

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General and

Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Interest accruing on Paper deposited in the purchase of other Paper

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to invest the amount of Interest accruing from time to time, on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in the purchase of other Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same (when purchased) in deposit, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

To the Accountant General

and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM

No. 13

Form of Power of Attorney to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, to sell or endorse paper deposited.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents, that I do make, constitute, and appoint the Persons at present exercising the Offices of Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, at to be my joint Attornies, (and from Time to Time, as any other Person shall be appointed to exercise either of the said Offices, I do substitute the Person so appointed, so that this Power shall always be executed jointly by the Persons exercising the said Offices) in my name and on my behalf, to endorse, sell, and assign, all or any Securities of the said Company, deposited or which may hereafter be deposited, by or for me, with the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, under the Terms of an Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a Receipt or Receipts for the same, and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the Premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, for the time being, shall do therein, by virtue thereof. And in case of my Death, this Letter of Attorney, as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said Attornies, by virtue of, or under colour, or in pursuance thereof, shall, so far as the said United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my executors and Administrators, as the same would have been upon me if living, unless Notice in writing of my Death shall have been previously given to the said Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer by my Executors or Administrators, or by some Person or Persons interested in the Property to which this Letter of Attorney refers. And unless such Notice be given, I hereby promise and engage, and bind myself, my Executors, or Administrators, to and with the said United Company, that they, my said Executors or Administrators, shall and do allow, ratify, and confirm, as good, valid, and effectual, against them and against my Estate, whatsoever shall or may be done by my said Attornies after my decease, so far as the said United Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this

day of

in the year of our Lord

One thousand eight hundred and twenty

Signed, sealed, and delivered

by
in the Presence of us,

No. 14.

Form of the Instruction to Endorse over Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you, dated please to endorse the undermentioned Securities, deposited with you, to A. B. and to deliver the same to the endorsee, or his Order.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

To the Accountant General

and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 15.

Form of Direction to sell Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

GENTLEMEN,

By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you, dated
 please to sell on my account the undermentioned Securities deposited with you on my
 account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order, on my account, upon demand, at the Treas-
 ury at Fort William.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

*To the Accountant General**and Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 16.

Form of Instructions to remit the principal of Government Securities.

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to remit the Principal and Interest of the undermentioned Securities deposited with
 you in Bills of the Governor General in Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, in
 any such remittance for the Principal as shall have been, on the receipt of these instructions, or
 shall at any time, (until further orders from me,) be granted by the Bengal Government.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Accountant General and**Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 17.

Form of Direction to deliver up deposited Paper.

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to deliver the undermentioned Securities, deposited with you, to A. B. on my account.

No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.
No.	of	for	Sa.	Rs.

I am, Gentlemen &c. &c. &c.

*Accountant General and**Sub Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 18.

Form of Draft for Cash Balance.

[Date of time and place]

GENTLEMEN,

Please to pay the balance of Cash at my Credit with you, to A. B. or order.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Accountant General and**Sub-Treasurer, FORT WILLIAM.*

No. 19.

Fort William, Territorial Department, February 24, 1825.

It having been represented to Government, that inconvenience has been experienced by
 Subscribers to the 4 per Cent. Loan, residing in the interior of the Country, in consequence of
 their not being permitted to draw the Interest due to them from Treasuries in the Vicinity of their
 places of residence—Notice is hereby given, that holders of the Government 4 per Cent. Promis-
 sory Notes, Residing in any of the districts Subordinate to this Presidency, may, on application
 to the collector or other officer in charge of the Treasury nearest to their place of residence,
 have the interest of such Notes remitted to them Free of Postage or other charge, by Bills drawn
 by the Accountant General; and that when such Drafts may be required to be paid in Furruckabad
 Rupees, the same will be granted at the exchange of 104½ Furruckabad Rupees for every 100
 Sicca Rupees.

Persons Residing in Oude, will obtain a similar accommodation, on application to the Resident
 at Lucknow.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this Advertisement must, after signing a receipt for the interest due to them, deliver their Notes to the collector or other officer through whom they may desire to receive the amount, in order that the said officer may transmit the same to the Accountant General.

Persons depositing 4 per Cent. Promissory Notes with the Government Agents, may similarly have the interest payable on the same, remitted to them by the Accountant General, subject, of course, to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said Agents.*

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE, *Sec. to the Govt.*

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

To prevent inconvenience to the Public, from the delays arising from deficient Powers of Attorney to receive the Interest of, or to Sell, Exchange, or take up Government Securities deposited in the General Treasury, the following forms are published for general information:—

R. HUNTER, *Acg. Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, the 10th November, 1824.

*See Calcutta Gazette,
of 30th July, 1795.*

Notice is hereby given, that no payments will be made in future from the General Treasury to the Agents of Individuals, unless the Powers of Attorney, under which those Agents act, are previously deposited at the Office of the Sub-Treasurer.

For the greater convenience of the Public, such Powers of Attorney will be open to inspection when required, during the usual hours of Official business.

(Signed)

C BENEZET, *Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, 25th July, 1795.

*See Calcutta Gazette,
of 21st March, 1805*

Notice is hereby given, that all Powers of Attorney to receive Interest on Government Securities, to sell Government Securities, or to take up Securities deposited at the Treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 21st December next, or if executed in England or elsewhere than in India, after the 30th September, 1805, will be required to be drawn out in the following respective forms, which are published for general information —

FORM OF POWER TO RECEIVE INTEREST.

KNOW all Men by these presents, that
do make, constitute and appoint

lawful Attorney, for

and in

true and
name, and

on

behalf, to demand and receive all such

Interest or Dividends as may have become due or may hereafter become due to

from the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on Securities of the said Company for any share in their Public Loans, or any of them, the Interest whereof is or shall be payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal, and to sign a Receipt or Receipts for the same, and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that

said Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof.

In Witness hereunto set

Hand and Seal, this

day of in the

Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered by

in the presence of us

N B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the Witnesses written against their names.

FORM OF POWER TO SELL.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, that

and appoint

true and lawful Attorney in

do make, constitute

name and on

behalf to Sell, Endorse, and Assign all or any Securities of the United Company

of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, for shares in their Public Loans, payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal.

* Rules of the Government Agency.

INTEREST.

1. On the receipt and remittance, or investment of Interest on Paper deposited, 4 annas per Cent. on the whole transaction.

DEPOSIT.

2. On receiving each Promissory Note, or Loan Acknowledgment, into Deposit, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 Rupees, a Fee of 5 Rupees; if the sum exceed 10,000 Rupees, a Fee of 10 Rupees.

When it is intended to limit the Sum, the description of the notes, by their numbers & amounts, must be marked in this Blank.

to which now or may be lawfully
entitled, and to receive the consideration Money, and to give a Receipt or Receipts for the same;
and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all
that Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In Witness whereof

have hereunto set Hand and Seal the day of

in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered by

in the presence of us

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place, of abode, and quality of the Witnesses written against their names

FORM OF POWER TO TAKE UP, SELL, OR EXCHANGE PAPER DEPOSITED AT THE TREASURY

KNOW all Men by these presents, that

do make, constitute, and appoint
true and lawful Attorney, for and on behalf of to receive from out of
the possession of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, the fol-
lowing Securities of the said Company, which have been deposited at their Treasury at Fort
William in Bengal, that is to say,

*Insert here the numbers, dates, and amounts of the
several Securities as required by the Sub-Treasurer's
Certificate*

and also for and on behalf of

to sign proper Acquittances for the same;

*Strike out either or both of these Clauses when it is not intended to give a
power to sell or exchange, but merely
to receive the deposited Paper from
the Treasury.*

[And to Sell, Endorse, and Assign the same, when they
shall have been received, or to exchange the same at
the Treasury of the said Company for other Securities
of the said Company, to be issued in the name
of the said

or of any other person to be appointed by and for the purposes aforesaid;] and for and
on behalf of to make such application to the Governor General in Council at the
Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as is required by the terms of the Endorsement on the
securities, and to do all other lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and
confirming all that said Attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In Witness

whereof have hereunto set Hand and Seal, the in the

year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by

in the presence of us

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place
of abode, and quality of the Witnesses written against their names

(Signed)

M. CAMPBELL, Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, March 20, 1805.

Teeka Palankeens and Bearers.

A RULE, ORDINANCE, and REGULATION for the good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and for regulating the number and Fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, made and passed by the Vice President in Council, of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Eighth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and Registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the 27th April, 1827.

WHEREAS it is considered just and expedient to Regulate the Number and Fare of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, in the Town of Calcutta, and to place them in such manner under Control of the Police, as may tend to the greater convenience of the Public.

I Be it, therefore, ordained by the Vice President in Council, of and for the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and by virtue of the Powers in him vested, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the Thirteenth Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the III. entitled "An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other Act of Parliament passed in the Fortieth Year of His said Majesty King George the III. entitled "An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same"—that Thirty days after the due Publication and Registry of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the Consent and Approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the Publication and Registry of the same, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as a Teeka Bearer within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a License for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Acting in and for the Town of Calcutta.

II And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid Justices of the Peace to License such number of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, as they the said Justices shall deem sufficient for the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such licenses shall be granted for the term of one year, and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said Justices at any time within the said year, for any gross misconduct or misbehaviour of any persons to whom such license shall have been granted, and that if any person within the said Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeen, or serve as teeka bearer without having obtained such license as is required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, or after any license which he may have obtained shall have expired or been recalled, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the said Justices of the Peace, forfeit for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding thirty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding Two Months, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

III And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every Palankeen so licensed, as aforesaid, shall bear on each side thereof, in large characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters, the number of such license, and that every teeka bearer so licensed as aforesaid, shall have engraved or written thereon in large characters in English and Bengallee figures or characters, and that if any person having obtained a license as aforesaid, to let out and keep for hire a teeka palankeen, or to serve as Teeka Bearer shall neglect to have the number of his License on his Palankeen or Badge, as hereinbefore ordered and directed, every such person shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, any sum not exceeding Twenty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding One Month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

IV. And be it further Ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may deem fit, to fix and settle the rates and hire of teeka palankeens and teeka bearers within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such rates and hire shall be published in the English and Bengallee language twice in the Government Gazette, and affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places, for fifteen days before such rates or hire shall be considered as fixed and settled, and that if the owner or person in charge of any teeka Palankeen shall refuse to hire and let out the same, at the rate and price so fixed by the said Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger rate or hire, the person or persons to whom the license for such palankeen shall have been granted, shall forfeit for each and every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if any teeka bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger price or hire, every such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding fifteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid, provided always, that no person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the penalties in this section enacted, unless the fixed and settled rate of hire shall have been tendered and offered to him, or to some one acting on his behalf.

V. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any teeka palankeen, or to any teeka bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, the hire earned and due to the owner of such teeka palankeen, or to such teeka bearer, according to the rate and hire so fixed as aforesaid, or if any person shall wilfully break, cut, deface, or injure any teeka palankeen, such person shall, upon conviction before two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common Gaol, for any period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if the fine shall be paid, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices before whom such person shall be convicted, to award and give to the party complaining the whole or any part of such fine.

VI. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if the owner of any teeka palankeen or any teeka bearer, so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall make use of insolent or abusive language, to or towards any persons hiring, or proposing, or offering to hire such palankeen or bearer, or otherwise grossly misconduct himself, such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten Rupees, and in default of payment, be committed to the common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

VII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may think fit, to appoint and fix certain convenient places as Stands for teeka palankeens and teeka bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the Government Gazette, in the English and Bengallee languages, and shall be affixed at the Court House, Bankshall, Police Office, and other public places for fifteen days before such places shall be considered as fixed and settled stands; and if the owner of any teeka palankeens or any teeka bearer so licensed as aforesaid, within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, shall remain and wait for hire in any part of the public streets, roads, and passages within the said settlement, except such parts as shall be fixed and appointed by the said Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, such person shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten Rupees, and in default of payment shall be committed to the common Gaol or House of Correction for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance, or contempt and default to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give Judgment or sentence according as in and by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation is ordained and directed; and that all such fines and forfeitures when paid, except only such parts of them as the Justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of section VI shall be, from time to time, transmitted to the General Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and be employed and disposed of according to the order and direction of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace, at their General, Quarter, or other Sessions.

IX. Provided always, that nothing in this Regulation contained shall in any way extend to prevent any person without license from hiring or letting to hire any palankeen for a month or any longer period or to prevent any person without license from hiring any bearer or set of bearers for a month, or any longer period, or to prevent any person without License from engaging and hiring himself to serve as a Bearer for a month or any longer period, or from serving under such engagement and hiring

COMBERMERE.

W. B. BAYLEY.

C. LUSHINGTON, Read 28th March, 1827.

Chief Sec. to Govt.

R. O'DOWDA.

Reading Clerk.

(A True Copy,)

(Signed) J. W. HOGG, Registrar.

Published by order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Vice President in Council,

H. SHAKESPEAR,

Sec. to Govt. Judicial Department.

FORT WILLIAM, the 3d May, 1827.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, 12th MAY, 1827.

In conformity with a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, passed for regulating the number and fare of teeka palanquins and teekha bearers, in the town of Calcutta, notice is hereby given, that from and after the first of June next, no person whatever shall let out, or keep for hire, any teekha palanquin, or serve as a teekha bearer, within the limits of the town of Calcutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the city of Calcutta.

Licenses will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th instant at the Police Office.

The following are the rates and hire of teekha palanquins and teekha bearers which have been fixed by the Magistrate.

PALANQUINS.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>P.</i>
For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 Hours,	0	4	0
For half a day,	0	2	0
Half a day to be considered any time exceeding one Hour and not exceeding five.			

BEARERS.

For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 Hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment.....	0	4	0
Half a day, to be considered any time exceeding one hour, and not exceeding five.....	0	2	0
Palanquin or bearers employed for a less period than one hour, to be paid for at the rate of one Anna per bearer, and one Anna per palanquin.			

Any breach of the above Rules will be, on conviction, punished as the law directs

By Order of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace,

J. RIGORDY, *Clerk.*

THE APPENDIX.

PART IX.

PUBLIC FUND AND INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

Bengal Civil Fund*.

INSTITUTED 1ST OCTOBER, 1804.

The object of this fund is to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of such of the subscribers as may not at their demise, leave property sufficient for the subsistence and education of their families, also to assist in maintaining such of the subscribers themselves as may be compelled, by sickness or infirmity, to return to Europe, without an adequate provision for their support.

It is at the option of the civil servants of this establishment, either to subscribe thereto or otherwise

The following are the rates of contribution —

If the salary or other public allowances of the subscriber be not more than 1000 Sa Rs. per mensem, his monthly subscription to be,	S Rs 10
If more than 1000 and not above 2000,	20
If more than 2000 and not above 3000,	30
If more than 3000 and not above 4000,	40
If more than 4000,	50

The contribution payable by each subscriber is deducted from his monthly allowances by the sub-treasurer, collector, or other officer, paying the same, and transferred to the treasurer of the fund. The committee or managers may, in particular cases, admit a deviation from it, if a different mode of payment shall be desired by any subscriber.

All applications for admission to the benefits of the fund are to be made to the committee of managers, and to be accompanied with the necessary information, documents, and proofs, to enable the committee to ascertain the circumstances and situation of the party applying. The managers, after calling for any further information or evidence which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the whole case for the determination of the subscribers, at the next general meeting. In cases of emergency and distress, however, when the managers may consider the claim valid, they are authorized to advance such proportion of the fixed allowances hereafter specified, as may appear to them indispensably requisite, until a determination can be passed by the subscribers.

Any subscriber to the fund who may be compelled, by sickness or infirmity, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and shall not be possessed of sufficient means to pay for his passage to Europe, and support himself and family during his necessary absence from India, on his making a declaration upon oath to this effect, or otherwise establishing the fact, and producing a certificate of the necessity of his return to Europe, solemnly attested by the surgeon who has attended him, and countersigned by a member of the Medical Board, with the consequent permission of Government for his proceeding to Europe, will receive from the fund a donation, equivalent to the Company's allowance for a twelve-month to a servant of his rank, when out of employ, viz. if he be a senior merchant, 4000 Sicca Rupees, if a Junior merchant 3000 Sicca Rupees, if a factor or writer 2000 Sicca Rupees. At the expiration of one year, if the party be in Europe, a further donation shall be made to him, on his application to the agents for the fund in England, equal to that advanced to him upon his embarkation to India; at the exchange rate of two shillings and six pence for the Sicca Rupee, viz. £500, £375, or £250, according to his rank in the service at the time of his leaving India. Should the imperfect recovery of his health render it necessary to protract his stay in Europe beyond the second year, and besides his own declaration upon oath to this effect, he shall produce to the agents for the fund in England, a certificate solemnly attested by a respectable physician, or other professional gentleman of established practice, that the state of his health has not admitted of his previous return to India, he will, at the commencement of the third year after his embarkation from India, receive from the Agents in England, a donation equal to a moiety of the amount paid to him in the preceding year, and another moiety on a similar declaration and certificate at the end of six months, viz. two years and half after his embarkation from India, if he be still in Europe, which is to be considered to include all claims whatever upon the fund to the period of his return to India: passage money is granted, in cases appearing to require it, in addition to the sums above specified, and in such cases the amount is to be determined by a general meeting of the subscribers.

* For List of Managers, the Directory part IX.

On the death of any subscriber to the civil fund, who may not be possessed of property sufficient to provide for his family, and may, consequently, leave a wife, cohabiting with him, or maintained by him, and living under his protection to the period of his decease, without an adequate provision for her support, as hereafter specified, if, on the information, documents and evidence, which may be submitted by her to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, that she is a proper object, a pension is to be assigned to her, under the provisions and limitations stated in the following article, provided that nothing contained therein, or in any other part of the rules for this institution, shall be considered to entitle her to the benefits of it; any widow, who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery; or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law.

First. If the widow, at the time of her husband's death, be resident in India, and be left without an income exceeding one hundred rupees per mensem, a pension to be assigned to her of three hundred rupees per mensem, during her residence in India. If the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's death, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income, from her husband's estate or otherwise, shall not exceed one hundred pounds per annum, the pension to be assigned to her to be three hundred pounds per annum.

Secondly. If the income of the widow, resident in India, at the death of her husband, be more than one hundred Sicca Rupees per mensem, but exceed not four hundred rupees, or if the widow be not resident in India at the time of her husband's demise, or shall afterwards quit India, and her income be more than one hundred pounds per annum, but shall not exceed four hundred pounds per annum, the pension to be assigned to her is to be such as will make up her income to four hundred Rupees per mensem, during her residence in India, or four hundred pounds per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Thirdly. In the event of a widow, to whom a pension may have been assigned acquiring subsequently, by inheritance, bequest, or other wise, any property or income which with the property left to her at her husband's decease, and the pension received by her, may render her total income, including her pension from the fund, more than five hundred rupees per mensem, during her residence in India, or more than five hundred pounds per annum in Europe or elsewhere, her pension from the fund is liable to abatement, proportioned to the excess of her entire income, including the pension above the sum specified, or to be altogether discontinued, in the event of her property or income, exclusive of the pension assigned to her from the fund, being equal to the full sum of five hundred rupees per mensem in India, or five hundred pounds per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Fourthly. All pensions of widows are also liable to discontinuance on their remarriage. But in the event of their being again left in a state of widowhood, without an adequate provision for their support, they may be again admitted to the benefits of the fund, under the same provision and limitations as on their original admission.

Fifthly. The pensions to widows, who may be admitted to the benefits of the fund, are to be paid in advance half-yearly to themselves or to their authorized agents. But the acknowledgment of the widow herself shall be taken for all sums paid on her behalf, and shall contain a solemn declaration that her entire income, including the pension received by her, does not exceed the sum limited above.

Widows are, if they have no means of paying for their passage to Europe, supplied from the fund with such sum as may appear requisite for that purpose.

If any subscriber to the fund shall die without the means of providing for his family, and shall consequently leave a child or children, born in wedlock, without an adequate provision for their maintenance; and on the information, documents, or evidence which may be submitted in their behalf to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, that they are proper objects, an allowance for their maintenance and education shall be assigned from the fund, under the provisions and limitations contained in the following article —

First. If the child or children of the deceased subscriber be left without any provision, the allowance for the education and maintenance of each child, to be granted from the fund, in India or in Europe, is to be according to the age of the child, as follows, viz.

Till five years of age, thirty Rupees per mensem in India; or thirty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the sixth year, to the end of the eighth, forty Rupees per mensem in India, or sixty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the ninth year, to the end of the eleventh, fifty Rupees per mensem in India; or eighty pounds per annum in Europe.

From the commencement of the twelfth year, sixty Rupees per mensem in India; or one hundred pounds per annum in Europe.

Secondly. If any provision be left by a subscriber for his child or children; or if after his death they shall at any time become possessed of property or income by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise; but not such as to afford the sums specified for their education and maintenance; the allowances to be granted from the fund are to be such as, in addition to the property or income possessed by them, will make up the several sums above specified, according to their respective ages, and as they may be resident in India or in Europe.

Thirdly. In the event of the property or income left to the child or children of a subscriber, at his demise, or which may subsequently devolve, or be in anywise acquired by them, being such as to afford the full amount specified for their education and maintenance, they are not considered entitled to any allowance from the fund; and any allowances which may have been granted before such accession of property or income are to be discontinued.

Fourthly. The allowances granted from the fund, for the maintenance and education of children, are to be paid in advance half-yearly, to their guardians or relatives, or to such persons as may be intrusted with the disbursement of the sums allotted for them either by the managers of the fund in India, or by the agents to the fund in England; who, from time to time, are to adopt such measures as may appear necessary for the purpose of ascertaining any accretion of property, which would render the allowances from the fund liable to abatements or discontinuance.

Fifthly. The provisions so made from the fund, for the maintenance and education of female children, ceases on their marriage, or on their being settled in any profession or employment; and the provision for male children ceases on their being settled in any profession or employment, or on their attaining the age of twenty-one years. But any requisite sum, not exceeding five hundred pounds, may be appropriated to the benefit of male or female children, by the managers of the fund in India, or by the agents of the fund in England, at the time of their marriage, or of their being settled in any profession.

For children who may be in India when admitted to the fund, and who may be sent to England for their education, with the concurrence of the managers, passage money, if requisite, is to be supplied from the fund, not exceeding one thousand Sicca Rupees for each child. An allowance for passage money, not exceeding one hundred pounds also to be granted if it appear necessary, for the return to India of any children admitted to the fund, who after completing their education in Europe, may return to India.

In all cases of application being made to the fund for assistance to the family of a deceased subscriber, an authenticated copy of the will of the deceased, or if he shall have died intestate, a full authentic statement of any property left by him, and of the legal heirs thereto, must be submitted for the information of the managers and subscribers. A general meeting of subscribers has full power to reject the application for aid from the fund, where it may appear, that a subscriber, leaving property, has made an improper devise of it, with a view to throw his family upon the fund, or has purposely neglected to make a disposition of his property for the benefit of his family.

Those who may arrive in India, and subscribe to the fund, are considered subscribers from the time of their arrival at Fort William, or from the commencement of any allowances receivable by them, as civil servants of the Bengal establishment. But no civil servant of this Presidency in India, who may not accept the invitation given to him by the preceding article, within six months after his arrival in India, shall be admitted to become a subscriber.

The contribution of every subscriber to the fund, ceases upon his leaving India, to return to Europe, but in the event of his returning to India, and again receiving allowance from the Company, he is to renew his contribution from the commencement of such allowance.

If a subscriber to the fund, at the time of his leaving from the service to return to Europe, shall have contributed, by his previous monthly payments to the fund, the principal sum of five thousand sicca rupees, or if, on his quitting the service, he shall pay to the fund what may be wanting to complete his contribution to that amount; such contribution shall entitle the family of the subscriber, on his demise, to the benefits of the institution, under the several provisions herein stated, or such as may be hereafter established, in like manner as if his death had taken place during his residence and actual subscription to the fund in India. The family of any subscriber to the fund, who may die during his temporary absence from India for the recovery of his health, are also considered entitled to the benefits of the fund, under the existing rules of it, whether such subscriber may have contributed more or less than five thousand Sicca Rupees. In all other cases if the deceased member of the institution, shall not have been an actual subscriber to the fund at the time of his death, and shall not have contributed five thousand Sicca Rupees to the fund, it shall be at the option of the subscribers to admit his family to the benefits of the fund or otherwise.

If a subscriber to the fund shall be dismissed from the service, he shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of the institution, and his widow and children, shall, in like manner, have no claim to the benefit of the institution—But in each case the amount of his actual contribution to the fund, shall be returned with interest, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

If a subscriber shall be suspended from the service, he shall, during the period of his suspension, cease to be entitled, in his own person, to the benefits of the institution: but in the event of his restoration, he shall be restored to his former rights.

A subscriber suspended from the service, shall, however, have the option of receiving back the amount of contributions, in the same manner as in the case of persons finally dismissed from the service; but if he should take advantage of this clause, he shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of the institution, either for himself or family, as in the case of persons finally dismissed from the service.

If a subscriber, being suspended from the service, shall die during the period of suspension, his widow and children shall be entitled to the full benefits of the institution, excepting in the case of his receiving back the amount of his contribution.

Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund*.

REGULATIONS AS SANCTIONED BY THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

1st. The subscribers shall, from the 1st of May, 1825, contribute, for the purpose of the fund, four per cent. of their salaries, and all other public emoluments, however denominated; compensation for travelling expenses excepted.

2nd. Should any Subscriber be engaged in India on private business, and thereby voluntarily exclude himself from public employ, his subscriptions to the fund shall cease, and in the event of his hereafter relinquishing such private business, and resuming employ in the service, his subscriptions may be resumed, but the intervening period shall not be reckoned in the time necessary to qualify him to become an annuitant. And this rule shall be equally applicable to all persons now in the service, who may have been, or may be engaged in private business.

3d. The Annuities are fixed at 10,000 Rupees each, payable in England at 2 Shillings the Rupee, being £1,000 Sterling.

4th. The annuities shall be tendered to Subscribers having served in the Civil Service 25 years, and actually resided 22 years of that period in India, according to their seniority on the gradation list of the service, as fixed by the Court of Directors, and the right of preference shall not be barred by refusal in a preceding year.

5th. The annuities shall commence with the first of May in each year, beginning with the year, 1826, that is to say, shall fall due at the end of the said official year, and in like manner, the succeeding Annuities shall commence on the first day of the following official years, and fall due at the close of each year, respectively.

6th. At a convenient period before the close of each year, the managers of the fund shall require, according to seniority, a sufficient number of subscribers to signify their willingness, or otherwise, to retire on the annuity to be granted by the fund; and in case of the absence from India of members, such requisition shall be made to their constituted agents in Calcutta. It will, of course, be incumbent on members duly qualified to become annuitants, previous to leaving India, to empower one or more persons in Calcutta to act on their behalf, and to communicate to the managers the names of such agents.

7th. The following members shall be regarded as having virtually intimated, for the time being, their unwillingness to retire on the annuity, viz. those to whom a requisition may be made as above provided, and on whose part no reply may be received, on or before the first day of the year, with which the annuities intended to be granted may commence, and those who may have quitted India, and failed to empower any resident in Calcutta to act for them during their absence.

8th. The number of annuities offered shall not be more than may complete one per annum from the 1st of May, 1826.

9th. The actual value of annuities tendered and accepted as above, shall be passed to a separate account on the books of the Institution, under the head of appropriated funds; and to the debit of this account shall be entered all payments in satisfaction of annuities.

10th. Should any subscriber, having resided in India in the Civil Service not less than 22 years, and been a member of it the full period of 25 years, retire from the service before the option of an annuity may devolve on him, he shall be entitled to the same in his proper turn, without any payment to the fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule—

11th. Any subscriber, who may accept the tender of an annuity, shall be required, to entitle him to such annuity, to pay to the institution, previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution, in case the latter quantity shall be less than the former, these values shall be determined as below provided.

12th. Any member so choosing, may decline paying the difference defined in the foregoing rule, and shall, in such case, be entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion to the sum by which the accumulated value of his contributions is less than one-half of the actual value of an annuity on his life.

13th. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honorable Company's Service, shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no re-fund of payments which he may have made.

14th. The interest of any subscriber who may be suspended from the Honorable Company's Service, shall be in abeyance, but shall revive on his restoration. If he be permitted, (whether the permission be granted at the time of, or during his suspension, or at that time of his restoration,) to draw salary for the period of his suspension, then his contributions to the Fund for that period shall be claimable, and the intervening time shall be reckoned as actual service, but if he be not allowed salary for the period of his suspension, then no contribution shall be claimable from him for that period, and which, in that case, is not to be computed in the term of service necessary to qualify him for the acceptance of an annuity.

15th. The resignation of the Honorable Company's Service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an annuity from the institution; and annuitants will not be permitted by the Court to return to the Service: it is therefore, provided, that should any member fail, on or be-

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, part IX.

fore the first day of July of the year with which the annuity accepted by him may commence, to comply with the said condition, he shall be considered to have forfeited his right to an annuity from the institution for that year. It is likewise provided, that when a member, accepting an annuity, shall resign the Service before the first day of July, but after the first day of the year with which the said annuity is made to commence, he shall, in such case, at the close of that year, only draw the Annuity from the date of his resignation, a sum proportionate to the time intervening between the first day of the year and that date, being deducted for the benefit of the institution.

16. The Fund is open for the subscriptions of all covenanted civil servants upon the Bengal Establishment, including such as may be in England, and who have not either finally resigned the Service, or protracted their absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years; each civil servant now residing in India shall be specially invited to join the Institution, as shall those subsequently arriving, whether they be returning to the Service, or newly appointed to the same, and the following shall be excluded from ever becoming members of the institution, viz. those residing in India, who may fail to signify, in writing, their consent to join the institution on or before the 1st of May, 1826, next; and those returning to, or for the first time arriving in the country, subsequent to the present date, who may commit a similar default within six months from the date of their return, or arrival in the country, respectively; provided, however, that no person, not in India, nor on his passage thither upon the 1st of May, 1826, shall be entitled, on subsequently returning to the country from England, to receive an annuity under the rules of this institution, except after residence in the country for a period of five years from the date of such subsequent arrival.

17th. The affairs of the institution shall be managed by a committee of nine, of whom four shall be ex-officio, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Auditor. The other five shall be subscribers, and elected at a general meeting. The members of the committee shall be also the trustees for the funds of the institution.

18th. The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of the Governor General in Council, be requested to act as treasurer for the institution, and the funds, as well those set apart for the payment of annuities as those arising from the accumulation of capital, shall be deposited in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the trustees and managers of the fund.

19th. For the management in England of such affairs as the members cannot personally conduct, an agent or agents shall be appointed by the managers and trustees in India, if such shall still be the wish of the Service.

20th. The committee of managers, or the majority of those present at a meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three members of the committee, who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, and the due execution of the rules established for it, which, by such rules may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general meeting of the subscribers to the fund.

21st. But the decision of the committee of managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and control by the resolution of the subscribers, duly passed at a regular general meeting.

22nd. The committee of managers, who may be appointed in the first instance, shall be authorized to appoint a secretary and accountant to the fund, and to fix such allowance for him, payable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The officers so appointed shall act under the direction of the committee of managers, and shall also attend the general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which and of the committee of managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this institution, which may not be intrusted to the treasurer in India, or to the agents in England, shall be kept under the charge of the secretary and accountant to the fund, and shall, by application to him, or the committee of managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund.

23rd. All future appointments to the office of secretary and accountant to the fund, as well as the appointment of any other person, whom the managers may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed to them, shall, in like manner, be made, and their allowance fixed by the committee of managers, subject, as in all other cases, to the control of the General Meetings of the Subscribers.

24th. In the event of any of the five managers who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the Presidency without any intention of returning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the Subscribers at the next general meeting; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of manager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

25th. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held at the Town Hall, in Calcutta, on the first Monday of the second month of every year, (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection,) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. The committee of managers, or any nine members of the institution may also convene a special general meeting at the Presidency, by public notice in the Government Gazette, if at any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such special meetings, and the object of them be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the subscribers.

26th. All questions proposed at the general meeting, whether annual or special, shall be determined by a majority of three-fourths of the members who may either be present at such general meetings, or vote thereat by proxy; but the concurrent voices of nine members at least, shall be requisite to determine upon any question whatever; and upon all general questions involv-

ing any increase or diminution of the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to, or alteration in, the original rules and principles of the institution, which are now established, all subscribers in India, who may not be able to attend the meeting in persons, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the chairman of the meeting; provided always, that no decision upon such question shall be valid, or have any effect until sanctioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties, considering themselves aggrieved by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases, be final.

27th. In discharge of each annuity of 10,000 Rupees granted by the fund, the sum of £ 1,000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant through the Company's Treasury in London, at the close of the year in which the annuity may commence, the managers of the fund undertaking; at that period, to pay over to the Government of Bengal the sum of 10,000 Rupees for each annuity so payable, under the principles upon which the Company's contribution to the fund is to be regarded.

28th. The right of annuitants to receive the annuity for any particular year, shall depend on his having survived that year.

29th. The actual value of an annuity on the life of any subscriber shall be determined by the table annexed hereto.—The rates exhibited by this table shall be revised and altered by a decision of a General Meeting, should experience and the fluctuation of interest suggest the necessity of such an arrangement; provided always, that any alteration therein shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned and confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whose decision shall be final.

30th. To determine the accumulated value of the contributions of any subscriber, the accountant shall keep separate accounts for each member, and these accounts shall be annually made up with the rate of interest allowed by the Company.

31st. At the close of every third year the managers shall, according to the annexed table, calculate the actual values of the pending annuities, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the appropriated funds of the institution, should those assets exceed in value the said total, the difference shall be carried to the credit of the unappropriated funds of the Society, and be available for the purposes of the institution; on the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total aforesaid the deficiency shall be supplied by a transfer from the latter fund to the former.

32d. An Annuitant, upon becoming such, shall be furnished with a formal certificate, declaratory of his admission to the annuity, under the hands of not less than three of the managers of the fund. A duplicate of the certificates must be furnished to the Bengal Government, and forwarded to the Court of Directors in London.

Calcutta, 1st October, 1825.

TABLE referred to in Rule 29th, showing the value of annuities of 1 Rupee and 10,000 Rupees on a Life from 30 to 76—Interest being 6 per cent.

Age.	Value of an Annuity of one Rupee.	Value of an Annuity of 10,000 Rupees.	Age.	Value of an Annuity of One Rupee.	Value of an Annuity of 10,000 Rupees.
30	11 682	116820	54	8 827	88270
31	11 598	115980	55	8 670	86700
32	11 512	115120	56	8 509	85090
33	11 423	114230	57	8 343	83430
34	11 334	113340	58	8 173	81730
35	11 236	112360	59	7 979	79990
36	11 137	111370	60	7 820	78200
37	11 035	110350	61	7 617	76170
38	10 929	109290	62	7 449	74490
39	10 819	108190	63	7 253	72530
40	10 705	107050	64	7 052	70520
41	10 589	105890	65	6 841	68410
42	10 473	104730	66	6 625	66250
43	10 356	103560	67	6 405	64050
44	10 235	102350	68	6 179	61790
45	10 110	101100	69	5 949	59490
46	9 980	99800	70	5 716	57160
47	9 841	98410	71	5 479	54790
48	9 707	97070	72	5 241	52410
49	9 563	95630	73	5 004	50040
50	9 417	94170	74	4 769	47690
51	9 273	92730	75	4 542	45420
52	9 129	91290	76	4 326	43260
53	8 980	89800			

KING'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of Widows and Children of Deceased Officers in His Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820, and revised in 1827.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander-in-Chief in India, the above named fund was established in the year, 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased officers in His Majesty's Regiments, serving in India, who may have been left destitute, and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions, and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent home.

It having since been found advisable to make some alterations in the rules and regulations then established, the following revised regulations, passed with the general consent of the officers of the army, have been approved of by His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Combermere, Commander-in-Chief in India, who has been pleased to become patron to the institution.

1st. That the committee of general management formed at Calcutta shall consist of the following persons, for the time being subscribers:—viz.

The Major General Commanding the Presidency Division
 The Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India
 The Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India
 The Inspector of Hospitals
 The Commandant of Fort William
 The Assistant Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India.
 The two Senior Officers of His Majesty's Regt. quartered in Fort William.
 Two Senior Subalterns of ditto
 Commandant of the Depot at Chinsurah
 The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.
 The Major of Brigade of His Majesty's Forces
 The Paymaster of His Majesty's Troops, and
 The Paymaster of His Majesty's Regiment quartered in Fort William.

2d. That a subcommittee, for enquiring into all circumstances connected with this fund, and acting under the general committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such Officers being Subscribers.

The Senior Officer of His Majesty's Army at the Presidency.

All Officers of the General Staff

The two Senior Officers of His Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

The two Senior Subalterns of ditto

And that the Major of Brigade of King's Troops may be good enough to act as Honorary Secretary.

3d. That every officer shall pay monthly, according to his rank, as specified in the margin*.

* STAFF

Commander-in-Chief, 30
 General Officers, 20
 Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal, 12
 Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary, Madras and Bombay 10
 Assistant Adjutants General, and Assistant Quarter Master General, 8
 Majors of Brigade and other Staff, 6

REGIMENTAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel, (if Commanding Station or Corps, 2 extra,) 8
 Majors, (ditto ditto,) 6
 Captains, 4
 Paymasters, Surgeons, and Adjutants, 2
 Lieutenants Assistant Surgeons, and Quarter Masters,
 Cornets, Ensigns, and Veterinary Surgeons, 2

4th. That the Paymasters of Corps shall be authorised and required to make those deductions monthly, and shall regularly remit the same to the Agents of the King's Military Fund, Messrs. Fergusson and Co. Calcutta.

5th. All married Officers shall subscribe to the Fund within three months after joining their Regiments or stations, and Bachelors within three months after their Marriage, any Officer neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a Subscriber, unless by the sanction of the General Committee, always paying up arrears from the date of his joining or marriage, as the case may be, or if in India at the time, from the date of the revision of these Regulations, 1st August, 1827.

6th. That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of His Majesty's Corps serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council was pleased to order and direct when the fund was established, that

bills may be granted to the Pay-Master of His Majesty's Regiments by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the Government of Bengal, at the Exchange of 108 Calcutta Sicca Rupees for every 116 Madras Rupees, and 325 Calcutta Sicca Rupees for every 350 Bombay Rupees, payable at sight to the General Agents in Calcutta, thereby avoiding Commission, double agency, and risks of exchange.

7th That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and assigned by committees of subscribers, as herein declared.

8th That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family who may have become destitute by the death of any regimental officer, such widow shall memorial or represent the case of herself and family, through the commanding officer of the corps the casualty occurred in, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the commanding officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT.

A Field Officer, (if practicable.)

1 *Captain, Surgeon, or Pay Master*

2 *Lieutenants, or 1 Lieutenant and 1 Quarter Master or Assistant Surgeon*

such Corps present, being subscribers to the fund

10th As it may often happen, that officers die while the corps they belong to is stationed by itself, or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five officers (being subscribers,) to hear and decide upon the case of any widows and children so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund. It shall also be competent for the Commander in Chief at either Presidency to assemble a special committee to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the regiment to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond Sea.

11th That such general, special, or regimental committees as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the party seeking relief, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted, whether for passage money or maintenance, strictly in conformity with the regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such committees shall be forwarded to the agents of the general committee, if in Bengal, or to the honorary secretary of the sub-committee, or such person as may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, if at the presidency of Madras or Bombay by the officer commanding the corps in which the casualty may have occurred.

12th The sub-committee at Madras and Bombay will, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the agents at Calcutta for the amount of the sum which may be awarded, but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such sub-committee, the general committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the rules laid down.

13th The sub-committee will, on drawing for any sum on the general agents, transmit the report of the station committee, as well as their own opinion and explanations of the award as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

14th The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending Home distressed families of deceased officers, with a view of preventing those pained appeals on a distress to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the King's Service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of staff and regimental officers will support it.

15th But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no widow who is not in distressed circumstances, or no lady continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the fund, further than is stated in the Statute of the scheme of awards. It is also declared, that no widow is entitled to passage money or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to sea or on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn, and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund; and further, that no widow, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

16th Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a general or sub-committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c. &c.

17th That the general agents in Calcutta shall furnish an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of this Fund, agreeably to forms annexed, to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces; and that that officer be applied to, to circulate the same amongst the subscribers, and the several officers of government at the three Presidencies.

18th That commanding officers of His Majesty's regiments be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the general agents, who are requested, from time to time, to apprize commanding officers whenever any corps may fail in making such remittances.

19th That no general rule or regulation of this fund shall be altered, except recommended by the general committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

20th In taking the opinion of the regiments and staff officers of His Majesty's forces in India, a very general wish has been expressed, that all widow should have their passage to England, &c. &c. defrayed. The Funds will not now admit of it, but should the positive standing balance of the fund ever amount to forty thousand Rupees (40,000), the committee will again

put the question for the sense of the subscribers, with a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty thousand Rupees (30,000) and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the Fund, then subscriptions should then be augmented. As an officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must, in like manner, cease from the same period, but an officer going to sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his Company's allowances, will be considered as a subscriber, during his absence.

FORM OF DRAFTS TO BE USED BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

To _____ General Agents to the Military Fund for His Majesty's Service.

GENTLEMEN,

At _____ days after sight, please to pay to Brigade Major, Captain A. B. or order, the sum of _____ Rupees _____ being amount of maintenance allowance granted to Mrs _____ by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date.

_____ } Sub Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

At _____ days after sight, please pay to Brigade Major, Captain A. B. or order, the sum of _____ Rupees _____ being amount of Passage Money and travelling allowance granted to Mrs _____ by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date.

_____ } Sub Committee.

NOTE—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.

RULES for Awards to be paid to the Widows of Officers from the General Fund for His Majesty's Service.

1st The amount of Passage Money to the Widow of a Field Officer shall be limited to	
Rupees of the Country.....	2000
Captain and Subaltern.....	1500
For each Child, not exceeding three in number.....	500
For each exceeding three,.....	300

2d. The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey to England—the amount to be paid to them in bills at sight, if procurable, or in cash at the current rate of exchange, viz

	£	s	d.
For every widow, per mile.....	0	1	0
For one child ditto,.....	0	0	6
If more than one child, each per mile,.....	0	0	4

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship on which she proceeds may be bound.

3d. If an Officer shall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days march of these Presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a King's medical officer, that she is, from ill health, or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea; in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months, as may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate be granted to such widows whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either Presidency, according to the annexed Scale, No. 1.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year, and the months noted in the annexed Scale, No. 1, having been ascertained to be the only practicable ones any lady becoming

APPENDIX.

FORMS.

THE KING'S MILITARY FUND

REPORT and AWARD of _____ Committee

PRESIDENT :

[As the case may be]

Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.

Members

Heard the case of Mrs _____ being the Widow of _____

_____ of _____ Regiment, died at _____ have

~~also~~ Children.

The Committee deem the Family or Widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive maintenance from _____ to _____ under Regulation III.

Bring _____ months, at _____ per month.

Ditto ditto under Regulation 3d.

months, at ——— per ditto

Maintenance under Regulation 6th,-----

months, at ditto,

Passage Money to the Widow,

Children,
-----------------	-------

Travelling expenses from London to,

Total Sn 1!g

[Signed by] _____ President.

Members.

a Widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims, be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her journey.

6th An Officer travelling being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband's rank are deemed sufficient to enable any Lady to proceed to the Presidency.

7th Every Lady receiving subsistence under Regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled to one month's full pay and allowances, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the Presidency, unless it is shown by a Medical Certificate, as per No. 3, that she is, from ill health or approaching confinement, unable to travel; but in no case shall the allowance be drawn for a period exceeding 3 months, in addition to the time allowed for travelling.

8(b). Any Lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months' march required to proceed to the place of intended residence, under the restrictions, &c. allowed for these proceeding to England, and three months' full pay and allowances in addition, in full of all demands on the Fund.

No. 1.

SCALE REFERRED TO IN REGULATION No. 4 AND 5.

Stations.	Periods at which Journeys can be undertaken.	Computed length of Journey.
Meerut,	From the 10th June to the 10th April,	2½ Months.
Cawnpore,	Ditto,	2 "
Ghazee-pore,	At all periods,	1½ "
Dinapore,	"	1½ "
Boglipore,	"	
Berhampore,	Within 14 days march	
MADRAS.		
Cannanore,		
Trichinopoly,		
Secunderabad,		
Bellary,		
Bangalore,		
Arcot,		
BOMBAY.		
Poonah,		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT.

Balance left in hand 1st January, 1826,	3,000	0	0
Amount of Subscriptions as per List No. 1,	18,000	0	0
Per Government Donation,	6,000	0	0
Interest on Government Promissory Note,	380	0	0
	27,380	0	0
Disbursements as per List No. 2, for Widows,	6,948		
Expenses for Collecting, &c. at Rupees 200 per month,	2,400		
	9,348	0	0
	Balance in hands, 18,032	0	0

NOTE.—The Committee have purchased Government Papers deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, to the amount of 10,000 Rupees, bearing interest at 5 per Cent amount expended on this account 9,900 Rupees.

LIST No. 1

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

By three Commanders in Chief, for one year	
By four General Officers on the Staff, for one year	
By one ditto, from 1st March, 1826, to 1st January, 1827, ten months	
By four Staff Officers, at 25 Rupees	
By ————— at 10 Rupees	
By ————— at 8 Rupees	

4th REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1 Lieutenant Colonel in Command	Rs.
1 Major	
3 Captains, Pay Master &c.	
12 Lieutenants, &c.	
3 Cornets	

Total

LIST No. 2.

AWARD FOR WIDOWS.

To the Widow of a Subaltern 38th Regiment, dying at Meerut in the month of May	
To Subsistence from 1st May to the 1st June	
To 3 months' Subsistence for Journey	
To 1 month's additional by Regulation 5th	
To 2 months' ditto on Medical Certificate	
To Passage Money for herself	
Ditto ditto for 3 Children	
To Travelling Expenses from London to Edinburgh, 300 miles, (8 days,) for self, at and 3 Children, each £ exchange at 2 Shillings per Rupee	
	Total 3,000 0 0

NOTE.—Awarded by the Regimental Committee,

Sa. Rs. 3,000 0 0

Bengal Military Fund*.

The Directors of the Military Fund having received numerous inquiries respecting the Regulations of the Fund, and the terms on which the capital of the late Widow's Fund has been transferred to the Military Fund, avail themselves of the liberality of the Editors of the Calcutta Newspapers in giving gratuitous insertion to the amended Code of Regulations, which took effect from the 1st November, 1821, and also to the Resolutions adopted at a General Meeting of Members and Subscribers of the Widow's Fund, on the 18th August, 1823.

The Directors at the same time notify, that the Widows of Dissentients will not benefit by the increase of pensions voted on the 8th November, 1821, which is restricted to Widows now on the Fund, and who came on it subsequent of the 1st January, 1809.

By Order of the Directors,

Military Fund Office, }
15th Nov 1824.

H. MARTINDELL,
Secretary.

At a General Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Bengal Military Widow's Fund, held at the Bank of Hindoostan this-day Monday, 18th August, 1823.

The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously agreed to

1st. That the following Extracts from the General Letter of the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 26th February, 1823, and forwarded with Lieutenant Colonel Casement, C. B. Secretary to Government's Letter of the 4th ultimo, be read, viz.

Extract Honorable Court's Letter.

Para. 12. * We now proceed to convey to you our sentiments and Orders relative to our contribution to the Military Widow's Fund."

13. "It appears from the statement of the Managers (Letter 30th July, 1820,) that the Subscribers to the Fund have greatly decreased in number, those in the unmarried Class having almost wholly withdrawn their Subscriptions, while several of the married Officers have entered into other Tontines, notwithstanding the patronage which we have given to the Fund, and the advantage which it possesses of a large annual contribution from us."

14. "All the other Funds established at your Presidency to which we contribute are, as far as the provision for Widows is concerned, framed upon principles similar to those which were laid down in our Military letter of 22d February, 1811: and the Military Funds at Madras and Bombay which are exclusively confined to Charitable purposes, and embrace a greater variety of such objects, are supported by nearly the whole of the Officers of those Establishments."

15. "We are of opinion, that a Military Fund upon the General Principle of those of Madras and Bombay, is equally suitable to the Officers of your Establishment, and would be attended with equal success."

16. "You have, therefore, our authority upon the receipt of this dispatch, to offer to the Subscribers of the Bengal Military Widow's Fund, the allowance of the increased rate of Interest solicited upon their Securities, upon the condition of adopting as the basis of their Regulations, the principle of the Military Funds of Madras and Bombay except in respect to the provision for Orphans, an object which is already adequately provided for by the Military Orphan Society of your Establishment, and the exclusion of which will justify a proportionate reduction in the rates of Subscription."

17. "These funds, besides embracing the important object of making a liberal provision for distressed Widows and Orphans, provide also for the payment of passage money for their conveyance to England, and also for passage money to and from England, and support there, for Indigent Members of the Fund, labouring under ill health, and the Military Fund at Madras has lately commenced granting Pensions to Officers having served more than 10 years in India, who have been compelled to leave the Service from ill health, without being entitled to full pay."

18. "These are provisions of advantage to the Service generally, and holding out strong inducements to subscribe to unmarried Officers, on whose support the prosperity of these Funds so much depends."

19. "Our wish is, that if you are not already in possession of it, you should refer to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for full information in regard to the Military Funds at those Presidencies, and the principles upon which the scale of contributions has been fixed, in reference to the advantages which they respectively hold out to their Members; in order that the Managers of the Bengal Fund, after making due allowance for the absence of any necessity to provide for

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

Orphan Children, may form a correct opinion to be previously sanctioned by you, of the terms which it may be proper to offer to the present Subscribers, as the condition of transferring their Interests into the Fund thus modified, and to the Officers in our service who do not subscribe to the present Fund."

20. "We shall approve of your allowing such Subscribers to the present Fund, as may dissent to the transfer of their Interest into the New Fund, to continue their Subscription under the Regulations as explained in our letter of the 22d February, 1811, with respect to His Majesty's Officers, their Widows being allowed the present rates of Pension, but we are most desirous that you should endeavour to combine the two parts of the Fund by such modifications as shall give substantial security to the New Subscribers, while at the same time they improve its condition, and preserve that good faith which is due to those who have contributed to the present Fund."

21. "From this reservation in favor of the existing Subscribers to the present fund, however, must be excepted those subscribers who, under the New Regulations recently approved by you; have subscribed for a higher rate of Pension than their Widows would have been entitled to, under the former regulations, in reference to the rank of their husbands in the Army. We cannot withhold the expression of our disapprobation of the sanction which you have given to a rule contravening entirely, the only part, with one exception, of our instructions of 22d February, 1811, which the Managers of the Military Fund at your Presidency have thought proper to act upon. Whether we view the case of these Subscribers in reference to the above considerations, or to the security of the Fund, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion, that they ought to be placed in the situation from which the new Regulations may have induced them to remove, (with the exception only of the difference between their Regimental and Army rank, hereafter adverted to;) and the amount returned to them which may have been subscribed under the Regulation in question, in excess of their former subscription."

22. "We admit, that the arguments used by the Managers in favor of the proposition for opening every class of Subscription to the service generally are correct, as applied to a Fund supported only by the contribution of its Members."

23. "Every Subscriber's Widow is, on that Supposition, likely to benefit in proportion to the amount of the husband's Subscription, and the sooner that Subscription commences, the better for the Fund. But if the Fund be aided by Charitable Contributions, or by the contributions of the Parties not deriving benefit from the Fund, the Widows of those who subscribe to the higher classes will, by obtaining a larger share of these contributions, diminish proportionally the shares of the inferior Classes."

24. "We are disposed, however, so far to relax the principle of our former instructions, as to consent to your allowing Officers to subscribe according to their Army Rank, as was requested by Captain Pathani, in his letter to the Managers, dated 4th March, 1820. In our instructions of 22d February, 1811, we did not particularly treat of the difference established between the rates of contribution of married or unmarried Subscribers—With a view to encourage the contributions of the latter Class, we are prepared to sanction a difference of rates for two Classes."

25. "We decidedly object to the principle sanctioned by the new Regulations, which requires a fresh Certificate of health, for every rise of Class; a condition, which however proper when each Class of Subscription is open to every Officer, although remaining Stationary in Rank. Would operate with peculiar harshness when applied to rise by promotion, as it would deprive the Widow of an Officer of the Pension of her Class, in case her husband should suffer in his health, in any stage of his promotion, either from cause or the nature of the public service in which he might be engaged."

26. "We have lately resolved to render it obligatory upon all Civil Servants, appointed by us in future, to subscribe to the Civil Fund of their respective Presidencies; and to communicate to such of those Servants, now in India, our wish, that they may subscribe, and our determination to refuse compliance with any application for relief on the behalf of Widows or Families of such Servants as shall refuse to contribute to the Fund."

27. "It is our intention to adopt similar resolutions in regard to the Subscription of Military, Medical, and Ecclesiastical Servants, appointed for the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to the Funds established for their respective services, and we shall be prepared to follow the same course in favor of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, when its constitution shall have been revised upon the principles explained in this letter."

28. "The adoption of such a resolution may render it proper that the principle of confining the operations of the Fund to cases of distress should be so far modified, as to admit of some contingent benefit to the contributors, generally, as it respects the Civil Funds of Madras and Bombay, the option of Annuities held out to a limited number of their Subscribers, will answer the purpose, although the gradations of rank in the Military Service, preclude the adoption of an arrangement precisely similar by the Military Fund; we are of opinion, that the modification of the 'eventual benefits,' described in the 6th section of the Regulations of the Madras Military Fund, dated in October, 1818, extending those, or similar benefits, to a limited number of Officers not in ill health, may accomplish the object without interfering, in any material degree, with the benevolent purposes of the Fund."

2d. That the present meeting having taken into consideration the recommendation and suggestions contained in the above extracts from the letter of the Honorable Court; and knowing also, that it is the wish of a numerous body of the Bengal Army, that a Military Fund, similar to those of Madras and Bombay, should be established at this Presidency.

3d. That it be proposed, for the suffrages of the army at large; that a Bengal Military Fund be established, and that it be further submitted for the sanction of those concerned, that the Bengal Military Widow's Fund be incorporated therewith.

4th. That the following Statement of the Military Widow's Fund, up to the 31st December, 1822, shows the same to be in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition, the income exceeding the expenditure of the last year, by more than 78,000 Rupees

Amount of Capital in Government Securities,.....	10,08,200	0	0
Balance in hands of Treasurer,.....	4,391	7	4
	10,12,591	7	4

ANNUAL INCOME

Donation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors,.....	22,965	8	4
Ditto from Members, as received in 1822,.....	37,111	13	2
Subscriptions from Members,.....	50,604	8	3
Ditto from Subscribers,.....	7,659	0	0
Interest on Government Securities,.....	60,192	0	0
	1,78,862	13	9

ANNUAL INCUMBENTS

58 Widows in England,.....	68,900	0	0
27 Ditto in India,.....	27,060	0	0
	95,960	0	0
Sundry Expenses,.....	4,879	5	9
	1,00,839	5	9
Balance Sa. Rs	78,023	8	0

5th That it is the first duty of the Members of the Military Widow's Fund, to provide proper Securities for the full payment of all Annuities due to Widows of deceased Members

6th. That a certain proportion, (hereafter to be determined,) of the above Capital of 10 Lacs, be transferred to the proposed new Military Fund, the said new fund stipulating to pay, *in full*, the amount of annuities alluded to in the foregoing Resolution.

7th That all Members of the Bengal Widow's Fund, who have paid their donations and Subscriptions, be considered Members, *de jure*, of the Bengal Military Fund, in their respective ranks to which they are entitled, without paying any further donation; their future subscription to the new Fund, according to their rank, to be hereafter specified, as agreed on

8th. That all Members of the Widow's Fund, declining to become Subscribers to the New Fund; may be allowed to be Members, (in a separate class,) of the Bengal Military Fund, on the same Regulations and Conditions on which they were previously Members of the Widow's Fund. the new Fund stipulating to secure to such dissentients all the benefits they could have derived from the Widow's Fund, on condition, that they continue the Payment of their former Subscription, and forfeit all other benefits of the proposed Military Fund

9th. That it appearing to be the wish of the Honorable the Court of Directors, that no Officer should subscribe to a higher rank than that which he actually holds, and this, also, being in consonance with the regulations both of the Madras and Bombay Funds no Member of the Bengal Military Fund can subscribe to a higher rank, (that of Army, or Regimental being left to the option of the Party;) than he possesses.

10th That as several Members of the Bengal Widow's Fund have subscribed to a higher rank than, by the preceding resolution, they are entitled to such Members must enter the new Fund according to their Army, or Regimental Rank, receiving back, however, (agreeably to the Honorable Court's suggestions,) such portion of their donations, (and Subscriptions, if desired,) as may have been paid in excess to the actual rank under which they thus enter.

11th That those Subscribers, (not Members,) of the Widow's Fund, who have subscribed for 5 years, shall be considered as unmarried Members of the Military Fund, without payment of donation (if desired) And that all subscribers under the period of 5 years have the sum of their subscriptions calculated in part payment of the donation, or that it be returned to them.

12th. That after deducting the above payments, the balance of the Bengal Military Widow's Fund, be transferred to the Bengal Military Fund.

13th That the above resolutions be printed, and copies sent to all the different Stations and Corps of the Army; and that a Prospectus of the new Bengal Military Fund be forwarded at the same time to Commanding Officers of Stations and Corps, with a request, that they will draw the attention of the Officers, under their respective commands, to the Proposed Regulations.

14th That a Committee be immediately appointed, for the better furtherance of the views of the present Meeting, and for the purpose of framing the necessary documents to be forwarded for the information of the Government and the Army, and that the undermentioned Officers be requested to form the same, viz.

Major TAYLOR, President
 Captain J JACKSON, Member.
 Captain G YOUNG, Member.
 Lieutenant H. B. HENDERSON, Member.

15th. That a General Meeting of the Officers, Chaplains, and Surgeons of the Bengal Army, in the service of the Honorable Company, be held on a day hereafter to be notified, to take the above Regulations into consideration, and to adopt early measures for finally modelling the new Bengal Military Fund, to commence on the 1st January, 1824, or as soon after as may be practicable.

16th. That a communication of the foregoing proceedings be immediately transmitted for the information and approval of Government.

REGULATIONS.

SECTION I.

Admission of Subscribers.

ART. 1. The following description of persons and they alone are eligible to be Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund:—

1st. Officers or Cadets in the Military Service of the Honorable Company, under the Presidency of Fort William

2d. Chaplains of the Bengal Establishment

3d. Officers of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

4th. Officers of the Bengal Establishment on the Retired List

ART. 2. Cadets or Officers, Chaplains, and Medical Officers, shall be admitted as Members, without being obliged to furnish Certificates of Health, provided they signify their wish of becoming Members within six months after the date of the General Order admitting them to the Establishment, on paying the Donation and Subscription, with arrears, calculated from the 1st of the Month succeeding their arrival in India. Cadets or Ensigns, however, (if unmarried,) will, on their arrival, be called upon for Subscription only;—but will be required to pay the full Donation of Lieutenant on attaining that Rank

ART. 3. All applicants, as above, who may be married, shall be required also to pay the Donation and Subscription of their married Rank, with arrears also, calculated as in the preceding Article.

ART. 4. Individuals of the descriptions enumerated in the 1st Article, who may not have signified their wish of becoming Subscribers within six months of their admission on the Establishment, shall only be admissible on the following Conditions—

1st. That the application for admission be accompanied by the Certificate of two Surgeons, that the person desiring to subscribe is then, to the best of their knowledge in good health. This Certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect, from the person so applying to be admitted. Applications from married Officers being also accompanied by a Certificate of their marriage

2d. That Donation and Arrears of Subscription, according to the Rank at the time of admission, be paid with compound Interest on those sums accumulated half yearly, at the rate of Eight per cent per annum. The Arrears to commence from the date of the institution of the Fund, or from the entrance of the person into the Service, if subsequent to the institution of the same

ART. 5. A Subscriber withdrawing from the Fund, forfeits, *ipso facto*, all claims to its benefits, as also the amount of his Donation and Subscription, and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession. Should he afterwards be desirous of again becoming a Subscriber, he will be admissible on the same terms as a new Subscriber, as described in the 4th Article.

ART. 6. Subscribers who may retire from the Service on the prescribed Pension of their Ranks, or who may return permanently to Europe, shall not forfeit their Title as Subscribers to the eventual benefits of the Fund, provided they continue the regular payments of monthly Subscription of the Rank they had attained at the period of retiring, agreeably to the rates laid down for each Rank in Table No. 2

ART. 7. Subscribers not in ill health, retiring from the Service before they are entitled to the full Pension of their Rank, to forfeit all claims on the Institution.

SECTION II.

Donations and Subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 8. All Subscribers to pay a Donation or Premium on entering the Fund, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying Table No. 1, and shall also allot for the support of the Fund, as long as they shall continue Subscribers, the monthly sums specified in Table No. II, agreeably to their Rank, whether in India or Europe. The Subscription of Cadets to be calculated at the Rank of Ensign.

TABLE 1.

Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks.

	MARRIED.						UNMARRIED								
	On Joining the Institution.			On Promotion.			On Joining the Institution.			On Promotion.			On Marriage.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colonels,.....	3480	0	0	579	0	0	700	0	0	140	0	0	3130	0	0
Lt. Cols. & Members Medical Board	2001	0	0	514	0	0	560	0	0	140	0	0	1721	0	0
Majors, Chaplains & Superg. Surgs.	1162	0	0	414	0	0	420	0	0	120	0	0	952	0	0
Captains & Surgeons,.....	556	0	0	364	0	0	300	0	0	120	0	0	400	0	0
Lieutenants & Assistant Surgeons,	360	0	0	120	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0
Cornets, 2d Lieutenants & Ensigns	240	0	0	....	0	0	....	0	0	....	0	0	240	0	0

N. B.—The donation of Unmarried Cornets, 2d Lieutenants, and Ensigns is considered at 120 Rupees, chargeable only when claiming benefits from the Fund.

TABLE II.

Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks

	IF IN INDIA						IF IN EUROPE.					
	Unmarried			Married			Unmarried			Married		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	£	S	D	£	S	D*
Colonels,	25	0	0	50	0	0	1	5	0	*3	0	0
Lt Colon & Members Medical Board,	18	0	0	36	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	0
Mus. Chaplains, & Superg. Surgs.	14	0	0	28	0	0	0	15	0	1	2	6
Captains and Surgeons,	8	0	0	16	0	0	0	10	0	0	15	0
Lieuts. and Assistant Surgeons,	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	6
Cornets, 2d Lieuts. and Ensigns..	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	6	0	5	3

ART. 9. Subscribers may redeem, by a single payment, the periodical Subscription eligible under Article 8, the equivalent Sum being determined on this principle.

The amount of Yearly Subscription shall be multiplied by the value of an Annuity of 1, on the Subscriber's life, according to his age, that value to be taken from a Table of which the following is a specimen. On promotion, the Subscriber will be liable to pay difference of Donation, and to pay or redeem amount of Subscription.

Age.	Value of Annuity		
25	9	12	5
30	9	9	4
35	9	4	8
40	8	15	0
45	8	8	6
50	8	0	8
55	7	8	0
60	6	3	9

ART. 10. Subscribers, on promotion, shall be required to pay the difference of Donation between their former and increased Rank, as married or unmarried, agreeably to the rates specified in Table No. I, whether in India or Europe.

ART. 11. The Donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments, not exceeding twelve, at the option of the Subscriber; in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the Fund, either for himself or Widow, unless the amount be paid with Interest at 12 per cent. per annum, from the day of admission.

ART. 12. Eligible Individuals, who may have applied to the Secretary for permission to subscribe within six months after their admission on the Establishment, will be entitled, at any time, to the benefits of the Fund.

ART. 13. Monthly Subscriptions of Subscribers shall be paid within four months, after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the Society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of Subscription, except satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the delay of payment. Officers authorising their Paymasters to deduct their Subscriptions from their monthly Pay, shall not be subject to the above penalty, but shall, nevertheless, be responsible for the arrears, in case it shall appear, that the Paymaster has neglected to make the proper deductions, if payment be then refused, the name to be struck off. Arrears which may be due to the Fund by a Subscriber at the time of his death, will, if not discharged by the Paymaster of the Corps to which the deceased was attached, or by his Executors or Agents, be deducted from the Pension of his Widow.

ART. 14. All Subscribers marrying after their admission into the Fund, and who may be desirous, that their Widow should possess claims to the eventual benefits of the Fund, are required to inform the Secretary of their Marriage, and unless this information be given, and payment of the additional Donation made, within six months after such Marriage, the Subscribers shall be required to pay double the amount, with Interest.

ART. 15. Subscribers who may have proceeded to Europe on Sick Certificate, or who may be in the receipt of any periodical aid from the Fund, shall, during such period, be exempted from the payment of monthly Subscription. The exemption never to exceed three years, and not to be repeated until after uninterrupted Subscription of 8 years.

ART. 16. Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing Pay from a temporary cause, such as captivity, extended furlough suspension from Pay, or the like, shall, during such period, be exempted from the payment of monthly Subscription, without forfeiture of the rights of the Subscription, but on the removal of such incapacity, and upon the receipt of Pay, the arrears to be made good within six months.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund.

ART. 17. The Benefits derivable from the Military Fund are twofold.

- 1st. Such as are granted by the Regulations to Subscribers while living.
- 2d. Such as are granted to Widows of deceased Subscribers.

* Reduced to this Scale from 1st January, 1820.

ART. 18. The Benefit granted to Subscribers while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim, by the Regulations of the Fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim; it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant; and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

ART. 19. A Subscriber, of whatever rank, who may proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate, and who may not be allowed Passage Money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the Passage Money regulated for his rank*, provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration, that he does not possess the sum of Rupees 10,000, or property of any description to that amount, and also shall be entitled, on his return to India, to receive from the Agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage, on the production of a similar declaration.

ART. 20. A Subscriber so proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of Rupees Four Hundred for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of Rupees 2,000; or property of any description to that amount, but no allowance will, in any case, be made for equipment to a Subscriber returning to India.

ART. 21. Subaltern Officers proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration, that they do not possess from any source, (exclusively of pay,) an income of £ 50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum annually, during the period of receiving English pay on Furlough. The declarations to be renewed annually.

ART. 22. It having, however, been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous Passage Money, Equipment allowance, and Income to Subscribers proceeding to England, on Sick Certificate, no Subscriber shall consequently be entitled to this indulgence more than once in eight years, reckoning from the renewal of Subscription, but in urgent cases of the certified sickness of a Subscriber, who may have already received the benefits of the Fund within that period, the application shall be submitted to the consideration of Subscribers at large, who will decide, if any, or what sum may be advanced as a loan, to be repaid within 12 months after the return of such member to Bengal, provided he may then have attained the rank of Captain, otherwise within twelve months after he shall have attained that rank.

ART. 23. Subscribers proceeding to England from any place not under the Presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the local Regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the Fund.

ART. 24. The second Class of Benefits, namely, those granted to Widows of deceased Subscribers, are absolute, not dependent on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the Regulations of the Institution.

ART. 25. The Widows of deceased Subscribers shall be entitled to receive the Annuities specified in the annexed Table.

Table showing the amount of Pension to Widows, (during their Widowhood,) of each Rank.

	In India per month, Sicca Rs. as. p.			In England per Annum £ s. d.		
Widow of a Col or Lieut Col Commandant,	228	2	0	12	3	9
— Lt Cols & Members Medical Board,	182	8	0	27	3	0
— Majs Chaps & Supdtg Surgs,	136	12	0	20	6	3
— Captains and Surgeons,	91	4	0	14	17	6
— Lieuts and Assistant Surgeons,	66	10	0	10	0	0
— Ensigns, 2d Lieutenants, & Cornets,	55	5	4	8	0	0

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these Rules or the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefit of it, any Widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her Husband, for adultery, or who, at the period of her Husband's demise, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

ART. 26. If a Widow Pensioner on the Fund marries, her Pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a Widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the Fund during her first Widowhood, in like manner as if she had not re-married, but subject, of course, to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the Regulations in the first instance. If the second husband shall also have been a Subscriber to the Fund, the Widow will receive, however, only one Annuity, taking that which may be the greatest; that is to say, according to Rank of the first or second husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 27. Every Widow benefiting by the Military Fund, and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of Government, shall be entitled, (for one passage only,) to an allowance of Sicca Rupees 2000, provided the Directors shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that from the indigence of her circumstances, she has a reasonable claim to such assistance from the Fund.

• Colonels,	Sicca Rupees	2400
— Lt Colonels,	ditto	2400
— Majors,	ditto	1800
— Captains,	ditto	1512
— Subalterns,	ditto	1500

SECTION IV.

Eventual Benefits on the Fund.

ART. 28 Independent of the Benefits which have been recited, the Bengal Military Fund is considered as holding out the prospect of Benefits, under the following circumstances:—

1st To Subscribers compelled, by ill health, to abandon the country after ten years' service, and before they are entitled to retire on full pay, the regulated Passage Money of their rank, and an annuity which shall render their total income, from whatever source derived, with the exception of pensions for the loss of an eye, or limb, or permanent injury equivalent to such loss, equal to the full pay of their rank.

2d. To Officers who may have served twenty-two years in India, and may be obliged, by ill health, to retire from the service without having obtained the rank of Major, the regulated Passage Money of their rank, and such assistance from the Fund as will render their whole income, from whatever source, (derived, with the exception of pensions for the loss of an eye, or limb, or permanent injury equivalent to such loss,) equal to the pay of Major.

3d. It shall be competent for the Directors of the Military Fund, at their discretion, to assist Officers retiring from the service on full pay in limited circumstances, with a sum equal to the regulated Passage Money of their Rank, provided always, that the Resignation of such Officer shall actually have been accepted previously to his embarkation.

ART. 29 Should the Fund, however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it, so that the annual income will not defray the Amount of the Annuities and other claims then it shall be in the power of the Directors, after submission to the Army, to make a proportionate deduction from the Annuity of each Annuitant, excepting always the present Annuitants of the Bengal Widow's Fund, and from the Payments to other Claimants above the Rank of Subaltern, until the state of the Fund shall afford the means of complete Payment, when, if a surplus income exists, the Arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

SECTION V.

Loans to be Advanced by the Fund in certain cases

ART. 30 A Subscriber proceeding to England on Sick Certificate, with his wife and children, and Subscribing to a solemn and sincere declaration, that he and his wife are not possessed of property to the value of Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to apply for Passage Money at the rate of 2000 Rs. for his wife, and 1,000 Rs. for each child, to be advanced by the Military Fund, as a Loan, upon such Security as shall be approved by the Directors. The amount to be repaid with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, within two years after the Subscriber's return to India, provided he may have attained the rank of Captain, otherwise within two years after he shall have attained that rank, and the Sureties to be bound to make good any balance or deficiency, in the event of the Subscriber's ceasing to be a Member of the Fund before the Bond is discharged.

ART. 31 In urgent cases of the certified sickness of a Subscriber who may have already received the Benefit of the Fund on sick certificate within the term of eight years, the application for assistance shall be submitted for the consideration of the Subscribers at large, who will decide if any, or what sum, may be advanced as a loan, under the restrictions recited in the preceding Article.

SECTION VI.

General Regulations.

ART. 32 The Bengal Military Fund is to be administered by a President and Twelve Directors, to be chosen annually, on or about the 15th of January, by a General Meeting of all Subscribers who may be present at the Presidency. Subscribers who may be absent from the Presidency may vote for Directors by Proxy, on addressing to the Secretary Letters containing the Names of the Persons for whom they wish to vote, or by transmitting such names under their Signature to the General Meeting, by the hand of any other Subscriber. The Directors who shall be found duly elected shall then choose their President from amongst themselves.—The precise day and place of Meeting shall be notified by the President, in the Government Gazette, at least two calendar months beforehand.

ART. 33. At the Annual Meetings the Accounts of the Fund, and Proceedings of the Directors for the past year, shall be laid before the Meeting, for inspection and approval by the Subscribers present, who were not of the Direction, after which the Meeting at large will proceed to choose Directors for the ensuing twelve months. The accounts to be published for general information.

ART. 34. The Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected.

ART. 35. All Subscribers, who may have contributed to the Fund, by paying Donations and Subscriptions in their respective Ranks, during six continued months before any Meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the Accounts and Proceedings, and to vote for Directors.

ART. 36. In the event of a Vacancy in the Office of Director occurring, in the intermediate period between two Annual Meetings, the Directors may choose a Successor from amongst the Subscribers at the Presidency, who may be eligible to the Office.

ART. 37. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the Society at large, special Meetings will be called by the Subscribers at the Presidency, (others voting by Proxy,) as provided for in article 32. Or if any alleged mismanagement, or other emergent cause should occur to any twelve Subscribers to require the Notice of the Society at large, a Special Meeting shall be summoned by the President, on the written requisition of such twelve Subscribers, under the forms above prescribed.

ART. 38. The Directors shall have a Secretary chosen by themselves, who also shall be an Accountant, with an Establishment, upon such allowances as shall be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

ART. 39. The Secretary will be expected to have an Office at his own Residence, for the accommodation of the Meetings of the Directors, for the preservation of the Records, and for the purpose of affording access to the Officers of the Army at large to the Books of the Institution.

ART. 40. The Directors of the Fund will hold regular Monthly Meetings; but no Meeting of the Directors consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be competent to the transaction of business, and it will seat with any Director, or with the Secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the President, who will convene a Special Meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application: but no Special Meeting shall be called with the view of reconsidering Resolutions which may have been already adopted by a former Meeting of Directors, unless at the requisition of a number of Directors greater than that which attended such Meeting.

ART. 41. The Secretary will invariably lay before the Directors, either at the regular or Special Meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last Meeting. Minutes of the Proceedings of all Meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the Signatures of the Directors present. The Secretary will also submit to the Directors who attended, drafts of all the letters which in those Meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the Secretary, without waiting for a Meeting of the Directors; but every letter proposed to be dispatched by the Secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of one Director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.

ART. 42. The Secretary will keep a set of Books in use in the Military Widow's Fund, under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the Directors of the Fund.

ART. 43. The Books and Correspondence of the Fund shall be at all times open to the inspection of Subscribers.

ART. 44. When any new Regulation shall appear to the Directors to be advisable, such Regulation shall be circulated to Corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes to be ascertained, and at the expiration of four months shall decide its adoption or rejection.

ART. 45. If any Subscriber or Claimant on the Fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the Directors to that of the Subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the Regulations, such appeal, provided it be approved by three Directors, shall be referred by the Directors, and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding Article, and the decision on such appeal, or that of the Directors, in cases not appealable, shall be final in all cases whatever; any further agitation of the question by a process of law or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the Fund.

ART. 46. When a reference shall be made to the Subscribers at large, respecting either proposed Regulation, or an Appeal, the result of such reference shall be communicated to Corps, for the information of Subscribers.

ART. 47. Generally all payments due from the Fund are to be made half yearly in England, and monthly in India, but in cases when Pensioners or Claimants on the Fund are about to embark for Europe, all arrears are to be paid up to the latest date practicable.

ART. 48. Any arrear which may be due to the Fund, by a Subscriber, or by an Annuitant who may have received an over payment, loan, or advance, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the Fund to the person owing such arrear.

ART. 49. All income derived from the Bengal Military Fund is declared to be unalienable, and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the Fund.

ART. 50. In the event of a Member of the Fund being dismissed the service, the Directors are authorized to afford the unfortunate individual such assistance as they may deem advisable, limiting the extent of the sum advanced to the net amount contributed by such dismissed Officer during the period of his Subscription to the Institution, and deducting such sums as he may have borrowed from the Fund, but temporary suspension from Rank or Pay is not to be considered a forfeiture of such claims, provided the arrears be paid up within a period equal to that of the suspension and immediately succeeding it.

ART. 51. If a Subscriber who may be dismissed from the Service, by a Court Martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the Service, he shall be re-admissible to the Fund on payment of the arrears that may have accumulated, with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension.

ART. 52. All Property belonging to the Military Fund at any period shall be invariably vested in the Honorable Company's Securities, with exception of a small Balance to meet current expenses, and Monthly Pensions.

ART. 53. When Interest may be chargeable according to these Regulations, on sums either receivable or payable by the Military Fund, in account with Subscribers to that Fund, or their Families or Representatives, (with exception to the case provided for in Article 30,) that Interest shall be always calculated according to the rate allowed by the Honorable Company on the Property of the Fund vested in the Public Treasury at this Presidency, at the time when such sums may be received or paid.

ART. 54. The existence of the Military Fund must be known to all persons entering the Service, and in the course of six months, they must necessarily have various opportunities of learning the tenor of the Regulations; it will nevertheless be the duty of the Secretary to communicate to each Cadet, Officer, Chaplain, or Assistant Surgeon, entering the Service, the advantage of a speedy declaration of his intention to subscribe, and the penalty of his delaying it for more than six months. This communication is to be made immediately on the promulgation of the order admitting to the Service any individual of the class above mentioned, and is to be repeated at the expiration of three months, but the miscarriage or non-receipt of such communication will not be admitted in bar of any existing Regulation.

ART. 55. The Business of the Fund in Europe shall be conducted through the Agency of Messrs Cockerell, Tait, and Co. who will, from time to time, receive the necessary instructions for their guidance, and to whom such Applications will be preferred as cannot, with equal convenience be submitted to the Directors of the Fund in India.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Form of Certificates of Health to accompany the Application of an Officer to become a Subscriber.

SECTION 1st ARTICLE 4th.

We, the undersigned Medical Officers of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble East India Company's service, (as the case may be,) do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health, and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and believe him to be a good life

(Station and Date)

C. D.

Rank, Corps

and

E. F.

Service

I, A. B. do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the contents of the above Certificate are in all respects true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my Health and Constitution, and that I do believe myself to be a perfectly good life.

Signed and declared in my presence, this
at Station or Camp

A. B. (Rank, Corps and date)
day of 18

G. H. (Rank)
Commanding at Camp or Station.

No. 2.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Passage Money.

SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 19th

I, J. K. Captain Regiment N. 1. do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 10,000, or convertible property † of any description, which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on Sick Certificate to Europe, agreeably to my Furlough, as published in G. O. of the I claim from the Military Fund the sum of Sicca Rupees under Article 19 of Regulations.

(Station and date)

J. K.

Captain

Regt. N. 1.

No. 3.

Form of Declaration to accompany an Application for Equipment Allowance.

SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 20th.

I, J. K. Captain Regt. N. 1. do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 2000, in money or convertible property † of any description which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on Sick Certificate to Europe, agreeably to my Furlough, as published in G. O. of the

I claim from the Military Fund, the sum of Sicca Rupees Four Hundred, under Article 20 of the Regulations.

(Station and date)

J. K.

Captain

Regt. N. 1.

No. 4

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Income Allowance.

SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 21st.

I, J. K. Regiment Native Infantry, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do not possess from any source, (exclusive of pay,) an income of £ 50 per annum, and that I claim that sum yearly from the Military Fund, under the Regulations of that Institution

* In cases where it is not practicable to obtain the Countersignature of a second Medical Officer within a reasonable distance, the same should be noticed at the bottom of the Certificate by the Medical Officer subscribing it.

† By convertible property, is meant Horses, Houses, Plate, and such articles as are usually sold by persons proceeding on furlough. Wearing apparel and other requisites, for comfort and convenience, not deemed convertible.

(Article 21st.) for my support, being on Sick Certificate to Europe, agreeable to my Furlough, as published in G. O. of the
(Station and date)

J. K.

Regt. N. I.

No 5.

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of a Widow for Passage Money.

SECTION 3d, ARTICLE 27th.

I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that with the exception of the pensions to which I am entitled from the Military Fund and Lord Clive's Fund, I am not possessed of, nor have any interest in property of any description, or from whatever source derived, exceeding the value of Sicca Rupees _____ and exclusive of the abovementioned pension, my entire income will not exceed Rs. _____ or £ _____ per Annum

E. J.

(Station and date)

Widow of

No 6

Form of Declaration to accompany the Application of an Officer for Passage Money for his Wife and Children.

SECTION 5th, ARTICLE 30th.

I, J. K. Regt _____ do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do not possess the sum of Sicca Rupees 10,000 or Convertible property, of any description, which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on Sick Certificate to Europe, agreeable to my furlough, as published in G. O. of the _____ I claim, as a loan from the Military Fund, the regulated Passage Money for my Wife and Children, under article 80 of the regulations.

J. K.

(Station and date)

Regiment N. I.

No 7

Form of Security Bond for the Payment of Loans.

SECTION 5th, ARTICLE 30th

Know all men by these presents, that we E. F. of _____ and C. D. of _____ A. B. of _____ are held and firmly bound, jointly and separately, to G. H. President of the Bengal Military Fund, or other the President of the said Bengal Military Fund, for the time being, in the penal sum of Sicca Rupees _____ to be paid to the said G. H. President of the Military Fund or other the President of the Military Fund, for the time being, or his certain Attorney, Executor, Administrator, or Assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each and every our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, dated this day of _____ in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and _____

Whereas the sum of Rupees _____ has been lent and advanced to the above bounden E. F. out of the Bengal Military Fund, to enable him to defray the expenses of passage for his Wife and Children to England, but such sum was lent and advanced to him only upon his previous agreement, that he, together with the above bounden A. B. and C. D. should enter into the above written obligation, with all conditions hereinafter mentioned. Now, the condition of the above written obligation is such, that if the above bounden E. F. his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators do and shall, will and truly, satisfy, and pay, or Cause to be paid, into the said G. H. or other the President of the Military Fund, for the time being, the full sum of Sicca Rupees _____ with Interest for the same, after the rate of four per Cent. per Annum, from the day of the date of the above written obligation, within two years of the said E. F.'s return to India, if a Captain, otherwise, within two years after he shall have attained that rank on his return, or in case the said E. F. shall not, within the abovementioned period, pay to the said G. H. or other the President of the Bengal Military Fund, for the time being, the full sum of Sicca Rupees _____ as aforesaid, with Interest at the rate of 4 per Cent. per annum, aforesaid, then if the above bounden A. B. and C. D. their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, do, and shall, well and truly satisfy and pay, or cause to be paid, to the above named G. H. or other the President of the Bengal Military Fund, for the time being, the said sum of Sicca Rupees _____ together with Interest for the same, after the rate of four per Cent. per annum, from the day of the date of the above written obligation, then the above written obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
by the above named E. F.
in the presence of.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
by the above named A. B.
in the presence of.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered,
by the above named C. D.
in the presence of.

Lord Clive's Fund*.

INSTITUTED 6TH APRIL, 1770

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers, superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks, from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks —

Colonel,	£ 4,000	Deputy commissary of ordnance, £ 1,000	
Lieutenant-colonel,	3,000	Assistant-Surgeon	1,000
Major,	2,500	Ensign,	750
Captain,	2,000	Assistant commissary of ord-	
Commissary of Ordnance,	2,000	nance, deputy ditto, conductor	} 750
Surgeon,	2,000	tor and all other inferior war-	
Lieutenant,	1,000	rant officers,	

All commissioned staff, or warrant officers to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, viz

	per annum	per day.
Colonel,	£ 228 2 6	or 12s 6d.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	182 10 0	.. 10 0
Major,	136 17 6	.. 7 6
Captain, surgeon, and commissary,	91 5 0	.. 5 0
Lieutenant, assistant-surgeon, and deputy commissary,	45 12 6	.. 2 6
Ensign,	36 10 0	.. 2 6
Conductor of ordnance,	36 10 0	.. 2 0

Their widows, one half the above, to continue during their widowhood

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows —

Sergeants of artillery, 9d per day, 1s to those who have lost a limb.

Privates of ditto, 6d ditto and 9d 1/2 ditto ditto

All other non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas, but if non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which if they reside more than 25 miles from London, they are permitted to do so by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them, a shilling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly in advance.

PENSION TO WIDOWS

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence, that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows —

MONTHLY STIPEND				MONTHLY STIPEND			
Colonel of cavalry,	St	Rs.	96 6 9	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and surgeon,	St	Rs.	20 0 0
Colonel of artillery, infantry, and engineers,			75 0 0	Lieutenant of cavalry,			27 6 0
Lieutenant colonel of cavalry,			69 9 0	Ditto of artillery, and deputy commissary of ordnance,			17 8 0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and Engineers,			60 0 0	Ditto of infantry and engineers, and assistant surgeon,			15 0 0
Major of cavalry,			58 3 4	Cornet of cavalry,			15 0 0
Ditto of artillery, infantry, and engineers,			45 0 0	2d Lieutenant of artillery,			15 0 0
Captain of cavalry,			44 13 7	Ensign of infantry and engineers,			12 13 0
Ditto of artillery, and commissary of ordnance,			35 0 0	Conductor of ordnance and riding master of cavalry,			12 8 0

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules as are prescribed for those officers, and also in India, by the sanction of the governor general

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificates of their marriage in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating, that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount prescribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company and Lord Clive, nor any person or persons in trust for them.

Widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed, or the pensions of their husbands, payable half-yearly, in England, or monthly, in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 25TH MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their General Letter, in the Military Department, under date the 15th September, 1824, having enjoined correctness in the wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Form, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future cases of application of that nature.

FORM

I, Widow of late a in the
service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not
 die possessed of Property, either real or personal, to the amount of £ Stg.
 nor any person or persons in trust for him.

A. B.

Sworn before me
at this day of
One Thousand
Eight hundred and

C. D. Magistrate.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 3D OCTOBER, 1828.

Under Orders from the Right Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs, that the following Form of Affidavit shall be adopted hereafter, by all Widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, in substitution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No. 98, B dated the 25th March, 1825.

^a To Wit

hereby maketh Oath, that the is the Widow of
late a in the Hon^{ble} East India Company's Service,
and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her aforesaid
Husband; and this Depoent further swears, that her said Husband did not die possessed of or
entitled to real and personal Estate to the amount in value together of
nor any person or persons in trust for him."

Sworn before me
this
day of

Bengal Military Bank*.

FORT WILLIAM, 23RD DECEMBER, 1820.

1. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to approve of a plan recommended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the Establishment of a General Military Bank in Calcutta, for the purpose of furnishing the Officers of the Army, with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their monthly allowances, and to assist such Regimental Savings Banks as have been established in Bengal, as well as to encourage the extension of similar Institutions throughout the several Regiments serving under this Presidency, by affording them a mode of easily investing their Funds with security, the following regulations are, with the sanction of Government, promulgated for general information, to have effect from the 1st of January, 1821, from which date the Bengal Military Bank will be open to receive Deposits.

2. After the 1st of January, 1821, all European Commissioned or Non Commissioned, Staff, or Warrant Officer, of every description, attached to the Military branch of the Service, wishing to remit any part of their Pay and allowances, shall be considered authorized to have any sum of Sicca Rupees, not less than ten, and without fractions, regularly deducted from their monthly allowances, by Pay masters, and remitted to the Military Bank in Calcutta, on making application to that effect by letter, or upon specifying in a note inserted on the back of their Pay Bills, the sum to be deducted, according to the following Form —

* Deduct from the Pay Bill and remit to the Military Bank as follows —
 * For Captain A. B. One hundred Sicca Rupees, Sicca Rupees 100
 * Lieutenant, C. D. Thirty six Sicca Rupees, 36
 * Serjeant E. F. Twelve Sicca Rupees, 12

* Total Sicca Rupees, 148

A. B. Captain.

Remittances on account of Staff Serjeants, will be made by Officers drawing their Pay.

3. On the receipt of the Pay Bills and Abstracts of their respective Divisions of Payment, Pay masters will Monthly remit the aggregate Sums thus deducted to the Secretary of the Bank, in Calcutta, by a Bill of Exchange on the Accountant General, drawn in favor of the Bengal Military Bank, transmitting, at the same time, a detailed statement, agreeably to the annexed Form, exhibiting the Amount remitted on account of each Individual.

* Memorandum of the Amount of Deductions from the Pay Abstracts of the—Battalion—Regiment, for the Month of—18— to be remitted to the Bengal Military Bank.

Rank and Names.	Companies	Total of each.	
		Ss. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
Captain G. H.	1st Gr.	50	
* E. F.	2d Gr.	100	
Lieutenant P. R.	Ditto.	36	
Lieutenant J. R.	1st B. C.	22	
Lieutenant L. M.	4th "	30	
Lieutenant N. O.	7th "	10	
Lieutenant and Adjutant S. T.	Adj't's	40	
Serjeant Major C. D.	Estbt.	10	
Lieutenant and Quarter Master T. U.	Qr. Mr's	50	
Assistant Surgeon, P. Y.	Estbt. Medical	100	
	Estbt.		
Total Sicca Rupees Four Hundred and Forty Eight		448	
Sonat Rupees			

(Signed) A. B.

4. These deductions will be regularly noticed in the Pay Office Statements, furnished to each Troop, Company, and separate Establishment, which are directed to be henceforth regularly copied into all Pay Abstract Books of Corps, Companies, and Departments, —the copy being authenticated by the signature of the Officer disbursing the Pay. A voucher of all Bank remittances made through the Pay Master, will thus be preserved with Corps respectively. It is, however, to be understood, that the Bank will receive any Sums Individuals may prefer remitting, or paying in, direct.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

5. In European Regiment, or Detached Portions of European Corps, and in all situations where independent Saving Banks may be established, aggregate remittances will be made of any Cash, delivered direct on such account to Pay Masters, or of any Sums which Officers may immediately authorize the Pay Master to deduct from their Abstracts on account of such Banks, in like manner, as in the case of individuals, a separate account being opened by the General Bank with these Institutions; the inferior details of which will be conducted under the direction of the Officer Commanding, by a Committee or other Regimental management, to whom their annual account with the General Bank in Calcutta, will be rendered.

6. The accounts of the General Military Bank are to be closed on the 31st December of each year, that of each individual or Regimental Bank, being transmitted to the party or parties concerned, as soon after as practicable, and the General Accounts of the Institution will annually be laid by the Directors, before a meeting of all Constituents at the Presidency, to be held in the month of January, due notice thereof being previously given in the Government Gazette.

7. The money received monthly in the Bank, will, at the discretion of the Directors, be lent out to the best advantage upon the pledge or deposit of Government Paper, Public Bank Shares, or other good Securities, so as to realize the highest rate of Interest, consistent with perfect safety.

8. The direction of the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to 12 Directors, 3 of whom will be appointed by Government, and the remaining 9 elected by the Constituents of the Bank, at the General Annual meeting in January, in the manner hereafter prescribed, by the Rules of the Institution.

9. In order to afford every facility to the Directors, in communicating with the Pay Department, and with the Commander-in-Chief, and to enable His Excellency and Government, at all times to ascertain that the concerns of the Institution are conducted according to the Regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers, to be Directors Ex-Officio, viz. The Adjutant General of the Army, The Military Auditor General: The Accountant Military Department.

10. It is, however, to be clearly understood, that it is not the intention of Government, to interfere in the management, exercise any supervision of the Accounts, or to obtain any knowledge of the Payments made by Depositors.

11. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the following Officers and Gentlemen, who have accepted that Office, to be Directors, until the first Annual regular Election in January, 1823, and they are authorized to chose a President from among their number, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel J. PATON, Quarter Master General of the Army.

Major L. WIGGINS, Assistant Military Auditor General.

Captain R. H. SNEYD, 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Captain W. S. BEATSON, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain W. CUNNINGHAM, 27th N. I.

Major GEORGE POLLOCK, Assistant Adjutant General, Artillery.

Dr. I. ADAM

F. T. HALL, Esq.

Captain, G. YOUNG.

12. Government is, likewise, pleased to accept the gratuitous services of Mr. Ballard, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., as Secretary to the Bank, and to appoint that House Treasurers to the Institution.

13. The following Rules for the internal government of the Bank having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

REGULATIONS FOR THE BANK OFFICE BUSINESS.

1. The Treasurers are to keep the Bank Accounts, in a distinct and separate set of Books, the whole of which are to be produced at the periodical Meetings of the Directors, or at any time, if required, by a quorum of them. Individuals being allowed at all times to inspect their own accounts, and the Secretary will submit for the approval of the Directors, the description of Books and number of Writers required, with their Salaries, which being authorized, is not to be altered without due sanction.

2. The Secretary will circulate to the directors, on the 5th of every Month, an Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Month preceding, and suggest the best apparent method of investing the floating balance. He will, at the same time, circulate the joint stock Accounts, which are to be kept in a separate Ledger, expressly appropriated thereto, that the Abstract Statement may be compared with it.

3. All Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, or other Papers and Documents, having reference to pecuniary transactions, and being Bank Stock or Securities, are to be made out in the names of the Directors, but mere receipts may be signed by the Secretary, for the Treasurers.

4. The Accounts of the Institution are to be made up to the 31st of December, annually, and the Accounts Current of Depositors forwarded with all practicable expedition, after that date.

5. There shall be quarterly Meetings of the Directors, for the inspection of accounts and such other business, as may be brought before them; special Meetings, when required for any urgent business, may be summoned by the President, or any three Directors.

6. The signatures of three Directors shall be considered adequate to sanction any measure, and to authenticate an account.

7. The Office of President to be annual; and three Directors to go out annually, by rotation. The President will be elected by the Directors themselves, but the three seats in the Direction annually vacated, will be filled up by the votes of Depositors, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS.

8. Remittances in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, may be made to the Bank for Deposit, either through the pay masters, as authorized by Government, or through any other channel, but no Remittance will be received under Ten Calcutta Sicca Rupees, or, containing the fraction of a Rupee.

9. All sums received will be immediately carried to the Credit of the Depositor, and held so far at his disposal, as that Bills drawn, not being in excess to the actual credit balance of the account, will be accepted at any time, but for the sake of preserving simplicity in the Accounts, and of allowing the aggregate Stock to be advantageously employed, such Bill will be payable only at two fixed periods, viz. 5th January and 15th July—Officers who obtain leave in General Orders to go to Sea on Sick Certificate, will, however, be allowed to draw any part of their Deposits by bills, at ten day's sight.

10. It has been determined by the Directors, that the aggregate amount of deposits shall be employed as a Joint stock, to be vested in Government Securities, or otherwise, as fast as it be accumulated in sufficient sums. The profit arising from this employment of the Bank, after deducting the office expenses, being divided among the share-holders, according to their respective proportions, and carried to the credit of their Accounts.

11. The half-yearly Divids of any share-holder, being under Sicca Rupees One Thousand (1,000) will, at the periodical payments, be discharged in cash, but if their aggregate exceeds that amount, it will be optional with the Directors to make cash payments, or to meet the demand by a portion of transferable stock; and in all such cases, as in closing accounts exceeding the above sum, they reserve to themselves the power of making that transfer, either at the rate which the said stock was purchased, or at the rate of the day, or at par, as may appear most equitable.

The drafts of individuals will be discounted by the Bank on its own account, whenever the amount of capital in hand admits of such accommodation.

12. The foregoing Rules regarding the periods and modes of payment of demands on the Bank, are not to be considered applicable to such as are granted by one Depositor in favour of another, or when the payment constitutes the opening of a new account: such transaction being a mere transfer in account, will be negotiable at any period.

13. An account current will be furnished to each Depositor, annually, and be opened at all times for his inspection, but no person will be admitted to see another's account, without written authority to that effect. All Deposits being regularly entered in the Pay Office Statement, or acknowledged by the Secretary, every one will possess the means of always knowing the state of his own account. No letters which merely contain such inquiries, can, therefore, be attended to, but references on points requiring explanations, will be received, and duly submitted to the Directors.

14. All Letters for the Bank are to be addressed to the Secretary in the prescribed form, and postage of all direct correspondence will be charged to the individual.

15. It having been determined, that the Office of President shall be annual, and that three Directors, not being such Ex-Officio, shall go out annually, the Directors to fill vacancies being chosen by the depositors at large, a list of Gentlemen, willing to undertake the duty, will be published to the Army, 2 months before the Annual Meeting in January, after which the 3 new Directors will be chosen by a majority of votes, those absent from the Presidency, voting either by letter to the Secretary, or by proxy.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 15TH MARCH, 1821.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

FORF WILLIAM, 10TH MARCH, 1821.

With a view to guard against any misapprehension that might be entertained, regarding the peculiar object of the General Bengal Military Bank, established by General Orders of the 23d December last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that the Bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of money already possessed by individuals, such an extension of the concerns of the Bank being inconsistent with the plan and spirit of the Institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to announce, that the 5th Clause of the Regulations of the Military Bank, is equally applicable to Native as to European Regiments, and that in any case where the Native Officers and Men of a Regiment, or Battalion, may form a Regimental Savings Bank, under the authority of their Commanding Officer, the same facilities of remittance, through the Paymaster of the Division, are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of an European Regiment.

Subadars and Jemadars are also authorized to remit any sum of money not less than Ten Sicca Rupees, and without fractions, to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the Officer Commanding their Company.

Monday, January 17, 1825.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was agreed, that the Accounts of the Bank are to be made up half yearly, but that the Accounts Current are not to be forwarded until after the 31st December, in each year, except under peculiar circumstances.

BENGAL Military Orphan Society*.

FORM OF ADMISSION.

The following is the form of affidavit to be sworn to, in all cases of application for admission to the Upper Orphan School, and transmitted to the secretary, with copy of will and of accounts to show fully the condition of the father's estate :

* A B maketh oath and saith, that he was well acquainted with C D, late a major or captain, &c. in the military service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, deceased, father of

_____, born

_____, born

infant, orphan, or orphans, for whom application has been made for admission on the foundation of the Orphan Society, and with the circumstances and fortune of the said deceased, and this deponent further saith, that, to the best of his (this deponent's) knowledge, information, and belief, the said orphans are not, by inheritance, bequest, charitable subscription, or otherwise, possessed of any sum or sums of money, or other property, to an amount exceeding the sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each, save and except what the said orphans may become entitled unto in consequence of their admission upon the said foundation.

this * Sworn before me }
day of }
18 . . }

(Signed)

* A B.

(Signed)

* E F.

Magistrate "

RATES OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND

Lieutenant Colonel,	Monthly Sonat Rupees	12	0	0
Colonel,		15	0	0
General Officer, not on the Staff,		15	0	0
General Officer, on the Staff,		18	0	0
Major,		9	0	0
Captain, Surgeon, commissary of ordnance, and chaplain,		6	0	0
Subaltern, assistant Surgeon, and deputy commissary of ordnance,		3	0	0

N B General officers, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels do not pay any stated monthly subscription, it being left to their own discretionary voluntary contribution. But if they discontinue subscription, their children are excluded from all claim on the fund.

* No child of a subscriber, of whatever rank, is admissible, unless the father have continued to contribute to the Fund, to the period of his decease, or in other words, any Member of the Society, who after promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, or from any other cause, ceases to subscribe, forfeits all claim on the Institution.

REGULATIONS.

For the admission of Orphans sanctioned by the Army, and ordered to have effect from the 1st February, 1819, at a Meeting held the 24th December, 1818.

I. That no child be admitted who shall be possessed by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, of the sum of Sicca Rupees 10,000 (ten thousand), or an annuity yielding Sicca Rupees 500 (five hundred).

II. That no child possessed of any property less than the above sum shall be admitted, unless the amount shall be lodged for its use and benefit in the Society's funds.

III. That no child of any subscriber, dying intestate, shall be admitted, if on inquiry there shall appear to have been (after payment of lawful debts, and adequate provision made for the mother, property remaining to the estate, equal to making a provision for, and which might have been bequeathed to such a child.

IV. In any case when an officer may die, leaving a natural born child or children, and possessed of property not sufficient to preclude the children from the benefits of the institution, and such officer shall not, by will, make such reasonable provision for these children as his circumstances may enable him, such children shall not be entitled to the benefits of the institution.

V. That when, in the will of any subscriber, part only of his children are provided for, and others either excluded by name or otherwise not noticed in its provision, such omission arising manifestly out of the intention of the testator, such exclusion or omission shall be considered to invalidate the claims of all the children on the Institution.

* For List of Managers, vide Directory, Part IX.

VI. That all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which by favouring the mother preferably to the children, or one child in preference to another, shall appear calculated to throw all or any part of a subscriber's family unnecessarily on the fund, shall, in like manner, as in the foregoing article, be considered to invalidate the claims of all

VII. That any provision, by will, for the widow of a subscriber, greater than $\frac{3}{5}$ ths (three-fifths) of the property to be devised when there shall be only one child, $\frac{1}{2}$ (one-half) where there shall be two, and $\frac{1}{3}$ d (one-third) where there shall be any greater number of children than two; the remainder being, in all cases, considered the property of the child, or (in equal portions) of the children, shall be considered unequal, agreeably to the two foregoing Articles, and invalidate the claims of the children accordingly. Provided always, that a provision for the widow, to the amount of 12,000 Sicca Rupees (Sicca Rupees twelve thousand), shall not be held to invalidate the claims of the child or children, although such sum may be more than three fifths, one half, or one third, of the property devised

VIII. That in all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding sicca rupees 30 (sicca rupees thirty), if a native, if European, sicca rupees 50 (sicca rupees fifty) per month, the principal of such sum in all cases to be secured to the child or children, shall be considered in the same light as the above, and invalidate all claims upon the institution.

IX. That subscriptions for the families of deceased subscribers are in all cases to be regarded as available sources of relief to the funds of the Society, and in that view, are to be considered of, and judged by the foregoing rules, in the same manner as any other disposable property; *with this only exception*, that whereas such subscriptions are for a joint benefit, and lodged in the hands of trustees, it shall not be indispensable that the orphans' portions, (estimated as above,) be paid as capital sums into the Society's fund, but it shall be sufficient that the interest upon them be, from time to time, duly paid by the said trustees into the Society's treasury, so long as the orphans continue an expense to the Institution, to be appropriated to their maintenance, whether in Europe or in India

It was agreed to upon a reference of the question to the army at large, that when the property of a widow, by *bequest or settlement of others than her husband* (as for instance, by money inherited from her own father, &c) or from the *subscription of her own or her husband's friends*, together with the sum left by her husband (which by Rule VII may amount to 12,000 Sa. Rs.) shall not in all exceed Twenty four Thousand Sa. Rs. (24,000) no deduction shall be made from the orphan allowance to her children, but that a proportionate deduction, for the relief of the Fund, shall be made on account of any sum that may come to her in excess to 24,000 Rs. on the principle laid down in Rules 182 and 183 of the Orphan Regulations,—and that all excess to 12,000 Rs. which the widow may be thus allowed to possess, shall, in all practicable cases, be settled after her death upon her husband's children

X. That should such children be allowed to remain with their parents or friends, the interest on their said portions will be calculated in part payment of the regulated monthly allowance, the Society regularly paying or receiving the balance, but should they be placed at Kidderpore, or under the management in England, the amount of interest on their several shares, (calculated as above,) must be paid into the funds of the Society, on failure of which payment during a period exceeding 12 months, the said orphans shall be liable to be struck off the books of the Institution.

XI. That with a view to obtain the most correct information possible, as well on the foregoing as all other points affecting the interests of those children who may be offered to their guardianship, the general management will, and do expect, (besides the customary affidavit,) the fullest information from executors and others, and an unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the specific cases may admit, and do reserve to themselves the entire right conveyed to them by their original constitution, of rejecting orphans tendered without such information and documents, or if, on reference to them, there shall appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to burthen the fund, by throwing on it those who might and ought to have been otherwise provided for

XII. That the marriage portion to female orphans shall in no case exceed Sicca Rupees 2,000, and if the ward claiming her dowry has property to an amount exceeding sicca rupees 3,000, the Society will advance a sum that shall increase the amount to Sicca Rupees 5,000.

XIII. The children of officers retired from the Service are not admissible, unless the father have continued his Subscriptions after the period of his removal from the Army.

THE BENGAL

Mariners' & General Widows' Fund*,

DEED OF REGULATIONS,

Agreed upon at a Special Meeting held on the 21st July, 1823.

Articles of Agreement indented, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this Twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, between the several persons, whose names, hands, and seals are hereunto subscribed, and set, being Members of a Society or Institution, constituted and established, and which the said parties to these presents do hereby constitute and establish, at Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, to commence from the First day of July now next ensuing, for the purpose of raising a competent and sufficient Fund, to be laid out and invested on securities, at interest as hereinafter mentioned, and by and out of the Interest and Proceeds thereof to make such provision, by monthly payments, for the Widows and lawful Children of Subscribers to the said Fund or their Nominees, according to the respective class to which each subscriber may respectively belong, as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say

Whereas it is considered that a Society or Institution, at Calcutta at Fort William in Bengal, for raising a competent Fund in order to make a provision and secure the payment of certain monthly allowances to the Widows and lawful Child or Children of Subscribers thereto, or their Nominees as hereinafter mentioned, as well by the donations of charitable and well-disposed persons as by the contributions and annual payments hereinafter particularly mentioned, under proper restrictions, provisos, conditions, and regulations will be of great advantage and utility to the Widows and Children of persons residing in the East Indies and other parts and places who may not be otherwise provided for

Therefore, the said parties to these presents, have constituted and established, and do hereby constitute and establish themselves into a Society or Institution, at Calcutta aforesaid, for such purposes as aforesaid, and do hereby bind themselves respectively and their respective Executors and Administrators, to keep, preserve, abide, and adhere to, and not to depart in any manner from the terms, conditions, restrictions, provisos, and regulations hereinafter mentioned, expressed, and declared of and concerning the same

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, in consequence of the trust and confidence which each of them hath and repositeth in the other and others of them, and in order to the raising, establishment, increase, and preservation of the said Fund, for the purposes aforesaid, each of the said parties to these presents, doth hereby for himself respectively, and for his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to, and with the other and others of them and his and their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, in manner following, that is to say —

ART. 1.—That the said parties to these presents, shall be, remain, and continue a Society or Institution for raising a Fund, to be called and distinguished by the name of

“ THE BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND ”

and that the interest, dividends, and proceeds of the said Fund shall be applied in making such provision for the Widows and lawful Child and Children of the Subscribers hereto, or their Nominees, as hereinafter mentioned by certain monthly payments or allowances of the Widows and Children of the Subscribers to the said Fund, or their Nominees hereinafter mentioned

ART. 2.—That each and every person and persons, who shall make a donation in aid of the Fund of the said Institution, to the amount of Sicca Rupees Five Hundred or upwards shall be respectively considered as patrons and Friends of the said Institution, and be, and be deemed to be, honorary Members thereof, and entitled to a vote in the management of the concerns of the said Institution at General Meetings, to be held as is hereinafter mentioned

ART. 3.—That the said Society or Institution be divided into three classes, and do consist of an unlimited number of Subscribers who may take shares either on their own lives, or on the life or lives of others in any or either of the said classes, either for the benefit of their own Widow and Child or Children, or for the benefit of the Widow, Child or Children, and of any other Person or persons dependant on the lapse of any given life or lives, and that the First of the said classes be called The Permanent Class, and do consist of such Person or Persons as shall, on being admitted a Member or Members of the said Institution, pay a donation or entrance of Twenty Gold Mohurs, or Sicca Rupees three hundred and twenty, and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Sa. Ra.	1200
From 25 to 30 years.....	1320
30 to 35 “	1450
35 to 40 “	1670
40 to 45 “	1920
45 to 50 “	2210
50 to 55 “	2550
55 to 60 “	3175

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

for each and every share and shares, which such Member or Members shall respectively hold in the said Permanent Class, which said two several sums of money shall be in lieu of all annual or all other payments and contributions for, or on account, or in aid of the said Institution, and such Subscriber or Subscribers shall respectively be, and be deemed and considered to be permanent Members for life, and be exempted from all other payments on account of the said Institution in respect to such shares, and the names of such Subscribers respectively shall be entered in the books of the said Institution as Members of the First or Permanent Class :

And that the *Second* of the said classes do consist of such person or persons as shall, on being respectively admitted Members of the said Institution, pay a donation or entrance of Ten Gold Mohurs, or Sicca Rupees one hundred and sixty, and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Sa. Rs.	120
From 25 to 30 years,	150
30 to 35 years, the Sum of Sicca Rupees,	175
35 to 40 "	210
40 to 45 "	250
45 to 50 "	300
50 to 55 "	360
55 to 60 "	420

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said class, during the life of the Person or Persons respectively on whose life the share and shares of such Member and Members in the said Institution may be respectively held.

And that the *Third* of the said classes do consist of such Person and Persons as shall, in like manner, pay, on being admitted Members of the said Institution, a donation or entrance of five Gold Mohurs, or Sicca Rupees Eighty, and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the Sum of Sa. Rs.	60	0
From 25 to 30 years,	75	0
30 to 35 "	87	8
35 to 40 "	105	0
40 to 45 "	125	0
45 to 50 "	150	0
50 to 55 "	180	0
55 to 60 "	210	0

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said last mentioned class, during the life and lives of the person or persons respectively, on which the said share and shares may be respectively held.

That in all the classes every new member shall pay, in addition to the above rates of subscription, for every child born before or after becoming a Member (beyond the number of two children) whether male or female, a premium of Sicca Rupees forty in the first and second classes, and of Sicca Rupees Twenty in the third class, and that no child of any future Member shall be entitled to admission upon this Fund, who shall not have been duly registered, and the above Premium paid within three months after the parents entering the Society, or the birth of such child, if taking place subsequently, unless sufficient cause shall be assigned for delay.

ART. 4.—That each and every individual, desirous of being admitted a member of the said institution in any of the said classes, shall be permitted to hold one share on his and their own life and lives, and as many shares on distinct and separate lives, to be approved of by the Directors of the said Society, as such individual shall respectively think fit, either for the benefit of his own widow and child or children, or for the benefit of the widow, or child or children of the person and persons on whose life and lives such share and shares may be respectively held; and in either case the party subscribing, and not the person on whose life the said share will be held, is, and shall be deemed and considered to be, a member of the said Institution, and shall have a voice in the management of its concerns. But it is hereby expressly stipulated and declared, that not more than one single share, in any or either of the said classes, shall be held on the life of any one individual.

ART. 5.—That individuals subscribing on three separate lives be entitled to two votes, at all general meetings of the members of the said institution, but that no greater number of shares shall entitle any individual to more than two votes, in the management of the concerns of the said institution.

ART. 6.—That in order to be admitted, on the books of the said Institution, as a member of the First or Permanent Class, a certificate of health, signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual, on whose life such share is intended to be held, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said Institution, who shall, in all instances, be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 7.—That a Certificate of Health, signed by a Medical Gentleman, and an Affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life a share is intended to be held in the second and third classes, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said Institution, who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 8.—That any individual member or members entitled to any share or shares, in either the second or third class of the said Institution, and desirous of becoming a member of the First or Permanent Class, shall, on payment of a sum sufficient to make up, with what such member or members had previously paid, the said donation of 20 Gold Mohurs, and such further sum accord-

ing to his age as per Article Third, so stipulated to be made Members of the Permanent Class, for each and every share to be held therein, as heretofore mentioned, with interest at the rate of ten per cent from the date of the admission of such member or members in the said first or second classes respectively, and upon producing a medical certificate of health and attestation, to the satisfaction of a majority of the said Directors, be entitled to transfer the share and shares, for which such payment and payments shall be made, at last aforesaid, into the first or permanent class, and the widow and children of the person or persons intended to be benefited by the said share and shares, shall thereupon, immediately on the lapse and lapses of the life and lives, on which the said share and shares shall be respectively held, be entitled to the payments and allowances herein stipulated to be made to the widow and children of the members of the first or permanent class.

ART. 9.—That the father of an illegitimate child or children, born before the formation of this Institution, may be admitted to hold one share in any of the said classes of the said Institution, on making such annual donation and payments as are heretofore mentioned, according to the class in which such share may be held, and that on the lapse of the life or lives of the party or parties so subscribing, his or their child or children, not exceeding three in number, whose names and description shall be accurately entered in the books of the said Institution, shall be entitled to have and receive such monthly allowances as are hereinafter provided for lawful Children, in cases of the lapse of a life on which a share may be held, where there are only a child or children and no widow to be provided for.

ART. 10.—That it is hereby provided and declared, that in case of the lapse of any life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said second or third classes, or either of them, within the space of one year from the time of such share or shares having been respectively granted, no benefit shall or may be derived by the widow, child and children, respectively intended to be benefited thereby, but that in the event of the lapse or lapses of the life or lives on which such share and shares shall be respectively held, within the period aforesaid, the party subscribing or his representatives shall be entitled to receive back, from the Secretary and Treasurers of the said Institution, the full amount of all payments, made on account of such shares respectively, with interest at six per cent: it is, however, expressly provided, that nothing in this article contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to members of the First or Permanent Class.

ART. 11.—That no subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned, to derive any benefit from the Funds of this Institution, until the life subscribed on (if of the Permanent Class) shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the first subscription and donation, or premium of admission paid, and a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary and three of the Directors, and until the party shall have survived for the period of one whole year from the date of his admission, if a share-holder in either of the second or third classes of the Institution, the party holding the share or shares in the second or third classes, or his representatives, being in the last instance entitled only to a refund of the monies paid and advanced by him, with interest as heretofore mentioned.

ART. 12.—That all annual subscriptions, (except the first, which is to be paid on admission,) shall be paid in advance on or before the first day of July in each and every year, and that if the same shall not be paid, with interest at the rate of ten per cent within two months of the date on which such payments shall respectively become due, if the party or parties entitled to the said share or shares, shall reside on shore, or within six months of such day of payment, with such interest as aforesaid, if the party subscribing shall be absent at sea, or at any considerable distance from Calcutta, then, and in either of the said cases, such subscriber or subscribers, and the persons intended to be benefited by such subscription shall forfeit all claims whatever on the Funds of the said Society, and be no longer considered as subscriber or subscribers to, or member or members of, the said Institution.

ART. 13.—That until the Fund, intended to be raised by the means and for the purposes aforesaid, shall amount to the sum of Sixty Rupees One Hundred Thousand, no sum or sums of money shall be paid or payable to the widows or children of the subscribers to the said Fund, for and in respect of the pensions or allowances hereinafter mentioned and stipulated to be paid, save to the widows and children of persons holding shares in the first or permanent class, who will be entitled to the benefit of the said Fund immediately on the lapse of the life or lives on which the respective share or shares may be held, in the said first or permanent class.

ART. 14.—That when, and so soon as the Funds of the first class of the Institution shall amount to the sum of Sixty Rupees One Hundred Thousand, placed out and invested in good and sufficient securities at interest, the widow and lawful children of a person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said Institution, shall, on making application to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, be entitled to receive the following monthly payments, to commence and be payable at the expiration of one month from the occurrence of such casualty, *viz.* A monthly allowance of Sixty Rupees Eighty to each and every widow intended to be benefited by the said Fund, in the First and Second Classes of the said Institution, during her widowhood, and a like monthly sum of Sixty Rupees Sixteen to each and every lawful child and children of the party or parties on whose life or lives such share or shares shall be respectively held; and to the widow of a subscriber in the Third Class of the said Society the monthly sum of Sixty Rupees Forty, payable in like manner, and to each and every lawful child and children of such subscriber, or of the party on whose life such share may be held, the monthly sum of Sixty Rupees Eight; such payments to continue to be made to the widows, respectively, during their widowhood, and to the children, being sons, until they shall have, respectively, attained the age of sixteen years, or being daughters until their marriage, if leading a reputable and moral life; and in the event of the lapse of the life on which the said share may be held, leaving one or more children only, and no widow, the Directors of this Institution, for the time being, shall, for the purpose of properly administering the said Fund, for the benefit of

such Children respectively, be deemed and considered to be the guardian and guardians of such children respectively, and the monthly sum of Sixteen Rupees Twenty Five, in the first and second classes, and Sixteen Rupees Twelve and Eight Annas in the third class, shall be paid and applied from the Funds of the said Society, for the maintenance of each and every such Child and Children, in the manner most beneficial for them, until they have respectively attained their age of sixteen years, or being daughters, shall have been married, as heretofore mentioned.

ART. 15.—That in the event of the interest of the Funds of the said Institution being insufficient, from the number of casualties or otherwise, to afford a provision for the persons, respectively entitled to the benefit of the said Fund, to the full extent of the monthly payments and allowances heretofore mentioned, a rateable deduction shall be made from the allowances hereinbefore stipulated to be paid in each of the said classes, with reference to the amount of such interest, it being the clear intention and meaning of the said Institution, that the principal of the said fund shall not on any consideration be infringed or broken in upon, but that when, and so soon as the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be sufficient to satisfy the claimants thereon, the same shall be so applied, and that in any event the rate and proceeds of the said Fund shall be applied, as far as it will go, in making such payments ratably and proportionably to the widows and children entitled thereto, according to the class to which they may respectively belong, *provided also*—that in case the interest, dividends, or proceeds of the said Fund shall, at any time hereafter, admit of an increase of the allowances heretofore provided for the persons respectively entitled to the benefit of the said Fund,—that then the said allowances shall be increased ratably and proportionably in all the said classes, in such manner and to such extent as a majority of the Directors of this Institution for the time being, shall deem expedient.

ART. 16.—Provided always—And it is hereby expressly agreed and declared by and between all the parties hereto,—that nothing herein contained, as in any of the rules of the said Institution, shall be deemed, taken, or considered, or in any wise construed so as to entitle to the benefit of the Funds of this Institution, any Widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who may hereafter be proved, to the satisfaction of the general meeting of the Society, to lead an immoral or unchaste life.

And, that should hereafter any widower on this Fund again marry, his widow will not be entitled to any benefit from this Fund, without he again pay his entrance and fresh subscription according to his then age.

ART. 17.—That the pensions or allowances to widows entitled to the benefit of the said Fund shall cease on their marriage.

ART. 18.—That Messieurs Palmer, Wilson, and Company be appointed Agents for the Fund, in London, and that the Secretary of this Institution do remit to such Agents, from time to time, such sums of money as may be requisite with instructions for the disbursement of the same, and that he do also transmit to them copies of all General Rules and Regulations which may be passed relative to the fund, for their information, and that of all who may apply for the same.

ART. 19.—That the benefit of this Institution be extended to Madras, Bombay, Penang, and Singapore, and that Messieurs Paris and Darc may be appointed the Agents of this Society at the Presidency of Madras, Messieurs Forbes and Company, at Bombay, Messieurs Carnegie and Company, at Penang and Singapore, aforesaid, or at such other stations and places as may, by the said Directors, be deemed expedient.

ART. 20.—That the Secretary of this Institution be directed to correspond with the said agents so appointed as aforesaid, and that he do transmit to them copies of the Rules and Regulations of this Institution, with such instructions as to the granting certificates of admission to the parties desirous of becoming subscribers to this Institution, as may be deemed requisite.

ART. 21.—That in the event of any widow or children entitled to the benefit of the Fund of this Institution being desirous of returning to Europe, the Directors of this Institution, for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered to make advances to the widow or children so entitled to the benefit of the said Institution, to enable them so to do, to an amount not exceeding the sum of Sixteen Rupees One Thousand for each and every widow, and the sum of Sixteen Rupees Two Hundred for each and every child and children so entitled, as aforesaid, by way of loan, and to be deducted from their said pensions and allowances, in such manner, and by such proportions, as the said Directors may deem expedient.—And such widows and children respectively, or the guardians of such children, duly constituted, shall be entitled to receive their pensions and allowances to which they may be entitled from the Accounts of the said Society in London, or elsewhere, from and after the 1st day of January, 1824, at the current exchange of the day upon which such pensions shall become due, upon their producing a certificate signed by the Secretary of this Society, specifying the period to which their pensions have been respectively paid in Bengal, or other places in India, and the amount which they will be entitled to receive in England to be presented to the said Agents in London, on making applications for such pensions, and upon giving satisfactory evidence of identity,—But that such pensions and allowances instead of being payable as in Calcutta monthly, shall be payable in London half-yearly, and not oftner; and that the remuneration to be allowed to such agent or agents, shall be paid by the person or persons receiving the pensions or allowances, and not by this Institution.

ART. 22.—That in case any widow entitled to the benefit of the Funds of this Institution shall reside in a part of England twenty miles distant from London, or in Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, her pension shall be paid in London to an attorney duly authorized by her, on the production of a certificate, signed by two persons, in the Character of Parochial Clergymen, or of Magistrates where she resides, to the following purport—

Certificate—“This is to Certify, that Mrs. A. B. Widow of C. D. late of
 * in the East Indies, is living in the Parish of _____ in the County of _____
 * in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to the best of our knowledge and belief is in a state of

* widowhood, and that she hath children by her deceased husband,
 * now living with her, to wit; of the age of and

ART. 23.—That all the subscribers to this Institution, as well as those who may in future become so, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names, relinquishing, at the same time, all claim to the benefit of this Institution, and forfeiting to the Fund all sums that may have been previously contributed by them, as well as what arrears are due up to the period of their drawing.

ART. 24.—That Henry Mathew of Calcutta aforesaid, Merchant and Agent, be and is hereby appointed Secretary of the general and entire business and concerns of the said Institution, and that he be allowed for office rent, the monthly sum of Sicca Rupees one hundred, and such other disbursements as may be actually incurred for sircars, pions, and the necessary establishment of the said Institution, law charges, stationery, and other necessary and unavoidable expenses.

ART. 25.—That all the business of this Institution shall be managed and carried on by the Secretary thereof, and subject to the control of the Directors, for the time being; and that proper and necessary books of account shall be kept by the said Secretary, at an office within the limits of the town of Calcutta, in which office all the business and transactions of or relative to the said Institution shall be truly and fairly entered in this said book, and that all books, accounts, and papers, and every thing else whatsoever, (save and except the money and securities for money) belonging or relating to, or which shall belong or relate to the said Institution or the business thereof, or the carrying on such business, shall be kept in the office, in Calcutta, aforesaid, where the said business shall, from time to time, be so carried on, which books, accounts, and papers, the said subscribers and their respective executors and administrators shall freely, and at all convenient times have liberty to resort to, inspect and peruse, when and as often as occasion may require, or they or any of them may think fit, or be desirous so to do, during office hours.

ART. 26.—That the Secretary of the said Company shall be answerable and accountable for the amount of all monies to be received by him and for the safe custody of all securities to be deposited with him as Secretary of the said Institution.

ART. 27.—That the Secretary shall, from time to time, report to the Directors of the said Institution whenever the monies received from subscribers to the said Institution amount to Sicca Rupees Five Thousand and upwards, and that when and so often as it shall amount to the said sum of Sicca Rupees Five Thousand and upwards, the sum of Sicca Rupees Five Thousand shall be laid out in the purchase of Company's Paper, or in such other Public Securities of the Government of Bengal, or in shares of the Stock of the Bank of Bengal, or in such other good and sufficient securities as shall be deemed by the said Directors most for the advantage of the said Institution.

ART. 28.—That all Company's Paper or other public Securities purchased on account of the said Society, shall be purchased in the names of the Directors, who shall authorize and empower the said Secretary, from time to time, to receive the interest thereof.

ART. 29.—That any action or suit hereafter to be commenced, or prosecuted, or defended for and on account of the said Institution, shall be commenced, and prosecuted, and defended by the Secretary, for the time being, of the said Institution, with the approbation of the Directors, for the time being, at the expense of the said Society or Institution.

ART. 30.—That John Gilmore, James Dunbar, John Phipps, John Adolphus Williams, and Henry Mathew, being five of the members of the said Institution, are hereby elected and appointed Directors of the affairs of the said Company, from the 1st day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, until the first day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty One, and that on the first day of July in each succeeding year, unless such day shall happen to be a Sunday, in which case the election hereinafter mentioned shall take place on the Monday following, during the existence of the said Institution, two of the said Directors (with the exception of the said Henry Mathew, who is also Secretary to the said Institution, and, therefore, deemed a proper person to continue a permanent member of the said direction,) shall go out by rotation, and a new election of two other Directors shall take place, and that such election shall be made by the whole or a majority of votes, to be taken and reckoned as hereinafter mentioned, of the said subscribers, who shall be present at a General Meeting thereof to be held for the purpose of such election, and that such Directors so to be chosen shall continue in office from such first day of July, until the ensuing annual election of such Directors.

ART. 31.—That a meeting of the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall be held yearly during the continuance of the said Institution, on some convenient day between the 1st and 15th days of the month of July in each year, and the said subscribers present at such or any other meeting, or the major part of them, shall and may audit and settle the accounts of the said Institution, and shall and may frame such regulations for the said Institution and the said business, as shall seem to them proper, (provided they do not militate against or tend to annul any of the articles hereinbefore and hereinafter agreed upon,) which regulation shall be carefully entered in a proper book to be kept by the said Secretary, and signed by the subscribers then present at such meeting, or meetings, or the majority of them, which being so entered and signed shall be binding on all the said subscribers, their executors, administrators, and assigns.—But if any error in such accounts be discovered after such settlement of accounts, such sum, whether to the credit or debit of the Stock or Funds of the said Institution, shall be carried into the accounts of the said Institution for the next succeeding year, and that all errors which may be discovered in the said accounts after the settlement thereof, shall, as soon as discovered, be communicated by the Secretary to the Directors for the time being.

ART. 32.—That all members holding three or more shares shall have two votes, and all members holding a less number of shares than three shall have but one vote on any question which shall come before any General Meeting of the Proprietors, or on any other occasion; and that all questions which shall come before such or any other meetings shall be decided by the majority of votes, so taken and reckoned, of the members then present at such meeting; but that no member

shall, at any meeting, be entitled or allowed to vote in any matter or thing in which such member shall be in any manner individually interested, otherwise than as a general subscriber to the Fund of the said Institution.

ART 33.—That whenever, during the continuance of the said Institution, the said Secretary shall be required, in writing, so to do by seven at least of the members or subscribers, for the time then being, he shall give due public notice of a General Meeting of the members or subscribers; and that no matter or thing herein contained shall be annulled or altered in any manner whatsoever, except with the concurrence of at least two thirds of the votes to be so taken, as aforesaid, of the members or subscribers, who shall be personally present at such General Meeting.

LASTLY.—That in case any difference or dispute shall happen or arise between the said several parties to these presents, any or either of them, touching any or either of the covenants, clauses, and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, expressed, and contained, the same shall and may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions Passed at General and Special Meetings, since the 21st July, 1823

General Meeting, 13th July, 1824—Resolved that in future, when mortgages are required, they shall be subject to the approval of a land surveyor, and the advances never to exceed five-eighths of the real value.

That all surplus funds, not needed for the expenses of the month, be lodged in the Bank of Hindostan, (until they can be advantageously invested in proper securities,) with which an open account shall be kept.

Special General Meeting, 9th April, 1825—That the Secretary's Office should be continued in a central and convenient part of the town, and that the Secretary should be required to provide the office in question, without putting the Society to any additional expense.

That the Secretary, on his appointment, be required to execute a bond of security, binding himself in the penal sum of Sa Rs 5,000, to the faithful administration of the trust reposed in him.

That the 30th Article of the printed rules be modified inasmuch, that in future the Secretary of the Institution shall not be a member of the direction.

General Meeting, 24th December, 1827—That all subsequent applications for admission into the 2d and 3d classes shall be limited to the age of 35 years, and that under no circumstances shall an applicant be deemed eligible after that period of life.

Eighth Annual General Meeting, 14th July, 1828—That all future subscribers to the first and second classes shall pay an admission fee of 40 Rupees each, and the subscribers to the third class, the sum of 20 Rupees, to the Secretary for the time being.

General Meeting, 24th December, 1828—That in future the books and accounts of the Fund be brought up, audited, and closed on the 31st December in each year, and that the General Annual Meeting shall take place on or before the 1st day of February immediately thereafter.

General Meeting, 22d January, 1829—That a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the Fund from its first establishment, with a view to ascertain and report whether the disposable income of the Society is equal to the annual claims on it.

That from the 1st of January 1829, the Secretary be instructed to distinguish the several monthly pensions into payments in the first, second, and third classes, in the same manner as receipts are carried to separate heads.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1830—“That the sums remitted, from time to time, by the Institution to the House of Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop, and Co. in London, be in future entered in the accounts as a dependency, and not included in the stated accounts of the Society's Funds;” and when the accounts are received, to be included as other pensions.

That for greater safety, two lacs and fifty thousand Rupees, vested in Government securities, shall be deposited with the Government Agents.

Special General Meeting, 25th February, 1830—That with reference to the report and accounts submitted to the Meeting, it appears absolutely necessary for the stability of the Fund, to make some considerable reduction in the scale of pensions, suited to the necessities of the case.

That all pensions paid by the Society be reduced one-half from the 1st of May next, and so to continue for one year; at the expiration of which, should further sacrifice appear absolutely necessary, it must be submitted to.

That the Secretary do write a circular letter to all the pensioners on the Fund, fully explaining the urgent necessity of the present reduction, and pointing out that instances have occurred of pensioners in favorable circumstances relinquishing their claim on the Society. Such examples to be held out as highly worthy of present imitation, whereby the Society may be better able to provide for its less fortunate claimants.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1831—That the Resolution, dated the 19th April, 1825, and referred to in the Meeting of the 22d May, 1830, namely “that none but a subscriber to the Institution should be eligible for the office of Secretary,” shall be rescinded.

That Mrs. Angus and family in England be paid their pensions in future on a similar footing as all other pensioners in Europe, viz. at the current exchange of the day, instead of as heretofore at 2s 6d. per Rupee.

That in future there be quarterly Meetings of the members of the Institution, in January, April, July, and October; the day of meeting to be fixed by the Directors, and the usual notice given by the Secretary.

That the sum of two lacks of Rupees, part of the balance now exhibited in the account current of December last, shall be held and constituted as the fixed and permanent Fund of the Society, instead of one lack of Sicca Rupees, as expressed in 13th and 15th Articles of the revised regulations of the 21st July, 1823, and that this sum of two lacks of Sicca Rupees, being now fixed as the *bona fide* Fund of the Society, shall not, on any account, or under any circumstances, be encroached on or diminished, the interest alone shall be applicable with the other current means to meet the claims of pensioners and usual charges.

2d Quarterly General Meeting. 11th July, 1831—That a Sub-committee should be formed, for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting their opinion on the state of the funds of the Society, and of suggesting such measures as may appear to them necessary for the improvement and the general advantage of the Institution

General Special Meeting by requisition, under Article 33d of the Regulations, 30th July, 1831—That the report of the Committee (appointed on the 11th July, to investigate into the state of the funds), be adopted, and that the pensions be reduced to the scale proposed from the 1st of October next.

SCALE OF PENSIONS.

Widows, 1st and 2d Class, at Sa	Rs.	20	0	each per month.
Children, ditto,	"	6	0	"
Orphans, ditto,	"	12	8	"
Widows, 3d class,	"	10	0	"
Children, ditto,	"	4	0	"
Orphans, ditto,	"	6	4	"

That should the funds hereafter admit of the measure, that the pensions to incumbents be increased *pro rata*, according to the actual amount of the annual income

That the Secretary be authorized to reprint 500 copies of the revised Regulations, and to add, by way of Appendix, the Bye laws, which, from time to time, have been passed and recognised by the General Meetings. Copies to be supplied to applicants at one Rupee each.

Bengal Provident Society*.

RULES AND REGULATION.

In pursuance of Public Notice given in the Journals of Calcutta, that a Meeting of the Subscribers, (and others intending to subscribe,) to the newly proposed Institution, to be styled the 'Bengal Provident Society,' would take place in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on this day, the 11th of September, 1815, in order to take into consideration the several Propositions for Establishing, Regulating, and Managing the said Society, the said Meeting was convened accordingly, when, Mr Palmer being requested, by the unanimous voice of the Meeting, to take the chair, the following Propositions were made, discussed, and finally agreed to.

Art. 1. That it is desirable for the Population of India, and particularly the rising generation, that a Perpetual Society should be formed and established by an unlimited number of Subscribers, the chief object of which will be to secure to Children surviving a fixed period, a sum of money, according to their respective interests in the said Society.

Art. 2. That in order to effect so desirable a purpose, the Society shall be divided into periodical Classes, each to terminate fourteen years after its commencement, (except the First Class,) that is to say, the First Class commenced on the 1st of October, 1815, and subscriptions will be received for that Class only, until the 31st of December 1816, when the Lives entered on the Books of the said First Class, who shall survive the 31st day of December, 1829, at midnight, (the meridian of Calcutta,) will be entitled to a Dividend of the Capital subscribed in the First Class, and the Interest accumulated thereon, as hereafter to be mentioned.

Art. 3. That the Second Class will commence on the 1st of January, 1817, for which Subscriptions shall be received until the 31st of December of the same Year, when the Lives entered upon the Books of the said Class, who shall survive the 31st of December, 1830, at midnight, as aforesaid, will be entitled to a Dividend on the Capital subscribed during the said Year of 1817, with the Interest accumulated thereon.

Art. 4. That the succeeding Classes shall commence on the 1st of January in every Year, and close on the 31st of the December following, when the Lives entered, and subscriptions received between those periods, will constitute a distinct Class, and distinct Capital, the Dividend on each to fall due 14 years after they have respectively commenced.

Art. 5. That the Capital of each Class shall be raised by Shares, nominally valued at Sa. Rs. 200, an averaged addition being made, agreeable to the following rates, which are in exact proportion to the probabilities attending Life in every Age, viz. Sa. Rs.

A Child from its Birth to 6 Months old,	200
6 Months, and not exceeding 1 year	220
1 Year,	3 ——— 230
3	15 ——— 224
15	27 ——— 240
27	32 ——— 240
32	38 ——— 240
38	40 ——— 210
46 and upwards,	200

Art. 6. That Individuals may take Shares either on their own Lives, or the Lives of others, and in either case the Parties subscribing to be considered as Members of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns.

Art. 7. That, in order to be admitted on the Books of the Society, no attestation of the parties subscribing is or shall be required, or any Certificate of Health from a Medical Gentleman.

Art. 8. That the Premiums for Shares, shall be made in one collection, and no Subscriptions shall be forfeited on any account, except, that of the Life being extinct, on which such shares have been taken, and for the convenience of Subscribers the Government Notes and Securities, will be taken in payment at the value of the day.

Art. 9. That the Funds shall be invested in the Notes of Government, or such other undeni-able Securities, as the Directors, (hereafter to be chosen,) shall deem most eligible, the said Securities to be indorsed to three or more of the Directors on behalf of the Society.

Art. 10. That Entries into a Class after the date of its commencement will be charged interest, at the rate of 12 per Cent per Annum, on the amount of Premiums from that date to the day of entry.

Art. 11. That five Persons residing in Calcutta shall be nominated Directors of the First Fourteen Classes, who shall continue until a dividend is declared on the surviving Members of the First Class, after which period they will retire, and their seats be filled by an equal number chosen from among the Members of the Second Class, and on the same principle every succeeding year's Direction shall be chosen.

Art. 12. That the business of the Directors shall be to superintend and controul the management of the Funds, to examine the Accounts from time to time, and attend to the general concerns of the Society; the opinion of a majority thereof shall be conclusive in all cases relating thereto, provided they do not interfere with these Regulations but that no Director is to have a voice in any Proposition in which he may be individually interested.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

Art. 13. That on all appointed Meetings, three of the Directors shall form a quorum, and in the event of death or removal of any Director or Directors, another or others shall be chosen by the resident Members of the Society.

Art. 14. That a Person shall be appointed Secretary to the Society, who shall undertake the active management of its Concerns, for which he shall be allowed a Commission of Two and a Half per Cent. on the amount of Premiums received, and one per Cent. on the amount, to be divided after the termination of each Class, but in the event of death or removal of the Secretary, the latter Commission of One per Cent. only, shall devolve to the Secretary, who may be officiating when such Dividends fall due and are paid.

Art. 15. That the Firm of a respectable House of Agency shall be appointed to act as Treasurers, who will receive the Certificates from the Secretary properly filled up, and collect the sums mentioned upon each, for which the said Treasurers shall be allowed a Commission of One per Cent. on the amount so collected.

Art. 16. That a Meeting of the Directors shall take place, during the months of January and July in every year, in order to audit the Accounts of the Society and pass them when approved; and should any extra Meeting be deemed necessary during the intervals of the said months of January and July, on the requisition of one or more of the Directors, the Secretary will give proper notice that the same may be convened, and that, on a convenient day in the month of January, 1817, after the Directors have examined and finally passed the Accounts of the First Class, a General Meeting of the Subscribers shall take place, to which the Directors will make a report thereon, at the same time, any point connected with the interest of the Society, will be discussed if deemed to be requisite, and decided by the voice of the majority of the Members, further, that a General Meeting shall be called on a convenient day, in the month of January of every succeeding year for the same purposes.

Art. 17. That a Journal shall be kept by the Secretary, which is to contain the proceedings of every meeting.

Art. 18. That the Interest Account shall be balanced on every 30th day of June and 31st day of December, and the Account carried to the credit of the existing Class or Classes in exact proportion to their respective capitals.

Art. 19. That applications for admission into the Society, are to state the names of the party to be entered, the sex, age, native country, and actual place of residence, which application will be addressed to the Secretary, who will, under the authority of the Directors, issue a certificate on the life of each individual named, bearing date the day on which it is received.

Art. 20. That one year previous to a dividend being made on the First Class, the Society shall commence to give public notice in the *India and London Gazettes*, for the surviving Members of that Class, to present themselves after the 31st day of December, 1829 following, at the Office of the Society, (or to the Agents in distant parts herein appointed,) producing, at the same time, the certificate of the office, and legal proofs of identity.

Art. 21. That in due time, previous to a dividend falling payable on the First Class, the Society shall appoint an agent in each of the Presidencies of India, and one in London, who shall be furnished with transcripts from the Office Entry Books of every Class as they become due, in order to enable them to question the parties presenting themselves, and they, the said agents, shall be authorized to call for such further proofs of identity as they shall judge expedient.

Art. 22. That the agent in London, on being satisfied with the identity of the parties, shall cause two Notarial Copies of the Office Certificate to be taken, one of which copies shall remain with the claimant, and the original and duplicate be transmitted by the most eligible opportunities to the Secretary to the Society, the charges of the said agent to be borne by the respective claimants.

Art. 23. That Members residing in England, or any part to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed two years' grace beyond the period of each Class falling due, in order to present their claims, and such Members as may reside in any part to the eastward of the Cape, will be allowed one year's grace beyond the period of each Class falling due, for the same purpose.

Art. 24. That as soon after the 31st day of December, 1829, as may be practicable, a dividend of the total capital of the First Class shall be ascertained on the number of shares then claimed by surviving Members, when a sum of 75 per cent. will be paid upon each share, reserving 25 per cent. on Interest to answer such claims as may be forthcoming during the following two years.

Art. 25. That the Institution shall be distinguished by the name of the 'Bengal Provident Society.'

Art. 26. That in order to defray the expenses of printing, stationery, officehire, assistants, and other contingencies, law expenses excepted, the Secretary shall be allowed to charge a fee of four Rupees on every certificate.

Art. 27. That on a final dividend being made to each Class, the parties receiving, or their agents duly authorized to receive the same, shall sign and give the Directors of the said Society, a full discharge, and general release, from any future claims on account of the said Class then terminated.

Art. 28. That the following five Gentlemen, residents of Calcutta, be appointed Directors, and serve agreeably to the tenor of the 11th Article of these Regulations, viz.
John Palmer, R. Robertson, David Clark, and H. Mathew, Esqrs.

Art. 29. That Mr. J. B. Jones, shall be appointed Secretary to the Society, on the terms and conditions stipulated in the 14th Article of these Regulations.

Art. 30. That Messrs. Palmer and Co. shall be appointed Treasurers to this Society, on the terms and conditions stipulated in the 15th Article of these Regulations.

Art. 31. That the Regulations now adopted, shall continue immutable during the existence of this Society.

Art. 32. That these Regulations shall be published twice in the Government Gazette, and in other Weekly Papers, for general information.

Art. 33. That the following shall be the form of the Certificate.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
No. _____

FOURTEENTH CLASS

COMMENCING THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 18____
ENDING... THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 18____
DIVIDEND DUE THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 18____

*We hereby certify and acknowledge to have received from _____ the sum of
Sicca Rupees _____ being the Amount of _____ Subscription for _____ Shares,
taken in the _____ Class of this Society, by _____, on the Life of _____*

_____, Treasurer,

_____,
_____,
_____, } Directors.

Registered No _____

Secretary

SIXTH.

Calcutta Laudable Society*.

The object of the institution of the Laudable Society is to provide a Fund for the Insurance of Lives, whereby individuals may secure a provision for their families after their death, or creditors may guard themselves against loss, in the event of the decease of their debtors.

The Laudable Society differs from an office for the insurance of lives, (as such offices have been generally constituted in European countries) in that the whole Fund of the Society accumulates to the benefit of the Insured, and of them alone—that no Insurer reaps a profit from the Institution, and that even the charges of management are regulated on so economical a scale, as scarcely to form a sensible burthen on the Establishment.

It differs both from a life insurance office and from most of those public associations into which certain orders of the community are frequently induced to enter, for the purpose of providing a Fund for the maintenance of their families after their death, in that it does not profess to insure any specific sum of money or annuity to the representatives of the deceased, but merely their proportion of such sum as its accumulated fund shall eventually yield. This uncertainty, however, is entirely in favour of the Insured, for on the one hand, by the ultimate division of the funds, he derives the utmost possible benefit which any life insurance could afford him, without a positive loss to itself; while on the other hand, he is perfectly secured against that disappointment to which the contributors to public charitable funds are not unfrequently liable, from the total failure of a scheme founded on false or over-sanguine calculations. The Members of the Laudable Society have a certainty of benefitting to the utmost extent proportioned to their respective contributions, and neither more nor less.

The Shares in the Laudable Society are portioned into certain Shares, and though the rules of the Institution do not warrant the precise sum which each Share is to yield in case of a lapse of a life subscribed on, an approximation to that sum may be obtained from the result of former Societies. In the Fourth Laudable Society each Share on a lapsed life yielded Sa Rs. 5516, exclusive of the regulated advance of 1,000. The present state of the Funds of the Fifth Laudable Society, now about to close, justify the expectation, that the holders of Shares on lapsed lives will receive about Sa Rs. 3,200 in addition to the prescribed advance already drawn. The difference in the productiveness of Shares in the two Societies respectively, is to be ascribed to an unusual mortality amongst the Insured. A Share in the Sixth Laudable Society may, however, be taken as covering the risk of Sa Rs. 9000.

The Sixth Laudable Society will commence on the 1st January, 1827, and close on the 31st December, 1831, at midnight, and its rules will be found to agree essentially with those of the Fifth, with the exception of an Annual, instead of Quinquennial rise in the rates of Subscription.

REGULATIONS OF THE SIXTH CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY

ARTICLE 1. The object of this association is to provide a fund for the Insurance of Lives. This fund is to be portioned into Shares, and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of Shares, either on his or her own life, or on the life of any other individual. In the former case, the general estate of the deceased, or such person or persons as he or she may, by will or assignment have appointed, shall benefit in the event of a lapse, in the latter the person who may have subscribed on the life of the deceased, shall benefit to the extent of the shares subscribed for, unless, in either case, such shares be especially declared at the time of subscription to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently made over, according to the forms hereafter prescribed, for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which case such person or persons shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse, and no other.

2. In the case of a person subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the subscription is made, shall be considered a Member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners or other bodies of individuals may hold one or more shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription, shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by the deputation of one of their number, on all matters thereunto relating.

3. The great principle of this Society is the equal division of its accumulated funds among the parties entitled to benefit by the lapse of lives subscribed on, according to the number of shares which those parties may respectively hold.

4. The Sixth Laudable Society shall commence on the 1st January, 1827, and shall close on the 31st December, 1831, at midnight.

5. Not more than ten shares can be subscribed for on any one life whether those shares be held by one or more individuals.

6. Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for Half or Quarter Shares, either on their own lives, or on the lives of others, and in case of lapse, the estate of the deceased, or the parties for whose advantages the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantages by Will or Assignment, shall benefit by the fund in a like fractional proportion.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

7 The following are the rates of subscription to be paid half, yearly on each Share, Half Share, and Quarter Share, according to the ages of the parties whose lives are subscribed on, at the time of admission into the Society, viz.

From the Age of		For a Whole Share.		For a Half Share.		For a Quarter Share.		Age.		For a Whole Share.		For a Half Share.		For a Quarter Share.	
S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.	S.	R.
3	to	20	10	50	25	26	112	56	28	28	112	56	28	28	112
		21	105	53	27	27	113	57	29	29	113	57	29	29	113
		22	106	53	27	28	115	58	29	29	115	58	29	29	115
		23	107	54	28	28	117	59	30	30	117	59	30	30	117
		24	109	55	28	30	120	60	30	30	120	60	30	30	120
		25	110	55	28										
		31	122	61	31	51	228	114	57	57	228	114	57	57	228
		32	125	63	32	52	235	118	59	59	235	118	59	59	235
		33	130	65	33	53	240	120	60	60	240	120	60	60	240
		34	135	68	34	54	245	123	62	62	245	123	62	62	245
		35	138	69	35	55	260	130	65	65	260	130	65	65	260
		36	141	71	36	56	273	137	69	69	273	137	69	69	273
		37	144	72	36	57	280	140	70	70	280	140	70	70	280
		38	150	75	38	58	290	145	73	73	290	145	73	73	290
		39	153	77	39	59	300	150	75	75	300	150	75	75	300
		40	156	78	40	60	315	158	79	79	315	158	79	79	315
		41	162	81	42	61	323	177	89	89	323	177	89	89	323
		42	165	83	42	62	365	183	92	92	365	183	92	92	365
		43	171	86	43	63	380	190	95	95	380	190	95	95	380
		44	174	87	44	64	395	198	99	99	395	198	99	99	395
		45	180	90	45	65	410	205	103	103	410	205	103	103	410
		46	191	96	48	66	585	293	147	147	585	293	147	147	585
		47	195	98	49	67	600	300	150	150	600	300	150	150	600
		48	200	100	50	68	620	310	155	155	620	310	155	155	620
		49	207	104	52	69	640	320	160	160	640	320	160	160	640
		50	213	107	54	70	665	333	167	167	665	333	167	167	665

8 All persons entering the Society, between the 1st January and the 30th June, in the year 1827, shall pay on admission their full Subscription in advance for that year, or for the remaining part thereof, computing the same from the date of their becoming Members, until the 1st of January, 1828, and paying for any number of days less than a month, one whole month's subscription. The subsequent half yearly subscription shall be payable on the 1st of January and 1st July in each year, commencing with the 1st of January, 1828.

9. All persons who may be admitted into the Society, subsequent to the 30th of June, 1827, shall, in the first place, pay their proportion of the current half-yearly Subscription, to be calculated agreeably to the above Rule, from the first day of the month of their admission, until the next following period of payment, and in the second place, shall pay a Premium of Admission, to be regulated agreeably to the following Scale, viz

regulated agreeably to the following Scale, viz

For admission during the second half	} A Premium equal to 25 per Cent on one half-year's
of the 1st Year of the Society... ..		Subscription.

During the 2d Year.....	50 per Cent. on do.
3d Year	72 per Cent. on do.
4th Year.	84 per Cent. on do.
5th Year	80 per Cent. on do.

10. In pursuance of the terms of the 10th Article of the Regulations of the Fifth Laudable Society, persons having held Shares on unexpired Lives in that Society, shall be entitled, without any renewed warranty of health, to receive a Certificate of Admission for a like number of Shares in the Sixth Laudable Society, on payment of the full Subscription Money for twelve months, at the rates corresponding with their respective Ages at the period of transfer. For the accommodation of individuals, it shall be in the discretion of the Directors, at any time on or before the 1st of January, 1827, to receive in payment of such Subscription Money, the Promissory Notes of the Parties, payable on or before the 1st of February following, together with interest thereon from the first January aforesaid, at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum; but until either the Subscription Money shall be paid in Cash, or a Promissory Note for the same shall be granted, no new Certificate of Admission shall in any case be issued, nor shall the party be entitled to any benefit from the Funds of the Society, in case of the intermediate lapse of the Life intended to be insured. In the event, moreover, of the payment of the Subscription Money being delayed beyond the term of one month from the commencement of the Society, or of any Promissory Note for such Subscription Money not being paid when due, the party subscribing shall be liable to pay to the Society a penalty of two per Cent. on the principal amount of his Subscription Money, and

should he fail to make good such Subscription Money, together with the penalty aforesaid, within the second month from the commencement of the Society, he shall entirely forfeit all claims of admission into the Society, or to benefit by its Funds, except on a new application to be submitted to the Directors, accompanied by the prescribed testimonial of Health and Age. If any promissory note received in payment of Subscription Money, shall remain unpaid after the expiration of the second month, from the commencement of the Society, the amount of such note shall be forfeited to the Society, and the subscription cancelled.

11. Five persons residing in Calcutta, shall be nominated Directors of the Sixth Laudable Society, whose business it shall be to superintend and control the management of the Funds, to examine the Accounts, to decide on all applications for Admission, and generally to transact the current business of the Society. The concurrent opinion of three of the five Directors shall be decisive, on all matters relating to the concerns of the Society, not at variance with these fundamental Regulations, which can be altered only by a majority of the Members residing in Bengal. No question, however, shall be proposed to the Members at large, without the concurrence of the whole of the Directors. In case of the death or removal from Calcutta of any of the Directors, another or others shall be chosen by a majority of the Members of the Society, then residing in Calcutta, or by a majority of such Members residing in Calcutta, as may attend at a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose.

12. A Meeting of the Directors of the Society shall be convened annually, between the 1st of January and 30th of April in each year, when a statement of the Accounts of the Society, shall be laid before them by the Secretaries, and no account, which shall have been submitted to, and passed by the Directors, at such Meeting, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the amount of Five Hundred Sica Rupees or upwards.

13. In the election of Directors, as well as on all other questions relative to the concerns of the Society, which may be proposed for the decision of the Members at large, a Member holding ten shares on any one Life shall be entitled to three votes; one holding from five to nine Shares, to two votes; and one holding any number of Shares less than five, to one vote only. Members holding shares on different lives, shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the number of Shares which they hold on each Life.

14. Messrs Alexander and Company shall officiate as Secretaries and Treasurers to the Society, with a fixed allowance of Sica Rupees Two Hundred per month, and a Commission of one per Cent on all Receipts of Subscriptions, to be paid out of the Funds of the Society, and they shall charge a fee of Sica Rupee One on each Certificate of Admission, and One Rupee for the Registry on each assignment of Share, in lieu of all charges,—Advertisements, Printing, and Law expenses excepted.

15. The Secretaries and Treasurers shall act in all cases according to the orders of the Directors.

16. All application for Admission into the Society, from persons residing at any of the King's or Company's Settlements, shall be made by letter to the Secretaries, and shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Health, signed by a Medical Gentleman in the King's or Company's Service (those from all other places to be certified by a Medical Gentleman to the satisfaction of the Directors,—and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose Life the Shares are applied for,) such Letter, Certificate, and Affidavit to be according to the following Forms, printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretaries, viz.

FORM OF LETTER FOR PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THEIR OWN LIVES.

[Place and Date.]

TO MESSRS ALEXANDER AND CO

Secretaries to the

SIXTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be admitted to hold Share in the Sixth Laudable Society on my own Life, for the benefit of my Estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by Will or Assignment; for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health, are herewith transmitted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FORM OF LETTER, FOR PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

[Place and Date.]

TO MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

Secretaries to the

SIXTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be admitted to hold Share in the Sixth Laudable Society on the Life of for the benefit of for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

This is to Certify, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief Is at this date
 free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that, from my acquaintance with his constitution
 and general state of Health, for and also from the result of the enquiries, which I
 have this day made of him in person, I consider him to be a good Life.

Dated at
 this day of 182 }

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT OF HEALTH.

Insert name, place of abode, and profession, at full length. I do hereby make oath and declare, to the best of my know-
 ledge and belief, that the contents of the above Certificate, as they
 relate to my present state of health, are true, that I have not wilfully
 concealed from the Certifier any circumstances relative to my health or
 constitution, that I have had the Small (or Cow) Pox, and that my Age
 at this time does not exceed years and months.

Sworn before me, at
 this day of 182 }

The above Affidavit must be sworn to before a Magistrate, who shall attest the same by his counter signature; or if the party be residing at a station where there is no Magistrate, it may then be attested by the Principal Civil or Military Officer of the station—in case of an application for shares on the life of a Minor under fourteen years of age, an Affidavit to the same effect as above must be produced from the Parent, Guardian, or next of Kin of the party, or of the person under whose protection he or she may be residing.

17. All applications for Admission, accompanied by the above prescribed forms of Certificate and Affidavit, which may be transmitted to the Secretaries, shall be submitted by them to the Directors for their decision. And the Directors shall in all instances be at full liberty to reject any such Application, without assigning any reason to the Applicant for so doing.

18. In all cases it shall rest with the Committee to judge, whether the reference to the circumstances of situation and distance, the interval which may have elapsed between the date of any Certificate and Affidavit of health, and the time of their presentment be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such Certificate and Affidavit accordingly. In no case however, is the party subscribing to have any claim on the funds of the Society, in the event of the life lapsing between the date of the Certificate, and the date on which the Applicant may be admitted a Member, unless where the Directors may, at the instance of such Applicant, have originally permitted the subscription to take effect from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit of Health, which it shall at all times be in their discretion to do, on the arrears of subscription being paid up. In the event, however, of a person dying between the dates of his Certificate and Affidavit of Health and his Admission, and the Insurance on his life was not effected from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit, the amount of Premium paid for such Insurance shall be refunded.

19. No Subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party, or parties concerned to benefit by the Society, until the life subscribed on shall have been approved by the Directors, the amount of the first Subscription and premium of Admission paid, and a Certificate of Admission granted under the signature of the Secretaries, agreeable to the form annexed to these Regulations. And if any Applicant shall omit to pay the amount of Subscription and premium of Admission within two months after the life subscribed on shall have been approved by the Directors, such applicant shall forfeit his claim to be admitted, except on a fresh application, accompanied by a new Certificate and Affidavit of Health.

20. All Subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission), shall be paid within one month of the time at which they become due. If not paid within that time, a penalty of two per cent. on the amount of the instalment shall be added, and any Member who shall not have paid his Subscription, together with the said penalty, within two months from the day on which such Subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his Share or Shares.

21. Any Member shall be at liberty at any time, to pay up his Subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment and the close of the Society, or for any part thereof; and, in the event of the lapse of the life subscribed on, such Member or his Representatives shall be entitled to receive back any part of the Subscription Money so paid up, which would not have been due at the time of the lapse taking place; forfeiting, however, to the Society, all Interest which may have intermediately accrued thereon.

22. No subsequent increase of Shares on any Life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by a Certificate and Affidavit as above. The Subscription on the additional shares to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

23. Any Member desiring to transfer his Interest in any share or shares which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so by an Indorsement to be written on the original Certificate, which Indorsement however shall not be valid, until the Certificate bearing the same shall have been produced to the Secretaries, and the Transfer duly registered by them in the general Book of Registry, to be kept in the office of the Society.

24. As often as a sum exceeding Sicca Rupees Five Thousand shall be collected, it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government Paper. Bank Shares, or in Loans secured by a Deposit of Government Paper, to be granted under the controul and authority of the Directors, it being clearly understood, that in all cases of Loan, the saleable value of the Deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All Public Securities purchased for the Society, shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the Interest only shall be made payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

25 The person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a Life in this Society shall, on making application to the Secretaries in writing, accompanied by such proof of the Casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of Four Thousand Sicca Rupees on each Share, Two Thousand Rupees on each half Share, or One Thousand Rupees on each Quarter Share, which he or they may have held or be entitled to on the lapsed Life, provided that, in the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Funds of the Society will admit of so large a payment being made. Should the Directors think, however, that the Funds will not allow of an immediate payment of this amount, then such sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper, and the balance of the prescribed advance shall be paid, so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the Funds will safely admit of it.

26 Arrears of subscription, or any other sums due to the Society by the holders of any share or shares on a lapsed Life, shall be deducted from the amount of the advance.

27 At the expiration of this Society on the 31st of December, 1831, it is proposed, that a new Society, on a similar plan, but subject to such further alterations as experience may suggest, shall be immediately instituted, into which Society all Members then holding Shares on unexpired Lives in the Sixth Laudable Society, shall be at liberty to transfer those Shares without any renewed Certificate of Health, in consideration of a sum of Money to be paid to such new Society out of the Funds of the sixth Laudable Society, and without taking into account any proportion of the Advances previously paid by the Society on account of lapsed Lives. To entitle Members of the Sixth Laudable Society to transfer the shares held by them into the ensuing or Seventh Laudable Society, no regular form of Application shall be necessary; but a Certificate of Admission into the new Society shall be immediately issued to them on the simple payment of the usual first year's Subscription in advance, subject, however, to the established penalty of Two per Cent. in the event of the payment being delayed beyond the term of one month, from the commencement of the new Society, and to the entire forfeiture of the privilege of transfer, (excepting on a new application to the Directors, accompanied by the regular Certificate of Health, &c) if not made good within the second month from that period. The rates of subscription for Members transferring their shares from the Sixth to the Seventh Laudable Society, shall be according to the respective Ages of the Parties, on whose Lives the shares are held, on 1st of January, 1832.

28 It is proposed to render the Institution of the Laudable Society permanent, by establishing a new Society in succession to each Society as it expires, and arranging the transfer of the shares agreeably to the above principle.

29 Upon the transfer to the Seventh Laudable Society of any share or shares in the Sixth Laudable Society, which may stand assigned by endorsement, or otherwise, for the benefit of any other person or persons than the person or persons originally interested therein, or upon any subsequent transfer of any share or shares so assigned from the Seventh or any succeeding Society to the Society next ensuing, such share or shares shall continue in all respects subject to the line of the Assignee, and shall be declared to stand for the benefit of such Assignee in the Certificate of Admission to be issued from the new Society.

30 Within one month and fifteen days after the 31st December, 1831, the accounts of the Sixth Laudable Society shall be made up, and the balance of Funds actually on hand, after deducting the stipulated payment of 10 per Cent. to the new Society, shall be divided by the number of shares held on Lives subscribed upon in this Society, which may have lapsed between its commencement and its close, as may be ascertained previous to the 15th day of February, 1832, and the parties entitled to benefit, by such lapses, shall each receive his or their proportions of the said Funds, according to the number of shares respectively held by them on the several lapsed Lives,—the holders of Half or Quarter shares dividing according to those fractional proportions.

31 With respect to any lapses of Lives in this Society, which may not be ascertained on or prior to the 15th of February, 1832, such lapses shall be at the risk of the next ensuing or Seventh Laudable Society, and the Advances or Dividends to which the parties claiming to benefit by such lapses may be entitled, shall be paid out of the Funds and agreeably to the Regulations of the said ensuing Society, on the said lapses being ascertained. But it is hereby expressly provided, with respect to any lapses which may have occurred at any place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, that notice of such lapses, accompanied by satisfactory proof of the same, must be given to the Secretaries to the Seventh Laudable Society within one year from the expiration of the Sixth Society on the 31st December, 1831, or within two years, if the lapse have occurred in Europe or elsewhere beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and that in the event of the party or parties interested neglecting to prefer his or their claim on account of any such lapse, within the period here prescribed, he or they shall entirely forfeit all right and title to any benefit whatever, by reason of such lapse, from the Funds of the Seventh or any succeeding Society.

32 The following Gentlemen have this day been nominated Directors of the Sixth Laudable Society, viz. John Palmer, James Cullen, George James Gordon, William Ainslie, and Thomas Bracken, Esquires.

Calcutta, 25th November, 1826.

CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION.

(Insert name or names, places of abode and professions, at full length.) We do hereby certify, that _____ has been duly admitted to hold _____ Share in the _____ Laudable Society, on the Life of _____ for the benefit of _____ who shall be entitled, in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid Life, to receive such proportion of the Funds of the said Society, as by the established Regulations thereof published in the Government Gazette of the 30th of November, 1826, may become due to _____ by virtue of this subscription, and at such time or times as the said Regulations direct,—subject, moreover, to all the several provisions and exceptions, by the said Regulations prescribed.

We do further acknowledge to have received from the aforesaid
the sum of Sixty Rupees being the amount of Subscription in
advance and premium of Admission, required by the Regulations of the said Society. In witness
whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names in Calcutta, this day of
in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and
By Authority of the Directors:

ALEXANDER AND CO

Secretaries and Treasurers.

N B No payment can be made in the event of a lapse to the person entitled to benefit
thereby under this Certificate, unless notice of such lapse be communicated to the Secretaries
within one year after the close of the Society, which takes place on the 31st December, 1831, in
case of the lapse having occurred any where to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or within
two years, in case of the lapse having taken place any where beyond the Cape of Good Hope; In
the latter event, the Representatives of the deceased, or the parties interested in the lapse, are re-
commended to transmit information of the same, together with such proofs thereof, as may be at-
tainable, to Messieurs Fletcher, Alexander, and Co. of London, who will forward the communica-
tion to the Secretaries in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA

Supplementary Laudable Society*.

The considerations which led to the establishment of a series of Supplementary Laudable Societies, were these. By the constitution of the original Laudable Societies, the major part of their funds, instead of being portioned out as the lapses occurred, to the parties entitled to benefit thereby, were left to accumulate for a series of years at a low rate of Interest, in Government Securities. This arrangement was especially inconvenient to those who had recourse to those Societies for effecting Insurance on the lives of their debtors, as in most cases the debts which the Insurance were intended to cover, continued to increase at a rate of Interest greatly exceeding that at which the funds of the Society improved. Experience also proved, that notwithstanding the scale of the original Laudable Societies had been so far enlarged as to admit of the subscription for ten shares on a single life, the augmentation was not in all instances sufficient for the purposes of the public, nor commensurate with a general and daily increasing extension of Money transactions.

The leading principles of the Supplementary Laudable Societies may be thus briefly enumerated. The duration of each Supplementary Society was formerly for one year only, at the end of which time the funds of the Institution were divided among the holders of Shares on lapsed-lives. The Directors have, however, deemed it expedient to extend the duration of the Supplementary Societies to three years, and at the termination of the Society, the balance of the funds are to be divided as heretofore, with such reservation, and according to such rules as may be in force for the time being. The holders of Shares on surviving lives have the option of transferring the same to a new Society of similar duration, without renewed warranty of health.

As the Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society will expire on the 30th June, it is intended to establish a Thirteenth, which will commence on the 1st Proximo, and will be regulated by the following Scheme of Rules.

In the early Supplementary Laudable Societies, Sa Rs. 10,000 was fixed on as the maximum to be received from the funds by the holder of a Share on a lapsed life. The surplus funds were directed to be appropriated under certain provisions to the ensuing Society, and the holders of Shares in preceding Societies, whose dividends had not equalled the sum of Sa Rs. 10,000. This sum in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society is still continued as a maximum of dividend receivable on a Share held on a lapsed life. but the surplus funds are to be exclusively appropriated to the ensuing Society.

When the sum of Sa Rs. 10,000 was fixed on, the maximum of dividend to be received on one Share, the Interest of Money was high. That sum was then proportionate to the scale of Premia, and its selection justified by experience. In later years, owing to the depreciation of money, the funds of none of the Supplementary Societies have yielded a higher dividend as Sa Rs. 10,000 on a Share on a lapsed life. Judging from the results of late years, Sa Rs. 8,500 may be assumed as the probable amount, which, (including the regulated advance,) will be forthcoming to the holder of such Share. These observations have been thought proper, for the purpose of checking fallacious expectations, which the Insured might be apt to entertain by observing the sum of Sa Rs. 10,000 restricted as the maximum of dividend receivable by the holder of a Share on a lapsed life.

REGULATIONS OF THE THIRTEENTH CALCUTTA SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY

Article 1.—The object of this Association is to provide a fund for the Insurance of Lives. This fund is to be portioned into Shares, and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of Shares, either on his or her own life, or on the life of any other individual. In the former case, the general estate of the deceased, or such person or persons as he or she may, by will or assignment, have appointed, shall benefit in the event of a lapse, in the latter, the person who may have subscribed on the life of the deceased, shall benefit to the extent of the Shares subscribed for; unless, in either case, such Shares be especially declared at the time of subscription to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently made over, according to the form hereinafter prescribed, for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which case such person or persons shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse, and no others.

Art. 2.—In the case of a person subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the subscription is made, shall be considered a Member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners or other bodies of individuals may hold one or more Shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription, shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by the deputation of one of their number, on all matters thereto relating.

Art. 3.—The Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society shall commence on the 1st July, 1832, and shall close on the 30th June, 1835, at midnight. The subscriptions to be paid half yearly in advance.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

Art. 4.—Not more than ten Shares can be subscribed for on any one life, whether those Shares be held by one or more individuals. It is, however, especially provided, that in the course of the year the Directors may pass an additional rule, extending this number to one not exceeding fifteen, should that measure be deemed by them prudent and proper.

Art. 5.—Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for Half or Quarter Shares, either on their own lives or on the lives of others, and in case of lapse, the estate of the deceased, or the party for whose advantage the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantage by will or assignment, shall benefit by the fund in a like proportion.

Art. 6.—The following are the revised rates of Subscription to be paid half yearly on each Share, Half Share, and Quarter Share, according to the ages of the parties whose lives are subscribed on, at the time of admission into the Society. The scale of Subscription has been extended from 70 to 80 years, and parties whose lives have been previously insured, and whose ages may exceed 70 years on the 1st of July, 1832, will be charged accordingly, but no new risks will be taken on the life of any person whose age exceeds 70 years.

From the Age of	For a Whole Share			For a Half Share			For a Quarter Share			Age	For a Whole Share			For a Half Share			For a Quarter Share		
31	St	Rs		St	Rs		St	Rs		51	St	Rs		St	Rs		St	Rs	
20		109			50			25		51		21			109			55	
21		103			49			24		52		223			112			56	
22		105			51			27		53		231			116			58	
23		108			54			27		54		240			120			60	
24		110			57			27		55		247			124			62	
25		113			57			27		56		255			128			64	
26		115			58			27		57		265			133			67	
27		118			60			28		58		275			138			69	
28		121			62			29		59		285			143			72	
29		124			62			3		60		290			144			73	
30		127			64			3		61		315			158			79	
31		130			67			34		62		330			16			83	
32		133			67			31		63		350			17			84	
33		136			68			31		64		376			18			93	
34		139			70			35		65		390			19			98	
35		142			71			3		66		415			208			104	
36		146			73			37		67		440			220			110	
37		150			75			38		68		470			235			118	
38		154			77			9		69		500			250			125	
39		158			79			10		70		535			265			131	
40		162			81			41		71		575			285			144	
41		166			83			42		72		620			311			155	
42		170			85			43		73		670			33			168	
43		174			87			44		74		725			363			182	
44		179			90			45		75		78			393			197	
45		184			92			45		76		871			425			213	
46		189			95			48		77		926			440			230	
47		194			97			49		78		99			498			249	
48		199			100			50		79		1075			538			269	
49		205			103			52		80		1110			555			278	
50		211			106			53											

ART. 7.—All persons entering the Society between the 1st July and 31st December, 1832, shall pay on admission, their full Subscription in advance up to 31st December, 1832, computing the same from the date of their becoming Members until the 31st December, 1832, and paying for any number of days less than a month one whole month's Subscription.—The subsequent half-yearly Subscriptions shall be payable on the 1st of January, and 1st of July, in each year, commencing with the 1st of January, 1833.

ART. 8.—All persons who may be admitted into the Society subsequent to the 31st December, 1832, shall pay their proportion of the current half-yearly Subscription to be calculated agreeably to the above rule, from the first day of the month of their admission, until the next following period of payment.

ART. 9.—In pursuance of the terms of the 9th Article of the Regulations of the Twelfth Supplementary Laudable Society, persons having held Shares on unexpired Lives in that Society, shall be entitled, without any renewed warranty of health, to receive a Certificate of Admission for a like number of Shares in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, on payment of the full Subscription money for Twelve months, at the rates corresponding with their respective ages at the period of transfer. For the accommodation of individuals, it shall be in the discretion of the Directors, at any time on or before the 1st July, 1832, to receive in payment of such Subscription-money the promissory notes of the parties, payable on or before the 1st of August following, together with interest thereon from the 1st of July aforesaid, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum. But until either the Subscription-money shall be paid in cash, or a promissory note for the same shall be granted, no new Certificate of Admission shall in any case be issued, nor shall the party be entitled to any benefit from the funds of the Society in case of the intermediate

lapse of the life intended to be insured. In the event, moreover, of the payment of the Subscription-money being delayed beyond the term of one month from the commencement of the Society, or of any promissory note for such Subscription-money not being paid when due, the party subscribing shall be liable to pay to the Society a penalty of Two per cent. on the principal amount of his Subscription-money, and should he fail to make good such Subscription-money, together with the penalty aforesaid, within the second month from the commencement of the Society, he shall entirely forfeit all claim of a life insurance into the Society, or to benefit by its funds, except on a new application to be submitted to the Directors, accompanied by the prescribed testimonials of health and age.—If any promissory note, received in payment of Subscription-money, shall remain unpaid after the expiration of the second month from the commencement of the Society, the amount of such note shall be forfeited to the Society, and the subscription cancelled.

ART. 10.—The Directors of the Seventh Laudable Society, for the time being, shall also officiate as Directors of the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society; and it shall be their business to superintend and control the management of the funds, to examine the accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to transact the current business of the Society; the concurrent opinion of three of the five Directors shall be decisive on all matters relative to the concerns of the Society, not at variance with these fundamental Regulations, which can be altered only by a majority of the members residing in Bengal. No question, however, shall be proposed to the Members at large, without the concurrence of the whole of the Directors.

ART. 11.—No account which shall once have been submitted to, and passed by the Directors, at any meeting summoned for that purpose, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the amount of Five Hundred Rupees or upwards.

ART. 12.—On all questions relative to the concerns of the Society, which may be proposed for the decision of the Members at large,—a Member holding seven Shares on any one life, shall be entitled to three votes, one holding from three to six Shares, to two votes, and one holding any number of Shares less than three, to one vote only. Members holding shares on different lives, shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the number of shares which they hold on each life.

ART. 13.—Messrs. ALEXANDER AND Co. shall officiate as Secretaries and Treasurers to the Society, and as a compensation for their services, shall be permitted to draw a Commission of One per cent. on all receipts in account, with a fixed allowance of Sixteen Rupees Two Hundred per month, and a fee of One Rupee on each Certificate of Admission, and on the registry of each assignment of Shares, in lieu of all other Charges.—Advertisements, Printing, and Law Expenses excepted.

ART. 14.—The Secretaries and Treasurers shall act in all cases according to the orders of the Directors.

ART. 15.—All applications for Admission into the Society, from persons residing at any of the King's or Company's Settlements, shall be made by letter* to the Secretaries, and shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Health, signed by a Medical Gentleman in the King's or Company's Service, (those from all other places to be certified by a Medical Gentleman to the satisfaction of the Directors,)—and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the Shares are applied for. The said Certificate and Affidavit shall be according to Form No. 1, subjoined hereto, and shall be sworn to before a Magistrate, who shall attest the same by his counter-signature. It is, however, provided, that should the party be residing at a Station where there is no Magistrate, the affidavit may be attested by the principal Civil or Military Officer of the Station.—In case of an application for shares on the life of a minor under fourteen years of age, an Affidavit according to the form prescribed, must be produced from the parent, guardian, or next of kin of the party, or of the person under whose protection such minor may be residing.

ART. 16.—All applications for Admission, accompanied by the prescribed form of Certificate and Affidavit which may be transmitted to the Secretaries, shall be submitted by them to the Directors for their decision. And the Directors shall, in all instances, be at full liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the Applicant for so doing.

ART. 17.—In all cases it shall rest with the Committee to judge, whether, with reference to the circumstances of situation and distance, the interval which may have elapsed between the date of any Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and the time of their presentment be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such Certificate and Affidavit accordingly. In no case, however, is either the Subscription money to be returned, or the party subscribing to have any claim on the funds of the Society, in the event of the life lapsing between the date of the Certificate, and the date on which the Applicant may be admitted a Member, unless where the Directors may, at the instance of such Applicant, have originally permitted the subscription to take effect from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit of Health, which it shall at all times be in their discretion to do, on the arrears of subscription from such date being paid up. In the event, however, of a person dying between the dates of the Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and his Admission, and the Insurance on his life not having been effected from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit, the amount of Premium paid for such Insurance shall be refunded.

ART. 18.—No Subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned to benefit by the Society, until the Life subscribed on shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the subscription and premium of Admission paid, and a certificate of Admission granted under the signature of the Secretaries, agreeably to the form (No. 4) annexed to these Regulations. And if any Applicant shall omit to pay the amount of such subscription and premium of Admission within two months after the life subscribed on shall have been approved by the Directors, such Applicant shall forfeit his claim to be admitted, except on a fresh application, accompanied by a new Certificate and Affidavit of Health.

* See Forms Nos. 2 and 3, for such Applications, subjoined.

ART. 19.—All Subscriptions, (except the first, which is to be paid on admission,) shall be paid within one month of the time at which they become due.—If not paid within that time, a penalty of Two per Cent on the amount of the instalment shall be added, and any Member who shall not have paid his Subscription, together with the said penalty within two months of the day on which such Subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his Share or Shares.

ART. 20.—Any Member shall be at liberty at any time, to pay up his Subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment and the close of the Society, or for any part thereof; and, in the event of lapse of the life subscribed on, such Member, or his Representative shall be entitled to receive back any part of the Subscription money so paid up, which would not have been due at the time of the lapse taking place, forfeiting, however, to the Society all Interest which may have immediately accrued thereon.

ART. 21.—In the event of any Member of the Seventh Laudable Society desiring to transfer the Shares on unexpired lives which he holds in that Society, or any part thereof, to the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, it shall be in the discretion of the Directors of the latter Society, to allow of such transfer at any time before the 1st day of August, 1832, without requiring any renewed Certificate and Affidavit of Health, on an application* in writing being made by the party for that purpose. All persons availing themselves of the aforesaid privilege of transfer, must pay to the Society for the several Shares, transferred, rates of subscription corresponding with the respective ages of the parties at the time of transfer.

ART. 22.—No subsequent increase of Shares on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application, to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by a Certificate and Affidavit as above. The subscription on the additional Shares to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

ART. 23.—Any Member desiring to transfer his interest or the interests of the person for whose benefit he may have subscribed in any Share or Shares which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so, by an endorsement to be written on the original Certificate, but neither such endorsement nor any transfer by deed of assignment or other instrument shall be valid, until the Certificate bearing the said endorsement or the said deed or instrument shall have been produced to the Secretaries and the transfer duly registered by them in a General Book of Registry, to be kept in the office of the Secretaries.

ART. 24.—The funds of the Society as they are realized, shall be invested in Government or other Securities, or on the Security of Subscribers' general interest in the Society, at the discretion of the Directors, or in such other way as shall appear to them safe and advantageous for the Society. All Securities belonging to the Society to stand in the names of the Directors, and the interest or dividends to be made payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

ART. 25.—The person or persons entitled to bear off by the lapse of a life in the Society, shall, on making application to the Secretaries in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of Four Thousand Seven Hundred Rupees on each Share, Two Thousand Rupees on each Half Share, or One Thousand Rupees on each Quarter Share, which he or they may have held or be entitled to on the lapsed life, provided, that in the opinion of the Directors, the state of the Funds of the Society will admit of so large a payment being made. Should the Directors think, however, that the funds will not allow of an immediate payment to this amount, then such sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper, and the balance of the prescribed advance shall be paid so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the funds will safely admit of it.

ART. 26.—Arrears of subscription or any other sums due to the Society by the holder of any Share or Shares on a lapsed life, shall be deducted from the amount of the advance.

ART. 27.—It is proposed to render the Institution of the Supplementary Laudable Society permanent, by establishing in succession to each Society as it expires, a new Society, on a similar plan, but subject to such modifications and improvements as further experience may suggest, and as the Directors of the Supplementary Laudable Society for the time being may approve and adopt.—At the expiration, accordingly, of this Society on the 30th of June, 1835, a new Society shall be instituted, into which all Members then holding Shares on unexpired lives in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, shall be at liberty to transfer those Shares without any renewed Certificate of Health, in consideration of certain surplus funds to be eventually paid and made over to such new Society, agreeably to the provisions contained in the 30th Article of these Regulations. To entitle Members of the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society to transfer the Shares held by them into the ensuing or Fourteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, no special application shall be necessary, but a Certificate of Admission into the new Society, of the same tenor with the Certificate which respectively they may hold from the Society preceding,—subject only to the modification expressed in the next following Article,—shall be immediately issued to them on the payment of the usual subscription for twelve months, subject, however, to the several provisions, exceptions, and forfeitures above set forth in Article 9th of these Regulations. The rates of subscription for Members transferring their Shares from the Twelfth to the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, shall be according to the respective ages of the parties on whose lives the Shares are held, on the 1st of July, 1835, and further, the transfer of Shares from the Fourteenth and all succeeding Supplementary Laudable Societies, as they respectively expire, shall be regulated on the principles laid down in this Article.

ART. 28.—Upon the transfer to the Fourteenth Supplementary Laudable Society of any Share or Shares in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, which may stand assigned by endorsement, or otherwise, for the benefit of any other person or persons, than the person or persons originally interested therein, or upon any subsequent transfer of any Share or Shares so

* See Form No. 5, of Application annexed.

assigned from the Fourteenth or any succeeding Society to the Society next ensuing, such Share or Shares shall continue in all respects subject to the lien of the assignee, and shall be declared to stand for the benefit of such assignee in the Certificate of Admission to be issued from the new Society.

Art. 29.—On the 15th August, 1835, the accounts of the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society shall be closed, and the existing funds divided in proportion to their several interests, amongst the parties entitled to claim on Certificates held on lapsed lives, provided however, that the dividend receivable by such parties shall not, when added to the advance already paid them, make a total exceeding the proportion of 10,000 Rupees, for each whole Share. After completing the full sum of Sixty Rupees 10,000 for each whole Share, or, in cases where fractional parts of a Share may be held on lapsed lives, a sum in the same ratio, any surplus which may exist shall be set apart and made over to the ensuing or Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society.

Art. 30.—With respect to any lapses of lives in this Society, which may not be ascertained on or prior to the 15th August, 1835, such lapses shall be at the risk of the next ensuing or Fourteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, and the advances or dividends to which the parties claiming to benefit by such lapses may be entitled, shall be paid out of the funds, and agreeably to the Regulations of the said ensuing Society, on the said lapses being ascertained. But it is hereby expressly provided, with respect to any lapses which may have occurred at any place to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, that notice of such lapses, accompanied by satisfactory proof of the same, must be given to the Secretaries to the Fourteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, within one year from the expiration of the Thirteenth Supplementary Society, on the 30th of June, 1835, or within two years, if the lapse have occurred in Europe or elsewhere beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and that, in the event of the party or parties interested neglecting to prefer his or their claim, on account of any such lapse, within the period herein prescribed, he or they shall entirely forfeit all right and title to any benefit whatever, by reason of such lapse from the funds of the Thirteenth or of any succeeding Society.

CALCUTTA, 30th June, 1832.

FOR AS

(Of which Printed Copies may be had at the Office of the Secretaries.)

No. 1

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT REFERRED TO IN ART. 15.

Insert for one day, or week, or years, as the case may be.

Insert name, place of abode, and profession, at full length.

This is to Certify, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that from my acquaintance with his constitution and general state of health, for and as a result of the enquiries which I have this day made of him in person, I consider him to be a good life

Dated at this day of 18 }
I do hereby make oath and declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the contents of the above Certificate, as they relate to my present state of health, are true; that I have not wilfully concealed from the Certifier any circumstance relative to my health or constitution; that I have not obtained medical advice from nor consulted any medical Gentleman now residing in this neighbourhood; that I have had the Small (or Cow) Pox, and that my age at this time does not exceed years and months.

Sworn to and signed before me, at this day of 18 this }

The Certificate is to be dated and granted by a Surgeon in the King's or Company's Service, and the Affidavit to be sworn to and signed before a Magistrate, or, in his absence, before the principal Civil or Military Authority present. The dates of the Certificate and Affidavit to correspond if possible, and both documents to be on the same piece of paper.

Nos. 2 & 3.

FORMS OF APPLICATIONS.

(Referred to in Art. 15.)

FROM PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THEIR OWN LIVES.

To MESSRS. ALEXANDER and CO.

[Place and date]

Secretaries to the

THIRTEENTH SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be admitted to hold a Share in the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society on my own life, for the benefit of my Estate after my death, or of such

person or persons as I may appoint by will or assignment; for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

FOR PERSONS SUBSCRIBING ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

To MESSRS. ALEXANDER and CO

[Place and Date.]

Secretaries to the

THIRTEENTH SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be admitted to hold
Share in the Thirteenth Supplementary
Laudable Society, on the life of
for the benefit of
for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

No 4.

(Form referred to in Art. 18.)

FOR CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION.

We do hereby certify, that

being duly admitted to hold

Life of

Share in the Thirteenth Calcutta Supplementary Laudable Society, on the

for the benefit of

who shall be entitled, in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid life, to receive such proportion of the funds of the said Society, as by the established Regulations thereof, published in the Calcutta Courier of the 30th June, 1832, may become due to and at such time or times as the said Regulations direct,—subject, moreover, to all the several provisions and exceptions by the said Regulations prescribed

We do farther acknowledge to have received from the aforesaid

the sum of Six Rupees

being the amount of subscription in advance required by the Regulations of the said Society.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names in Calcutta, this

day of

in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight

Hundred and

By Authority of the Directors :

Secretaries and Treasurers

N. B.—It is to be understood, that whatever claim shall arise under this Certificate or Policy of Insurance, shall, in the first place, be liable for the payment of any sum or sums with interest thereon, which the parties concerned therein may owe to the Society, and no payment can be made in the event of a lapse to the person entitled to benefit thereby under this Certificate, unless notice of such lapse be communicated to the Secretaries within one year after the close of the Society, which takes place on the 30th of June, 1835, in case of the lapse having occurred any where to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or within two years, in case of the lapse having taken place any where beyond the Cape of Good Hope. In the latter event, the representatives of the deceased, or the parties interested in the lapse, are recommended to transmit information of the same, together with such proofs thereof as may be attainable, to Messrs. FLETCHER, ALEXANDER, and CO. of London, who will forward the communication to the Secretaries in Calcutta.

No 5.

(Form referred to in Art. 21.)

OF AN APPLICATION TO TRANSFER A SHARE FROM THE SEVENTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY TO THE THIRTEENTH SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIETY.

To MESSRS. ALEXANDER & CO

[Place and Date.]

Secretaries to the

THIRTEENTH SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be permitted to transfer to the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society the share [or shares] held by
in the Seventh
Laudable Society, on the life [or lives,] and by virtue of the Certificate [or Certificates] under-mentioned, and I do hereby declare, that according to my latest information, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the party [or parties] on whose life [or lives] the said share [or shares] is [or are] held by
has [or have] not suffered any decline of health since
admission
into the Seventh Laudable

Society, whereby the risk of casualty is in any way increased.

[Annex a Memorandum, setting forth the Nos. of the Certificates, the number of shares desired to be transferred under each Certificate respectively, and the names of the parties on whose lives the said shares are held.]

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta Tontines.

Rules and Regulations of the Bengal Equitable Tontine Society, instituted in Calcutta on the first day of July, 1820, and divided into Five distinct Classes, for the benefit of the Survivors of each respective Class, at the different periods of Three, Six, Nine, Twelve, and Fifteen Years.

Art. 1st.—That the five classes in the Society be thus distinguished, viz.

First Class A. for Three years.

Second Class B. for Six years.

Third Class C. for Nine years.

Fourth Class D. for Twelve years.

Fifth Class E. for Fifteenth years.

2.—That any Person or Persons may become Subscriber or Subscribers for any number of shares, half or quarter shares in any class in this Society, either on his or their own life or lives, or on the life or lives of any other Person or Persons of any age.

3.—That all applications for admission into this Society be made in writing to the Secretary, and that such applications do specify on whose life or lives the share or shares may be required, as also to state in which class he or they are desirous of becoming a Subscriber or Subscribers.

4.—That the sum required to be paid for admission into this Society on or before the 1st day of July, 1820, shall be, by one final payment of Sixty Rupees One Thousand for a whole share, Five Hundred Sixty Rupees for a half share, or Two Hundred and Fifty Sixty Rupees for a quarter share, and that all Subscribers admitted after that period to pay interest in addition, on each respective share at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and also a proportionate additional premium in the event of any life or lives having previously lapsed in the class to which he or they may be desirous of subscribing.

5.—That any person or persons becoming a Subscriber or Subscribers in this Society on the life or lives of any Person or Persons resident in Europe, or elsewhere out of Calcutta, on furnishing satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise, within twelve months from the period of his or their becoming such Subscriber or Subscribers, of the previous lapse or lapses of such Person or Persons on whose life or lives such share or shares may have been taken by him or them, shall be at liberty to subscribe for a similar number of shares on the life or lives of any other person or persons he or they may nominate, either in the same class, or in any of the other classes according to the actual value of a share in such class at the period of subscribing.

6.—That as soon as may be practicable after the 30th day of June, 1823, the accounts of Class A. shall be made up with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class who can furnish satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise, as may be required, of the existence, on the 30th day of June, 1823, at midnight, of the person or persons, on whose life or lives his or their share or shares may have been held, shall be entitled to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends forthwith, or be permitted to subscribe for any number of shares in any of the other classes, and on any life or lives at the value of a share in such class, at the period of his or their subscribing.

7.—That as early as practicable after the 30th day of June, 1826, the accounts of Class B. shall be made up with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class, who can furnish satisfactory proof as aforesaid of the existence on the 30th day of June, 1826, at midnight, of the person or persons on whose life or lives he or they may have held his or their share or shares, shall also be entitled to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends, or be permitted to subscribe for any number of shares in either of the other classes, and on any life or lives, at the value of a share in such class at the time of subscribing.

8.—That in like manner the accounts of Class C. shall be made up, with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class, who can furnish satisfactory proof, as aforesaid, of the existence, on the 30th day of June, 1829, at midnight, of the person or persons on whose life or lives he or they may have held his or their share or shares, shall also be entitled either to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends, or be permitted to subscribe for any number of shares in either of the other classes, and on any life or lives at the value of a share in such class at the period of subscribing.

9.—That in like manner the accounts of Class D. shall be made up, with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class, who can furnish satisfactory proof as aforesaid of the existence on the 30th day of June, 1832, at midnight, of the person or persons on whose life or lives he or they may have held his or their share or shares, shall also be entitled to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends, or be permitted to subscribe for any number of shares in the Fifth class and on any life or lives, at the value of a share in that class at the time of subscribing.

10.—That the accounts of Class E. shall in like manner be made up, with all interest accrued due thereon, and the surviving Subscriber or Subscribers in that class, on furnishing the requisite proof, as aforesaid, of the existence, on the 30th day of June, 1835, at midnight of the person or persons on whose life or lives he or they may have held his or their share or shares, shall also be entitled forthwith to receive his or their respective dividend or dividends.

11.—That with the view of closing the final accounts of each respective class, all unclaimed dividends in the class A. shall, on the first day of January, 1825, be proportionately divided amongst those Subscribers who may have previously proved their claims to dividends in that class, and all unclaimed dividends in class B. shall, on the 1st day of January, 1828, be proportionately divided amongst the Subscribers who may have previously proved their claims to dividends in that class; and in like manner the unclaimed dividends in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth

classes, shall be divided at the period of eighteen months from their becoming due, amongst the respective Subscribers, who may have previously proved themselves entitled to their first dividends in their respective classes.

12.—That any Subscriber or Subscribers shall be at liberty at any time to transfer his or their share or shares by assignment, or otherwise, on giving notice in writing to the Secretary of such transfer, that the same may be duly registered in the books of the Society but such share or shares must continue to be held on the same life or lives on which it or they were originally taken.

13.—That in the event of only one share being subscribed for in any particular class, previous to the 30th day of June, 1823, or in case of the death of the person on whose life such share may have been taken, occurring previous to that date, the Subscriber for such share shall (on application to the Secretary in writing and returning his original certificate of admission) be permitted to subscribe for another share in any of the other classes at the value of a share in such class at the time of subscribing, and be furnished with a Certificate accordingly.

14.—That so soon after the 30th day of June, 1823, as the Members of any class are reduced to one, then the full amount of the principal Fund of that class, with all interest due thereon, shall be forthwith paid to such surviving Member, or his Executors and Administrators.

15.—That the committee of the Directors be composed of the following gentlemen; viz.

J. C. C. Sutherland, and Rowrick Robertson, Esq.

who have undertaken to superintend the general management of the funds of the Society, and on any vacancy occurring in the Committee by death or otherwise, the same shall be forthwith filled up agreeably to the decision of the majority of the Subscribers, who may be resident in Calcutta at the time of such vacancy occurring.

16.—That Mr. John Bethune Inglis shall act as Secretary and Treasurer to this Society, under the controul and direction of the Committee for the management, and that he be allowed to charge two and a half per Cent. on the actual receipts, and two and a half per Cent. on the distribution of the funds.

17.—That the Secretary shall furnish a Quarterly statement of the Funds of each class in this society to the Committee for the management, that the amount may be then invested in such Public or Private securities as the Directors may consider most advantageous for the interest of the subscribers.

18.—That a Certificate, according to the following form, and signed by three of the Directors, shall be granted to each Subscriber on his admission.

No _____ class _____ Certificate of Admission to the Bengal Equitable Tontine Society, instituted in Calcutta, on the First day of July, 1820, for the Term of Fifteen Years, and divided into Five distinct Classes, for the benefit of the survivors of each respective Class, at the different periods of Three, Six, Nine, Twelve, and Fifteen Years:

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that A. B. of _____ has this day been admitted to hold _____ share in the Bengal Equitable Tontine Society, in Class _____ for _____ years, on the life of C. D. of _____, and for the benefit of E. F. of _____ subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Society.

In witness whereof, we have herunto subscribed our names, in Calcutta this _____ day of _____, 18,—

SECRETARY.

DIRECTORS.

19.—That with the view of procuring Subscribers, and of extending the benefit of this Society over India, the Rules and Regulations shall be published in the respective Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and that the following Houses of Agency be appointed to act as Agents for the Society at their respective places, viz.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, DeMonte, and Co. at Madras,

Shotton, Malcolm, and Co. at Bombay,

Brown and Co. at Penang,

Neish and Co. at Bencoolen,

who will issue the requisite Certificates of admission, and grant receipts for all Subscriptions received by them, at the exchange of the day.

20.—That all Law Charges, Printing, Stationery, and Postages shall be borne proportionately out of the funds of the respective Classes of Subscribers in this Society.

21.—That all Subscribers to this Society do hereby bind themselves, their Executors, and Administrators, to abide by the foregoing Rules and Regulations.

Calcutta, }
Jan. 1, 1820. }

JOHN BETHUNE INGLIS.

Secretary.

Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. are now Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 2, B.
New Equitable Tontine.

FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS, COMMENCING 1st OCTOBER,
1830, ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER MIDNIGHT, 1835,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SURVIVORS.

Regulations and Conditions of the New Equitable Tontine, for the benefit of survivors. Established at Calcutta, on the 1st October, 1830, and for the term of five years, ending 30th September, 1835.

1st. That all applications to become Members of this Society shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretaries, according to the annexed form. That the number of Subscribers be unlimited, and that any number of Shares, Half or Quarter Shares, may be Subscribed for, on any Life or Lives, at any period during the continuance of the Society.

2nd. That the amount of a whole Share in this Society be fixed at Sicca Rupees Two Thousand, being 100 Rupees per Quarter for five-years.

3rd. That all Subscribers, on or before the 1st January, 1831, shall pay for the first Quarterly Subscription for every whole Share, Sicca Rupees One Hundred, for every Half Share Sicca Rupees Fifty, and for every Quarter Share Sicca Rupees Twenty-five, payment of the same rate of Subscription to be continued on the first of every Quarter during the continuance of the Society.

4th. That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st January and 1st April next, being the second Quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscriptions for the first Quarter together with the interest thereon at 10 per Cent. per annum, from the 1st of October to the day of payment; and that all persons who may become Subscribers subsequently to the 1st April next, and 1st July next, being the third Quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscriptions for the 1st and 2d Quarters, together with the interest at the above rate, of 10 per Cent. per annum, calculated from the 1st October to the day of payment.

5th. That all persons who may become Subscribers subsequently to the 1st July next, shall pay the arrears of Subscription that will then be due, together with such interest, or premium thereon, as may be judged proper by the Directors of the institution, with reference to the situation of the Funds of the Society, statements of which to be made up half yearly.

6th. That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole, or any numbers of Quarterly Subscriptions, in advance, to that of paying every Quarter, shall be at liberty to do so, and in this case Sicca Rupees 1,600 will be considered as equal to Rupees 100 per Quarter—but in case of lapse, no refund to be made.

7th. That all Subscribers absent from, or about to leave Calcutta, shall, in writing, inform the Secretaries, by whom the amount of Quarterly Subscriptions is to be paid during the absence of such Subscriber.

8th. That all Subscribers failing to pay their Quarterly Subscriptions, within six months, from the date on which they become due, and payable (being the first day of each quarter), together with such interest as may be due thereon, shall forfeit all sums which they may have paid, and have no further claim whatever on the funds of the Society, nor shall they be longer considered Subscribers thereto.

9th. That the Committee of Directors be composed of the following Gentlemen: Messrs. James Cullen, G. J. Gordon, C. F. Hunter, and W. F. Fergusson, who will superintend and controul the general management of the Funds and business of the Society; and on any vacancy occurring in the Committee, by death or otherwise, the same shall be filled up by the remaining Directors, for which purpose a Meeting of Directors is to be called as soon after the vacancy occurring as possible.

10th. That Messrs. Bruce, Shand, and Co. shall act as Secretaries and Treasurers to this Society, under the controul and direction of the Committee, and that they be allowed one per cent. Commission, on their annual receipts, and two per cent. on the final distribution of the Funds, with a monthly allowance for Stationery and Clerks of 200 Rupees, in lieu of all expenses, excepting Law Charges, Printing, and Postages.

11th. That as often as the Funds of this Society shall amount to Fifteen Thousand Rupees, the same shall be placed at interest for 12 months' certain, in such House of Agency as the Directors may deem proper.—Dividing the Funds amongst the respectable Houses of Agency, from time to time, as may be most advantageous to the Society; as from the very great fluctuation which has taken place in landed property for the last few years, this mode of investing the Funds is proposed. Whenever Landed Property may become more fixed, and hold out a prospect of yielding equal advantages; the Directors will deem it their duty to invest the Funds as may appear adviseable.

12th. That the Regulations of this Society be published in the News Papers of the other Presidencies, and that Agents be appointed to act at Madras and Bombay, for the Society, and who will respectively be authorised to admit Subscribers, and grant receipts for Subscriptions paid to them;—they will be furnished with regular certificates of admission, to be forwarded by the Secretaries, on notification being received of the Subscription having being paid at Madras and Bombay.

13th. That in order to place the Subscribers at the three Presidencies, on an equal footing, the Agents at Madras and Bombay, shall, from time to time, according to the rate of exchange,—regulate the amount of their receipts to Subscribers at these Presidencies, as will enable them to remit to the Treasurers in Calcutta one hundred Sicca Rupees for a Share, fifty for Half a Share, and twenty-five for a Quarter Share, as each Quarterly Subscription, together with Interest at the current rate.

14th. That the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society, shall, as soon as possible after the first day of each half year, make up the accounts of the Funds, with all Interest accrued thereon, and submit the same for the inspection and approval of the Directors.

15th. That a general meeting of the Subscribers to this Society shall be held annually, at the House of the Secretaries, on the 2nd Monday of October, during the continuance of the term of the Society, for the purpose of examining the accounts, and state of the

Funds; and that an abstract statement of the Funds as approved by the meeting, be annually published for the information of absent subscribers.

16th. That so soon as may be practicable, after the 30th September, 1835, the final accounts of the Society shall be made up, and a dividend made to all such subscribers, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have paid up their full subscription; with all interest due on them, and can furnish satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise, of the existence, on the 30th September, 1835, at midnight, of the person or persons, on whose lives they may have subscribed shares.

17th. That 18 months be allowed, from the 30th September, 1835, for such subscribers, or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have been unable to adduce sufficient proof at the time of the payment of the first dividend, and the default thereof they will forfeit all claim on the funds of the Society; as on the 31st March, 1837, a dividend will be made of all such unclaimed shares, amongst such subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as shall have proved their claims to the satisfaction of the Directors.

18th. That a certificate of admission similar to the annexed form, shall be granted to each subscriber, signed by one of the Directors and by the Treasurers.

19th. That persons becoming subscribers to the Society bind themselves and their representatives to the several articles contained in the foregoing Regulations.

FORM.

Messrs BRUCE, SHAND & Co. CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN.—I request to be permitted to hold shares
in the New Equitable Tontine, established on the 1st October, 1830,
on the life of and for the benefit of myself, (or for the benefit of
Mr. A. B. of) and the quarterly subscriptions will be paid,
as they become due, by,

I am, Gentlemen,

Date and address.

Your Obedt. Servant,

N. B.—When the intending subscriber means to pay the subscription in advance, as stated in article 6th of the Regulations, his application must convey a notation to that effect.

When a subscriber takes shares on the life or lives of other persons, his application must state the sex, age, native country, and place of residence of such person or persons; and when shares are applied for on the lives of children or young persons, the name of the father must be set forth in the application.

It is intended that a New Tontine on the foregoing principles shall commence each year in succession, and will be numbered from the present one, No. 2. B.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1830.

Oriental Life Insurance Company*.

This *Joint Stock Company* was instituted at Calcutta, on the 29th of Jan. 1822, for the purpose of granting Policies for fixed sums on the lives of individuals enjoying good health; on whom alone the said company oblige themselves to pay the sum assured to their heirs, executors or creditors, within 3 months.

Adverting to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this country, for whose benefit Life Insurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of Dividend, and commonly protracted term of payment, inseparable from the nature of the existing Institutions for that purpose; it was, in January, 1822, resolved to establish a *Joint Stock Company* to grant Policies for fixed sums on approved Lives, and in cases of Lapse, to pay the sum assured within a short period, after proof.

The persons who associated themselves for the above purpose, were chiefly the Members of the Agency and Mercantile Houses of Calcutta, and of the principal establishments of the Sister Presidencies, who thus offered to those who might be desirous of effecting Life Insurances, the security of the greater part of the Commercial body of India, under the designation of the "**ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**"

Instructions for Persons intending to effect an Insurance on their Lives in the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1.—The person on whose Life the Insurance is desired to be effected, must wait on his usual medical attendant, in the King's or Company's Service, with a request to draw up a report on the state of his health, in which every particular is to be stated that may guide the Medical Examiner of the Insurance Company in judging of the nature of the proposed risk. Medical reports on the health of applicants are not liable to be perused by any one but the Medical Examiner and the Committee.

2.—In case the party has not had occasion to be attended in a professional capacity by any Medical man at the station where he resides, it will be advisable for him to apply to the most eminent surgeon or physician within reach.—The report of a gentleman of known ability must always be more satisfactory than that of a person to whose name and qualifications the Medical Examiner is a stranger.

3.—In the statement given to the Medical Officer, great care must be taken, that no omission is made, as negligence in this respect may eventually render the Policy void, in pursuance of one of the clauses which is to that effect.

4.—The Affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a Magistrate, or where there is no Magistrate, by the Commanding Officer of the station, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Medical Officer for examination, whether the medical report be at the time actually drawn out or not.

5.—If a Policy be granted, the ordinary Premium required by the Insurers may be modified according to the opinion formed relative to the goodness of the Life on which the risk is proposed to be taken. But whether the risk be altogether declined, or a higher rate of premium than usual be required, the Committee and Medical Examiner as well as the Agents, are prohibited from offering any explanations, or entering into any correspondence on the subject.

6.—The declaration of the Medical Reporter, and the Affidavit, which are herewith annexed, must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the Medical Report as speedily as possible to the undersigned, at Calcutta.

MACKINTOSH & CO.

* For List of Directors vide Directory, Part IX.

The following are the General Terms on which Insurances are effected by the Company.

The Agents of the Company are authorized to receive applications for Insurances on Lives, for any age from 16 to 60, and for any amount, from One to Sixty Thousand Rupees, in even sums of Hundred Rupees; the sum insured to be payable three months after proof of lapse.

Insurance in the case of absentees, will be computed from the date of the certificate of health, unless otherwise required. Persons insured may assign their Policies, unless when taken on their own lives.

Policies can be renewed without a fresh Certificate of Health for a farther term of 3, 5, or 7 years, provided application is made, and the Policy forwarded to the Agents for the Society, twelve months before the period at which it would finally expire.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

It is proposed that the Oriental Life Insurance Company, though at present constituted for only seven years, shall be prolonged from time to time; or that, at the date of its expiration, a new Company shall be formed on the same principles, which will renew the risks of the old Company, on terms to be mutually agreed upon.

The subjoined Table exhibits the Ordinary rates of Annual premium, according to the Age of the party.

Age not exceeded at time of making Insurance.	Annual premium for an Insurance for one year.	Annual premium for an Insurance for three years.	Annual premium for an Insurance for five years.	Annual premium for an Insurance for seven years.	Age not exceeded at time of making Insurance.
	Rs. 1000.	Rs. 1000.	Rs. 1000.	Rs. 1000.	
16	30	31	31	32	16
17	30	32	32	32	17
18	30	32	32	32	18
19	30	33	33	33	19
20	31	33	33	34	20
21	31	33	34	35	21
22	31	34	35	36	22
23	32	34	35	36	23
24	32	35	36	37	24
25	33	35	36	37	25
26	34	36	37	38	26
27	35	37	38	39	27
28	36	38	39	40	28
29	37	39	40	41	29
30	38	40	41	42	30
31	39	41	42	43	31
32	40	42	43	44	32
33	41	43	44	45	33
34	42	44	45	46	34
35	43	45	46	47	35
36	44	46	47	48	36
37	45	47	48	49	37
38	46	48	49	50	38
39	47	49	50	51	39
40	48	50	51	52	40
41	49	51	52	53	41
42	50	52	53	54	42
43	51	53	54	55	43
44	52	54	55	56	44
45	53	55	56	57	45
46	54	56	57	58	46
47	55	57	58	59	47
48	56	58	59	60	48
49	57	59	60	61	49
50	58	60	61	62	50
51	59	61	62	63	51
52	60	62	63	64	52
53	61	63	64	65	53
54	62	64	65	66	54
55	63	65	66	67	55
56	64	66	67	68	56
57	65	67	68	69	57
58	66	68	69	70	58
59	67	69	70	71	59
60	68	70	71	72	60
61	69	71	72	73	61
62	70	72	73	74	62
63	71	73	74	75	63
64	72	74	75	76	64
65	73	75	76	77	65
66	74	76	77	78	66
67	75	77	78	79	67
68	76	78	79	80	68
69	77	79	80	81	69
70	78	80	81	82	70
71	79	81	82	83	71
72	80	82	83	84	72
73	81	83	84	85	73
74	82	84	85	86	74
75	83	85	86	87	75
76	84	86	87	88	76
77	85	87	88	89	77
78	86	88	89	90	78
79	87	89	90	91	79
80	88	90	91	92	80
81	89	91	92	93	81
82	90	92	93	94	82
83	91	93	94	95	83
84	92	94	95	96	84
85	93	95	96	97	85
86	94	96	97	98	86
87	95	97	98	99	87
88	96	98	99	100	88
89	97	99	100	101	89
90	98	100	101	102	90
91	99	101	102	103	91
92	100	102	103	104	92
93	101	103	104	105	93
94	102	104	105	106	94
95	103	105	106	107	95
96	104	106	107	108	96
97	105	107	108	109	97
98	106	108	109	110	98
99	107	109	110	111	99
100	108	110	111	112	100

Open Declaration, to be signed by the Medical Reporter.

* The name to be inserted by the Medical Officer. I do hereby certify, that * has presented himself to me for Medical Examination; and that having minutely inquired accordingly into all matters respecting his health, constitution, whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, as far as appeared to me of any importance to be known to the Medical Examiner of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, I have, in my report of this date, fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an acquaintance of

I further declare that I have no interest in the insurance proposed to be effected on the life of the said

† Here the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation. Dated at this Day of 18 † Surgeon.

A F F I D A V I T.

‡ Name to be inserted at length. I ‡ do hereby make oath and declare, that I have truly and faithfully, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, answered all such questions as have been put to me by Surgeon of relative to my habits, constitution, and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation in any respect.—I further swear, that I have not since infancy been subject to fits; that I have had the small-pox, or cow-pox; that my age does not at this time exceed years and months; that I have been about years, and no more, resident in India; that my present rank, occupation, or profession, is that of

§ The affidavit is to be signed in the presence of the Magistrate. and that my usual place of abode is

Sworn to, and signed at this day of 18 before me, § Magistrate.

To Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co.

Agents to the

ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

request that you will grant a Policy on the Life of

for the sum of Sicca Rupees

* In cases where it is not intended to renew this Policy, this clause may be omitted. for months*, with leave to renew the same from months to months for † years. The prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health, are herewith transmitted.

† 2, 4, or 6.

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

To enable the Oriental Life Insurance Company to judge of the expediency of accepting or rejecting any proposed risk, it is required that to the subjoined queries replies should be furnished by a Medical gentleman in the King's or Company's service, or of otherwise ascertained professional acquirements. It is also requested, that the whole, when filled up and signed, may be returned to the applicant to be forwarded to the Secretaries

MACKINTOSH AND CO.

QUERIES.

REPLIES.

1.—*Name of Applicant?*

2.—*Does the Applicant labour under any actual disease?*

3.—*Does it appear from the inquiries made, or is it within the knowledge of the certifying Surgeon, that the Applicant has been afflicted with any serious ailment that has affected his constitution, or that is liable to return?*

4.—*Is there in the Applicant's general appearance and frame, or in his own solemn avowal of his habits and constitution, or in the knowledge of those possessed by the certifying Surgeon, anything indicative of susceptibility of any particular disease, or class of diseases?*

5.—*On the whole, does the certifying Surgeon consider the Applicant as having a fair chance of a long life, independently of accidents?*

Dated at

this

day of

River Insurance Company*.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. Application for INSURANCE to be made to the Secretaries in Calcutta, and the following Gentlemen duly appointed Agents up the Country, viz.

Agra,	Mr. W. Joyce,	Ghauzipore, . . .	Mr. A. De L'Etang,
Meerut,	" A. Gibbon,	Patna,	" J. Havell & Son,
Futtyghur, . .	" J. Morgan,	Bogwangolah, . .	" J. Rose,
Cawnpore, . . .	" Dick and Co.	Dacca,	" R. Doucett,
Mirzapore, . .	" R. Brittridge,	Lucknow,	" J. T. Ronny,
Benares. . . .	" T. Gordon,	Itelgung,	" Dick and Co.

Native Agents who are not authorized to issue Policies,

Rajmahal,	Debeersaud Moonshee,
Monghyr,	Ramchand Chuckerbutty,
Allahabad,	Oboychurn Roy.

2d. No insurance shall be taken on any Boat, which has not been previously surveyed and approved by the Secretaries or Agents.

3d. No Boat shall be dispatched without an Office Peon being placed in charge of the Goods Insured on board, or if more than one Boat belonging to the same Party or Parties Insuring, additional numbers of Peons, if the Secretaries may deem it necessary.

4th. No greater sum than twenty thousand Rupees shall be taken on any one Boat of Gross Goods, but in regard to Money, Plate and Jewels, an extension to 30 000 Rupees will be allowed.

5th. The Peons in charge shall be permitted to report to the different Agents as they pass up the River, if practicable, when accompanying Gentlemen who may insure their baggage.

6th. The Insurance on Horses or Cattle of any description only regards the River, Fire, and Robbery, and not for the transport in or out of the Boat, casual sickness, or dying on the passage, otherwise than by accident to the Boat.

7th. The Goods on each Boat shall be specifically valued.

8th. All losses paid upon the invoice Cost and Charges of the Goods three months after proper notice shall have been given to the Secretaries—with the usual deduction of two per cent. or in regard to Horses or Cattle and Baggage, &c. on the valuation stated in the Policy, which shall be proved if required.

9th. All risk and responsibility of this Office ceases 24 hours after the Boat's arrival at the place stated in the Policy effected, and no longer time than two days, shall be allowed for remaining at any of the Ghauts, on their passage up, without permission being stated on the face of the Policy granted.

10th. No quantity exceeding 500 maunds, of the following Articles, viz. Copper, Tutenague, or other Metals, Sugar, Saltpetre, Salt or Rice, shall be insured on any one Boat, also, that no Insurance shall be granted on any Boats that shall be laden with more than one-half dead-weight, agreeably to the measurement of the Boat, also, that no Insurance in future shall be taken on Chuam from Sylhet or Dacca.

MATHEW AND CO. Secretaries

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

Ganges River Insurance Company*,

AGENTS.

Chinsurah, . . . *J Roberts,*
 Bhugwangolah, . . *C Rose*
 Bhaugulpore, . . . *A Johnson*
 Dinapore, *T Gray*
 Gauzapore, *A. Del Etang*
 Benares, *C Silvester*
 Mirzapore, *R Brittridge*

Allahabad *Rajchunder Ghose.*
 Cawnpore, *C Greenway*
 Futtighur *M H Hennessey*
 Meerut *F W Fitzroy*
 Agra *W Campbell*
 Mongher, *E Billon*

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. Applications for Insurance to be made to the Secretaries in Calcutta, and to the Agents at the several Stations above stated

2d. No Insurance shall be taken on any Boat which has not been previously surveyed and approved by the Secretaries or Agents, and that all premiums be received in cash

3d. No Boat shall be dispatched without an office peon being placed in charge of the Goods Insured on board, or if more than one Boat belonging to the same party or parties Insuring, an additional number of peons if the Secretaries may deem it necessary

4th All premiums received by the Agents up the country, must be in Calcutta Sica Rupees, as the policies, (in case of loss,) are paid at this rate.

5th. No greater sum than Twenty thousand Rupees shall be taken on any one Boat of Druff goods, but in regard to Money, Plate, and Jewels, an extension to 30,000 Rupees will be allowed

No Insurance shall be granted on any Boats that shall be laden with more than one-half dead weight agreeable to the measurement of the Boat. No Insurance shall be taken on Chuanam from Sylhet or Dacca.

7th. The peons in charge shall be permitted to report to the different Agents as they pass up the river if practicable, when accompanying gentlemen who may insure their baggage

8th The Insurance on horses or cattle of any description only regards the River, Fire, and Robbery, and not for the transportation of the Boat casual sickness, or dying on the passage, otherwise than by the accident to the boat

9th The goods on each boat shall be specifically valued

10th. All losses paid upon the invoice cost and charges of the goods three months after proper notice shall have been given to the Secretaries with the usual deduction of two per cent or in regard to horses or cattle and Baggage &c. on the valuation stated in the Policy, which shall be proved, if required.

11th. All risks and responsibility of this office ceases twenty-four hours after the boat's arrival at the place stated in the Policy affected and no longer time than two days shall be allowed for remaining at any of the places on their passage up, without permission being stated on the face of the Policy granted.

T. & P. PALMER.

Secretaries.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, part IX.

Union River Insurance Company*.

AGENTS.

Berhampore... Mr P. F. Pereira.	Chunar, ... Mr. W. S. French.
Bogwangul, ... „ T. Rose.	Mirzapore, ... „ R. Brittridge.
Rhaugulpore, . . „ J. Glas.	Allahabad, ... Womachurn Roy.
Moonghyr, ... „ G. Colliss.	Cawnpore, ... „ W. Gre.
Dinapore, ... „ W. H. Jones.	Fattyghur, ... „ T. Churcher.
Reve-gunge Chapra, G. Hosmer.	Meerut, ... „ W. H. Orde.
Buxar, ... „	Calper, ... „ A. N. Acres.
Ghaz pore, ... „ J. E. Delpeiron.	Agia, ... „ J. Munro.
Benares, ... Messrs Tuttle & Charles.	Chutgong, ...
Goruckpore, ... „ A. Sum.	D-lai, ... „ A. Baness.
Tirhoot, ... „ T. R. Wharton.	Lucknow, ... „ T. Bonny.
Dacca, ... „ C. D. Abbaddie.	

Captain J. J. R. Bowman, .. Surveyor.

Messrs. Gilmore and Co. Treasurers.

All applications to be made to J. Holmes and R. W. Allan joint Secretaries at Calcutta, and to the Agents at the several Stations above stated. — Rules and Regulations may be obtained on application to

J. HOLMES & R. W. ALLAN,

Joint Secretaries.

* For List of Directors, vide Directory, Part IX.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VIII.

General Post Office.

Hon. J. E. ELIOTT, POST MASTER GENRL. (*on leave to the Cape,*)

G. A. BUSHBY, ESQ. OFFG. POST MASTER GENERAL,

W. MOORE, ESQ. DEPUTY POST MASTER.

LIST OF DEPUTY POST MASTERS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

<i>Assam, Upper,</i>	Political Agent
<i>Allyghur,</i>	C. Mackinnon, Esq.
<i>Ajra,</i>	Lieutenant F. Bealy
<i>Almorah,</i>	Assistant Commissioner
<i>Arracan,</i>	Assistant Superintendent
<i>Arrah,</i>	Collector
<i>Aurunjab ul,</i>	Capt. G. Williamson
<i>Allahabad,</i>	Collector
<i>Azimghur,</i>	Collector
<i>Bhopaul,</i>	Assistant Political Agent
<i>Bachergunge,</i>	Collector
<i>Bangundee,</i>	Salt Agent
<i>Balassore,</i>	Collector
<i>Benares,</i>	G. Robinson, Esq.
<i>Burdwan,</i>	Collector
<i>Beerbhoom,</i>	Collector
<i>Berhampore,</i>	Collector
<i>Beauleah,</i>	Commercial Resident
<i>Bhaugulpore,</i>	Collector
<i>Bancoorah,</i>	G. N. Cheek, Esq.
<i>Barreilly,</i>	Assistant Commissioner
<i>Bhoolook,</i>	Joint Magistrate
<i>Bundlecund,</i>	Collector
<i>Bogorah,</i>	Joint Magistrate
<i>Baitool,</i>	Principal Assistant
<i>Bolundshur,</i>	Joint Magistrate